

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
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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.

"ALL FILLED TO OVERFLOWING"

ACCORDING to the enthusiastic boosters for the Corvallis school moving scheme, the State College campus is equipped to take over the entire University enrollment without any expense for additional buildings. That is what they are saying now.

On page 30 of the latest issue of the Oregon Blue Book (official manual compiled by the secretary of state) you will find this statement of the situation at Corvallis:

"The campus includes 28 buildings of brick and stone, besides a number of frame structures, all filled to overflowing."

Since this statement undoubtedly was prepared for Secretary Hoss by some person in authority at Corvallis it ought to be authentic. Furthermore it is consistent with the statements on the situation by President Kerr in his annual reports for many years back.

It fits in with the reports on conditions there even at the present time, with enrollment considerably below normal, because science professors transferred from the Eugene campus have been able to obtain only the most limited facilities for their laboratory work despite the supposed roominess of the Corvallis facilities.

Apparently Corvallis statements on building space are adjustable to whatever happens to be the politics of the moment. Just now the racket is to steal the University, and the old play for more and bigger buildings is being kept under cover.

No wonder the Oregon public is suspicious. No wonder it doubts the promises of "a million a year" savings by the "merger." One thing the ambitious Corvallis boosters have forgotten is that the taxpayers have long memories.

Some day when the pleas for more buildings at Corvallis are renewed the present boasts as to capacity will be resurrected. Some day when the partisans of the College are asking for additional millions they will be reminded of the brave promises of a million savings.

UNCLE SAM STANDS ALONE

WITHIN a month, the United States and the members of the League of Nations must confer about the crisis in the far east. The Lytton report on Japanese aggression in Manchuria presents an issue that must be settled once and for all.

In advance of the conference it might be a good thing for American citizens to get a few facts definitely in mind.

Three international treaties cover the Manchurian situation. The nine-power treaty guarantees the integrity of China. The Kellogg pact pledges signatory nations not to resort to war as an instrument of national policy. The covenant of the league binds its members to go to the aid of any member which is a victim of aggression.

Of these treaties, the first two bind the United States. All three bind the leading nations of Europe.

Now it is common knowledge that the only great power which has steadfastly and effectively opposed Japan's ambitious moves in Manchuria is the United States. England and France, the most important members of the league, have gone through the motions of making a protest but that it all. Furthermore it is commonly reported that England and France plan to let Uncle Sam continue as the one serious obstacle to Japanese aggression.

Remembering all of these facts, you might let your memory go back to 1914.

In that year Germany invaded Belgium, violating an international treaty. England sprang to arms at once. English and French leaders were horrified at the notion that a treaty could be "a scrap of paper." It was, they insisted, the solemn duty of signatory nations to defend such a treaty to the limit.

But it appears that there is a difference between a treaty guaranteeing Belgium's integrity and one guaranteeing China's—or else the nations of Europe have lost their noble regard for a treaty's sacredness.

If that exalted talk of 1914 was more than empty words, England and France will side with the United States on the issue of making the Lytton report effective. If they don't—well, Uncle Sam's education will have progressed another notch.

TOLL OF THE THIRD DEGREE

AN unexpected flare-back from a case of police brutality came in an Ohio city recently. One Francis Bush, paroled from prison after serving a few years on a charge of robbery, attempted a hold-up, with a pal; his pal was killed, a policeman was shot and three innocent bystanders were seriously wounded in the gun battle that followed.

The precious Mr. Bush, obviously, got a parole he didn't deserve. And why did he get it? Well, largely because the prosecutor who sent him up recommended it; and the prosecutor recommended it because Bush when first arrested several years ago had been given by the police what the prosecutor called the most vicious bit of third-degree torture ever administered.

Because of that torture, Bush got a parole he wouldn't have gotten otherwise. Because of that parole there was a gun battle on the city streets and four innocent people were shot.

What was the value to the community of that particular bit of police brutality?

A VANISHING ARMY

THE most obvious things are very often the things that we can never quite accept; and one of them is the very self-evident fact that time passes and makes all of us grow old.

We know this, of course, just as we know that the sun will rise tomorrow; but we don't accept it emotionally and when something happens to make us realize that it is really so we get an odd, reasonless little shock.

Not long ago the disappearance announced that

Ellsworth Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Union City, N. J., has been disbanded because it has only two surviving members, one of whom is too feeble from old age to attend any more meetings. Once this post was the largest G. A. R. post in New Jersey; as recently as 20 years ago it had 175 members. But it is done for now, and only two very old men remain.

Now news of this kind is extremely common these days. North and south of the Mason-Dixon line the men who fought in the Civil War are getting pathetically few in number. A few years ago they were numerous, and in a few more years the last of them will be gone; but that, after all, is natural and as inevitable as the change of the seasons. Why should it startle us so?

Perhaps it is because we can never get used to the fact that change is the first law of life. We look back on those tragic, heroic days of the war between the states and see a sort of pageant, fixed in history. The survivors we know as gray-bearded and stooped ancients; they link us with the past, but we cannot realize that they were once as lusty and straight as our American Legionnaires are today. They are men out of history books, they are part of our background; we can no more realize that they are all to vanish than we can realize that once they were young and fiery and ardent.

But they grow old and we shall do the same; and in a few years it will be the American Legion posts that are gradually dropping out of existence because no more members survive; and our grandchildren will blink wistfully, making the discovery that time is inexorable.

The National Geographic Society says that if the diamond holdings of the United States were divided equally, each family would have between \$150 and \$200 worth of diamonds. And surely, by this time, in the hock shop.

Bernard Shaw declares patriotism is a "pernicious, psychopathic form of folly." But probably his words will be wasted on American politicians.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSE CONSOLIDATION BILL
(The Wallonia Sun)

ONE of the outstanding political developments of recent weeks has been a renewed flood of condemnation from all parts of the state directed against the Zorn-McPherson bill for the establishment of five new higher education institutions and the removal of the University to Corvallis.

At Portland the Oregon State Federation of Labor announced labor's unalterable opposition to the bill and entrance into the campaign to beat it.

At Klamath Falls, the State Medical Association in convention unanimously passed resolutions opposing the bill as an unnecessary obstruction to state progress.

At the Astoria convention of the State Bar Association unanimous action was also taken against the bill as an extravagant scheme that would cost the state and taxpayers millions of dollars.

In addition to the emphatic disapproval of such major organizations, civic and business leaders, of more than twenty-six counties publicly announced their opposition to the school moving measure.

In the meantime the Parent Teacher, official publication for the Parent Teacher Associations of Oregon, came out in editorial condemnation of the measure along with the Oregon Clubwoman, the official publication of the Oregon State Federation of Clubwomen.

The State Grange itself has remained neutral in accordance with a mutual agreement between proponents and opponents of the bill, yet several local granges have officially condemned the bill along with Chambers of Commerce, Community Clubs, and other organizations in Oregon.

WASHINGTON LETTER
By RODNEY DUTCHER
(NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON.—On the cold, gray morning of November 9 most American communities will observe certain citizens moving frankfurters toward the city hall, pushing somebody else around in a wheelchair, or parading down the main pike in a bathing suit and a straw hat.

Also, probably a few million dollars in cash will change hands and a small army of election gamblers will be taught once more that it's a big mistake to bet on a presidential candidate against the odds.

Betting odds, like straw votes, have nearly always proved reliable in indicating the winner. Only in a very close election are they likely to miss.

They may also at times prove themselves as up-to-the-minute indicators, registering final trends at a period when the last ballot in any unofficial national poll has long since been counted.

Any decrease in the odds against Hoover during the last two or three weeks before election will bear watching. They have a way of lengthening or shortening in the right direction. The recent odds of 2 to 1 on Roosevelt, lightened from a previous even money bet, are much shorter than the odds prevailing at the close of other recent campaigns.

The accepted odds are set in Wall Street, where men of money gather, and are much more likely to be based on cold-blooded analysis and accurate current information than the two-dollar bet that you and I might make through sentimental partiality. Betting houses make careful studies and investigations.

The last time the odds went wrong—or almost went wrong—was in 1916, when Wilson so narrowly nosed out Hughes. Many millions were bet in Wall Street on that one because there is always more money bet when the odds and the race itself are close. In September bets were being made on Hughes at 2 to 1. They dropped gradually and were 5 to 4 just before election day, when most bets were made at even money.

It was two or three days after election before it was known who was the winner and who the loser—the peanut-nosing and wheel-barrowing also being held up.

The day before election in 1928 odds on Hoover had risen from 4 to 1 to 5 to 1, with little Smith money available. Earlier in the campaign 5 to 2 had been quoted. Wall Street that year correctly picked Roosevelt to be elected governor, 2½ to 1, but incorrectly picked Smith to capture New York's electoral vote, 6 to 5.

Back in 1888 the odds went wrong on President Cleveland, 5 to 4 against Benjamin Harrison, but it was close, as Cleveland won a popular plurality and missed only by a few thousand votes. In 1892 Wall Street was betting 10 to 9 on Cleveland and guessed right.

A historic switch in the dope—and the odds—occurred in 1896, after Bryan had gone through the summer a slight favorite over McKinley. As the probable effect of Mark Hanna's high pressure campaign became apparent, however, the odds quickly turned over to 3 to 1 on McKinley.

Four years later McKinley was a 4 to 1 favorite against Bryan. Roosevelt started as a 2 to 1 favorite over Parker in 1904 and wound up picked by 5 to 1.

In 1908 Taft rose from a mere 2 to 1 favorite in September to an 8 to 1 choice on election day. Four years later the odds were 5 to 1 on Wilson against Taft and 3 to 1 against Theodore Roosevelt, although Roosevelt polled a much larger electoral vote than Taft. Harding was a 10 to 1 favorite over Cox in 1920, prior to the landslide.

Betting on Coolidge was 5 to 1 and 7 to 1 in the summer and fall of 1924. It is said that a group of wealthy Democrats, disgusted at the depressing effects of such odds, pooled a hundred thousand dollars or more to bet on Davis with the idea that they could force down the odds. Almost immediately thereafter the odds shot up to 15 to 1.

SIDE GLANCES



"She's terribly hard to converse with. Never been anywhere except that one trip to Europe."

BEWARE THE DANGEROUS COLD THAT FOLLOWS THE TOUCHDOWN PLAY!

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

THIS is the season of the year when people sit out on open bleachers for several hours watching football games. It is the time when they expose themselves to rain, sleet, snow and hail, and everything that fall weather in the temperate zone can provide.

The persistent golfer bundles himself heavily in a leather vest and, blowing his hands between shots, plows his way for three hours around a golf course.

It is at all surprising that exposure of this type frequently re-

sults in subsequent infection, particularly with what is called the common cold.

(Chilling of any portions of the body and excessive fatigue, according to the experience of hundreds of years, lower resistance to infection and should be avoided. The crowding together of large numbers of people serves to facilitate the passing of germs from one to another, and epidemics of colds are not infrequent in the days following big games.)

There are certain things that one should do just as soon as he has the slightest inkling of the beginning of the symptoms associated with colds or influenza: First, to get warm and

keep warm; and, second, to be comfortable.

The best way to get warm and keep warm is to go to bed with sufficient covers. If the vast majority of people would go home just as soon as they feel the first symptoms of a cold, and follow the technique that has been outlined, there would be far fewer secondary serious complications.

The complications are far worse than the initial disease. The common cold or influenza are in themselves seldom fatal. The secondary bronchitis pneumonia or serious infection elsewhere in the body may kill.

Dr. Harry Beckman advises the posting of a slogan in all offices and factories which he feels would bring about a great saving economically. This would merely be a poster, saying, "Go Home When You Feel It." So many people stick to their posts because of the fear that they will be called "soft" that the advice is certainly needed.

Once the person with the beginning cold or influenza is warm in bed, there comes the question of whether it is desirable for him to sweat. With a great deal of fluid on the surface of the body chilling is likely if there is exposure, hence the taking of anything that will cause a mild sweat should be accompanied with the certainty that the room is warm and that the patient is sufficiently covered.

There are a good many drug preparations that will produce perspiration. Hot drinks, particularly hot lemonade with sugar, early in the condition will also produce a mild sweat.

The patient can take a half tumbler of every hour while awake, and if he doesn't like water as is, it can be mixed with orange juice, lemon juice, or small amounts of other substances if they are available.

The question as to whether or not the body should be thoroughly cleaned at this time by taking cathartics and laxatives depends largely on whether or not the action of the bowels have been disturbed. If the patient's bowels have not been disturbed in any way there is no reason why he should disturb them by indulging in laxatives or cathartics at this time.

MAIL BAG

FAVORS MR. HOOVER
EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Everywhere one goes lately he hears politics, so, may I express my views? I am in favor of Mr. Hoover for president. His experience and the fact that he has faced the present situation for so long give him, it seems to me, a better understanding of things than his competitors have. Of course, there have been things in his administration that we don't all agree with, but we must remember that there were some measures that he advocated that were not passed,

and there were others of which he disapproved that were passed. Everything cannot be laid at his door. The president of the United States is not a dictator, nor, as I had occasion to remind a neighbor recently, does he pass the laws under which we live nor levy the taxes. Those are matters for congress.

Therefore, it behooves us to give considerable attention to the men we elect to represent us or to fill any public office. We should consider public office not only as a sacred trust but as an honor to be bestowed by the people on those who, by training

and character have proved themselves worthy. Having elected our officers, let's hold them to a strict accounting and at the same time give them our protection from unjust criticism and ridicule. It is only by so doing that we can hope to have our best citizens serve us.

This promises to be the largest election in point of numbers that we have had for many years. Let's make it the best in "quality" also. We owe it to ourselves and to our children to have good government.

MARY ELIZABETH BOUCE.



Do this for Your Child in TWO WEEKS

How to rid any boy or girl of sluggishness or constipation and build a big appetite.

The trouble with children who will not eat is usually stasis. The symptoms are a tongue that's always coated, bad breath, poor color, dull eyes that are often a bilious yellow. No appetite, no ambition—even for play. Hard to get to sleep, hard to wake in the morning.

There's an absolute remedy for this condition. It gives listless youngsters the appetite and energies of a young animal. They eat! They gain! They keep well!

The California Treatment conquers Sluggishness

It's not the stomach, but the bowel condition that keeps children from eating. But the trouble is in the lower bowel—the colon. California Syrup of Figs is the only "medicine" that is needed to stimulate the colon muscles. The very next day, your child is eating better and feeling better. Keep on with the syrup of Figs a few days and you will see amazing improvement in appetite, color, weight and spirits.

Any drug store has the real California Syrup of Figs, all bottled, with directions. Nature never made a nicer acting or nicer tasting laxative. (It is purely vegetable.) Remember California Syrup of Figs when sickness, a cold or any upset has clogged a child's bowels.

WARNING
Even when it's something to give children, some stores will try to substitute. So be sure the bottle says CALIFORNIA Syrup of Figs.

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