

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.

NO WORSE THAN A TORNADO

IN just one of the glib statements which Mr. H. Ashley Ely is making over the air for the Zorn-Macpherson bill would we concur. He says that the proposal to move the University from Eugene to Corvallis means no more to the state of Oregon than if the entire plant of the University were to be destroyed by fire or other disaster. In that he is probably correct. But can you imagine the people of any civilized state voting deliberately to promote such a disaster?

And yet the glib Mr. Ely is wrong in his "supposes" as to what would happen after such a disaster. He says students and professors would be moved overnight to the Corvallis campus. Classes and activities would proceed in the new location without additional expense to the state, and the state would find the tornado which destroyed \$4,500,000 worth of state property (not counting millions in taxable values) a great blessing. As a matter of fact, that isn't what would really happen after a bona fide and humane tornado.

After a genuine tornado, survivors would continue classes on the Eugene campus as usual because a great school is not composed of buildings and acreage but of people. So long as there were professors and so long as there were students there would be a University of Oregon whether they had more than a tent or dugout to shelter them. What this bill proposes is not merely to wreck buildings but the people in and around them—some 200 University professors with their life savings in Eugene homes, transported overnight without compensation; 2400 students with more than \$1,100,000 invested in student houses, moved likewise without compensation.

It is admitted now by Mr. Ely and his like that the Zorn bill is powerless to create the "teacher college" supposed to mop up the wreckage in Eugene. That means that the third city of Oregon would be deprived not only of millions in taxable valuations but of one-third of its population overnight. Still the state is asked to vote for the "tornado" as a good thing to make hard times better! (Meanwhile these unscrupulous schemers are whispering to others to get into the boom in Corvallis buildings). If Oregon can save money by promoting tornadoes, Florida is a piker.

STUDENT CAR RULES MODIFIED.

YIELDING to practical necessities, the state board of higher education has decided to modify its previous ban on the driving of automobiles by students here and at the other campuses. This is a change in the direction of common sense. We are living in a motorized age, and the morals and manners of college students cannot be improved by attempting to deal with them as though they were segregated from the rest of civilization.

Some restrictions on the use of cars by students will remain, but in principle the board returns to the sound premise that if the student does his required scholastic work faithfully and behaves with ordinary decency, special disciplines and regulations will not be necessary. The student who misuses his college opportunity will misuse it whether he walks or rides. Likewise the student who has sufficient stability to make something out of college opportunity will make something out of it whether motor transportation is permitted or denied.

The experiences during the brief period of strict prohibition on student automobiles have been interesting and illuminating. On the Eugene campus alone more than 200 applications for use of cars were filed and nearly all of them, on rigid investigation, were found to be justified. Scores of students living at home or in the surrounding country drive to and from the campus. A great many others, working their way through school, find it almost impossible to combine money-making with school work without modern transportation.

Strict interpretation of the rules as originally laid down produced many absurdities. If the student happened to live on or near a bus line, use of the family car had to be prohibited, yet cases were found where the student could not attend classes, go home to lunch, get back to classes or to a job without extra expense and inconvenience if the use of a car were denied. One man, an invalid, unable to drive the family car himself, said that his whole family would be compelled to move elsewhere unless normal use of the family car by his student daughter could be permitted.

"Sky-larking" by student drivers is a nuisance in any college community, but the remedy does not lie in saying that no student shall drive a car. Enforce scholastic performance and the "sky-larking" is soon ended.

RACE FOR COUNTY CLERK.

THE county clerk in Lane county is not only custodian of all county records but auditor of accounts and expenditures. It is also his duty to arrange all details for the holding of elections and the counting of the vote. It is an office of much importance and has much to do with county expenses.

This year, Walter Dillard, Republican, is running for re-election and he has Sam Lehman, Democrat, of Junction City as his opponent. Here is a sketch of each man:

Walter Dillard—Born in Lane county, near Goshen, in 1878. Attended school at Goshen. Took an M. A. degree from the University of Oregon in 1901. Took a law degree from Willamette university in 1912. Spent many years teaching school in California, Washington, Idaho and this state. Taught for some years in Eugene high school and was county school superintendent from 1904 to 1911. From 1911 to 1915 was attached to the office of the state school superintendent in Salem. Practiced law in Eugene from 1913 to 1917. Served one term in legislature in 1915. Was in the abstract business a number of times. Became clerk in 1927 and has been clerk since. Married and lives at 1478 Hill-yard street. Member of Elks, Knights of

Pythias, Woodman. Runs on record as clerk.

Sam Lehman—Born in Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1899. Got early schooling in Oklahoma and Kansas. Graduated from University of Oregon in 1921, having lived in this state since his parents moved here in 1917. Was with the Junction City State Bank ten years. At present in general insurance business. Mason. Member of Episcopal church. Married and has two children. Runs on economy platform.

In this campaign, Mr. Lehman, naturally has been on the aggressive. He claims the present budget of \$20,600 for the clerk's office is too high and could be cut materially by more modern methods. He proposes, if elected, to install a photostat recording machine which he says would more than repay installation costs by cutting down clerical costs. He says he would demand bids on all supplies used, and if elected promises to assist in clerical duties and be "a working recorder." Believes expenses could be cut 20 per cent below present level.

Mr. Dillard answers Mr. Lehman by declaring his proposed changes impractical. He says Lane county does not have enough business all told to warrant the installation of a photostat machine and claims it would require highly skilled and highly paid help to run it. Dillard claims that although the budget of the clerk's office is higher now than when he took it over in 1927 this is because bookkeeping methods have been altered to charge to the clerk's office all expenses which belong there instead of charging various expenses of the office to other departments of the county. Claims that many practical economies have been effected, particularly in cutting down election costs by cutting the number of precincts in city and county.

Both candidates are gentlemen of character and standing. Our preference rests with Mr. Dillard because we believe he is now operating the office as cheaply as is possible and give prompt and safe service in the handling of records. We doubt if the changes proposed are practical. On the other hand, Mr. Dillard, as auditor of all county expenses, has been a leader in working out economical programs. He has been industrious and capable. We believe this type of public servant deserves to be re-employed.

A recent merger in the automobile field brought together resources totaling \$151,000,000. Just about what father says it will take to fix up the old car for another year.

A New York woman, suing a bridge expert for \$25,000 in a breach of promise action, said she had waited 15 years to marry him. Too long to wait for the bid.

The National Petroleum Association recently was told that the gasoline tax is the strangest of commodity levies. It seems that everything that goes up must come down—except the gasoline tax.

More than six billion rubles are said to be in circulation in Soviet Russia. And when you figure that butter in Russia is \$8 a pound, it's easy to understand.

How would you feel if you were Secretary Hyde, and Jim Reed called you "the greatest farmer of all time?"

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER
 (NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Hoover's boasts of achievement and the tendency of the voters to make him almost the sole issue of the campaign again bear out the truth of the assertion that the president of the United States is always the most powerful man in the world.

The current argument is as to how well the president has performed under the depression—whether he has helped alleviate its seriousness or whether he has done a 100 per cent job in fighting it and saving us from worse consequences.

No one suggests that the president be absolved from full responsibility for everything that has or has not been done through governmental effort. We do have a congress and a supreme court which represent the legislative and judicial branches of government, but the executive comes so near being all-powerful that there is no use in quibbling about it.

The president is as important a legislative factor as either the house or the senate. He is also a potent judicial factor because he holds the power of appointment of supreme court justices—Hoover, if re-elected, probably will have appointed a majority of the court before he goes from office.

If the voters insist on praising or blaming the president for all the good and bad things that happen to the country, the chief responsibility for that tendency probably rests with the succession of presidents who for decades have been arrogating a constantly increasing amount of power which long ago went far beyond the intent of the framers of the constitution.

President Hoover has been the mightiest monarch of them all. Armed with billions of dollars in federal funds and credit, he has assumed a sort of shepherdship over the hundreds of billions of national wealth.

He decides whether we shall stay on the gold standard, whether we shall risk danger of war with Japan over Manchuria, whether 12,000,000 unemployed and their dependents shall receive federal aid, whether 4,000,000 war veterans shall have their bonus, what the nation shall do to help its 10,000,000 farmers, whether Europe or our own banks and railroads should be allowed to go to pot—and a lot of other little things like that.

So, instead of just choosing between a couple of men, we are going to vote the retention or transference of an almost incredible amount of power.

Congress and the supreme court have expanded their own powers far beyond that foreseen by the Founding Fathers, but the White House has far outstripped them both.

Extension of the veto power to its widest possible limits and participation in legislation to the extent of framing and forcing through the president's own measures are the chief means by which the executive has become so nearly omnipotent, neither of which was contemplated by the Constitution's framers.

Use of the patronage power and arrogation of the power to remove appointive officials are added weapons. A hostile Congress may partially balk a president, but a president can usually balk any Congress with which he disagrees.

The president was originally armed with the veto so that he might prevent congressional encroachments on his office and perhaps occasionally prevent bad or partisan laws. Early presidents vetoed solely on constitutional grounds.

Jackson was the first to interpose his judgment on matters of personal policy, but there was only half a dozen such instances until the post-Civil War period. "Strong" presidents such as Cleveland and Roosevelt developed the prerogative.

Today the president vetoes anything he doesn't think is a good idea—as Hoover has vetoed unemployment bills, relief bills, the Democratic tariff measure, farm relief bills and others.

Whereas presidents once merely suggested certain defects or desirable new laws in formal communications to Congress, they now detail specific measures which they insist be passed and bring pressure on individual members to that end.

And finally they usually get about what they want, as the present Congress has demonstrated.

SIDE GLANCES



"If you can smoke 10-cent cigars, why can't I have a new fur coat?"

ASTHENIA FREQUENTLY FOLLOWS BAD ATTACK OF INFLUENZA

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

THE condition asthenia, involving weakness and fatigue, following influenza, has been ascribed to constitutional inadequacy, to disturbance of the thyroid gland, to low blood pressure and to similar departures from the normal state.

There are some cases in which it has been found that the adrenal gland does not function adequately, and the people who have this failure are always tired and weak.

Drs. E. L. Bortz and G. M. Piersol describe a special form of insomnia which affects such people. They go to bed and fall asleep promptly around 9 or 10 o'clock, but they awaken at 1 or 2 and remain awake the rest of the night.

There are, of course, many diseases in which weakness is a prominent symptom. In such a condition there may be a lack of red blood cells, failure of certain glands to supply necessary secretions, or similar disturbances. These, however, are not of

the same type as the various asthenias, although anemia and low blood pressure may be associated with true asthenia.

Obviously conditions of this type must be attacked not only by the development of excellent personal hygiene, and by the use of baths, massage and other methods for improving the circulation, but also by a thorough study of the mind of the person involved, with an attempt to remove the mental factors encouraging continuance of the lack of vital force.

Such patients should have a most complete and careful scientific study in order to discover any specific deficiencies in the functions of their tissues so that these may be bolstered when deficient. Above everything else, however, the condition should not be taken lightly simply because no certain disease or destruction of tissue or organs is found.

A psychasthenic or neurasthenic is an exceedingly unhappy person and will not recover a normal condition until the underlying disturbances are fully investigated and controlled.

pense or follow the meanderings of the river where it was already con-

MAIL BAG

HITS ROAD PROGRAMS

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—

The residents of the coast country are vociferously acclaiming the great Coast highway and the wonders which are destined to accrue to the state on account thereof. They tell us of the congestion of the traffic at certain times of the day at certain seasons of the year, of the inadequacy and inconvenience of the ferries. They even have the presumption to insinuate that it is the bounden duty of the state to build the bridges. They do not report, however, that any new life has been injected into Florence, Gardiner or Reedsport whose basic industries are quiescent, or explain how the interior towns are to be benefited.

A short time ago there were no autos in Florence. Their fate was commiserated and the state came to their relief with a huge expenditure and now there are many autos there; but, for every auto in Florence today, ten are in cold storage on account of the expense of the altered conditions. The same is true of the new business which has accrued to the coast towns on account of the construction and opening of the highway. Tourists cannot be depended on to finance a highway. The true policy would be to sell them gas as cheaply as the market would allow and let them spend their money the way they want to. The coast road looms large in the estimation of those who can see things with their eyes but whose mental vision is not so acute.

The coast people are bent on securing large expenditures of public funds at the expense of other sections of the state and are not concerned about the question of adaptability or cost. The question is analogous to that which was raised with reference to the McKenzie highway. Should it have been straightened and graded at great ex-



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structed. The determining factor seems to have been that the money had to be spent somewhere.

The discussions dealing with the affairs of the county which appear regularly in every other issue of the local press and wherein its chief actors seek to justify and confirm in their own mind the wisdom and soundness of their policies and opinions and in which they are always successful are also designed to serve special interests. When one of them pipes up, the ensuing silence indicates an unanimity of opinion entirely devoid of inspiration to the local taxpayer. By means of a common bulwark, artful propaganda and a subversive press, they have been enabled to boast of having spent \$15,000,000 on Lane's roads, a sum out of all proportion to its wealth and population, and are not satisfied yet. Under the skillful manipulation of the judge, they have established an industry or racket which preys upon and threatens to engulf every other: If the judge could demonstrate to the people that he is a poor man, they would respect his integrity, however much they might distrust his vision and foresight.

J. R. PATTERSON.

Coburg News

COBURG, Oct. 18.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Folgham of Dallas spent the week-end visiting with Mrs. Folgham's mother, Mrs. Martha Eller, and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Drury and family.

Mrs. Harry Harbert and daughter, Katherine Kay, of Siletz, have been spending a few days visiting with Mrs. Harbert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Green.

Ben Adair, who is attending the Oregon Normal at Monmouth spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Adair.

Mrs. Irene Conger of Powers, who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Harrington for the past month, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pitkin and daughter, Betty, of Corvallis were visitors at the home of Mr. Pitkin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Pitkin, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bird and daughter, Janet, and Mrs. Robert Ruthven spent Sunday evening visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parin at Mabel.

Arthur Beeson, who has been doing carpenter work, up the Calapooya river, returned to his home here Sunday evening.

Fred Mendenhall, who has been working in San Francisco for the past three months, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clive Taylor of Wendling spent Saturday visiting relatives near Coburg. Mr. Taylor also spent the day hunting.

Mrs. Elvin Taylor, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Kitty Meilander of Portland, has returned home from Portland where she has been visiting.



Grove Women Have New Hoover Club

COTTAGE GROVE, Oct. 18.—(Special)—A women's Hoover-Curtis club has been organized here with the following officers: Mrs. Clara A. Burkholder, president; Mrs. H. W. Lombard, secretary-treasurer. Meetings will be held at 2:30 every Saturday afternoon during the campaign. Mrs. Burkholder has received several requests to attend meetings in

outlying communities and talk on political issues. The first such meeting will be with the Friendly Neighbor 20 with Mrs. Bittinger on the Lorne road. The second meeting will be with a neighborhood club which will meet October 25 with Mrs. Elmer Wicks of the Dorrman community.

Belgium's newest article of war is the "tank destroyer." It is a small tank, run by a continuous drive, which pulls a powerful field gun behind.

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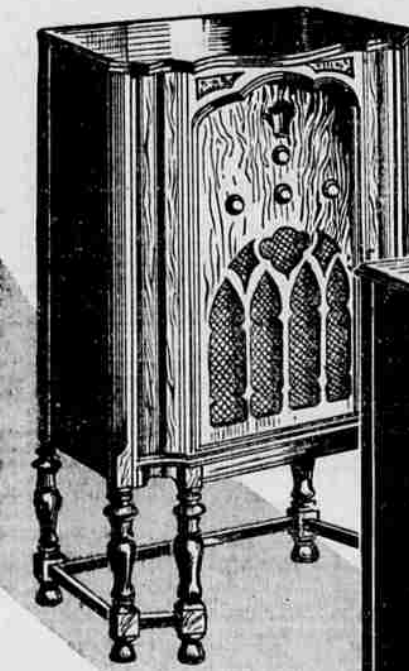
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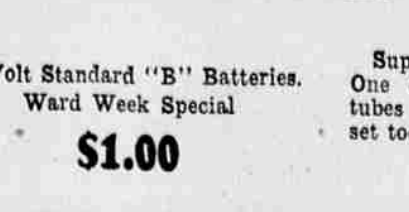
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