

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening except Sunday)

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER: Alton F. Baker
 MANAGING EDITOR: William M. Tugman
 NEWS SERVICE: Associated Press
 MEMBER: Audit Bureau of Circulations

The 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 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

PROPHETS OF DOOM

SINCE M. Briand's recent speech before the League of Nations calling upon the nations of Europe to unite in a federation similar to the United States, the prophets of doom have found new cause for joy because they can read into it new inspiration for gloom. The French premier is moved solely, they say, by a desire to build up an organization to compete with the United States. The federation will come, if it comes, they say, because the natural virility of the peoples of Europe is exhausted. As in ancient Greece and Rome, they say, the tribesmen must lay down their arms and be merged into one, so that years of somnolent decay can precede the inevitable doom. Just how the strong league to combat the United States is reconciled with the theory of irresistible decay is not explained by the gloating philosophers of the merry-go-round school, who, having evolved the cycle theory, figure it must all work out just so.

As a matter of fact, the Briand suggestion is one of the most sensible propositions ever made to an assembly of European statesmen. That all Europe suffers from its inability to coordinate its economic, social and political development is self-evident. Unfortunately, it may be many generations before the peoples of Europe are able to lay down their tribal prejudices and fears and unite in any kind of federation which will be even comparable to the United States. But when and if they do, the United States will have nothing to fear from such a federation. Neither will such a federation be the inevitable forerunner of decay. For, as things stand, its very creation must be predicated on the broadest education in and understanding of new ideals of international relations—primarily, the high cost of any form of aggression and the appalling cost of settling arguments by any form of war. And why should a strong and prosperous Europe be a threat to the United States, any more than Eugene should suffer from prosperity in Roseburg, Albany or Salem? The activities of armor plate propagandists, which President Hoover is investigating, is far more sinister than the Briand suggestion. About this the prophets have nothing to say.

CHEER UP, BROTHER

"WHY IS IT," inquires one of the learned editorial writers in The Christian Science Monitor, "that a poor, hard-working editor can spend days and weeks in research for and preparation of an exhaustive and instructive piece of advice about world peace or the tariff or the economic background of the troubles between Paraguay and Uruguay, and never hear a comment or get a note to tell him whether any of the readers has appreciated either his advice or his pains. Whereas, let him dash off some blithe observation on the 'Passing of Bread Pudding' or 'Why the Blue Jay Has Blue Wings,' and his telephone rings incessantly and his mail is piled high with tribute to his wit and his entertaining ways."

Cheer up, brother! Every editorial writer in the world has had those discouraging days. He must face the solemn fact that neither Rome, nor Boston, nor Blingville was built in a day. It is one of the peculiarities of human nature that most people shirk heavy reasoning, even on important subjects. That's why Hearst and other shrewd publishers work on the theory of saying "damn the important news; give 'em what's interesting." It is unfortunately true that great numbers of people exercise the mind so vigorously on the process of grinding out a living that they don't even want to be bothered too much with sermons on what they ought to think about all the events of the day. The constructive editor, like the constructive preacher or teacher or statesman, must hammer, hammer, hammer till the public is ready to absorb his big idea. Some times he has to wait till a crisis makes people responsive to his message. Why, I'd follow, you are lucky. Suppose you were writing editorials in Chicago. Nor is all lost though you hear no cheering; a constructive editorial policy slowly but surely builds a foundation of understanding on which some day can be planted an idea.

Nevertheless (and we submit this problem to Dean Allen and George Turnbull, if George isn't too exalted with his new duties as a father), in the Monitor editor's complaint there is a suggested criticism of editorial technique which most of us could well consider. Isn't it possible that we need new art in the editorial kitchen? Have we kept pace with the times which have introduced refreshing salads and cooling ices and balanced menus for great soggy meals of heavy meats and rich brown gravies. Food for strong men and women, the editorial "columns" should embrace surely. But is there not a problem here which the journalistic chefs must well study?

A BIT OF RED TAPE

PROBABLY no government would be complete without red tape. Just the same, the rules and regulations that restrict government departments are sometimes highly puzzling.

The Navy Department would like to preserve Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, but it can't afford the money. Private citizens will have to raise the funds. Yet, the other day, when a rich easterner offered to donate the entire sum to the Navy Department, so that the old cruiser could be kept up forever without a cent of expense to the government, the offer had to be rejected.

Presumably the navy couldn't have accepted without violating some legal restriction or other. But the incident seems to us to reveal red tape at its worst.

AS OTHERS SEE THINGS

Briand's Vision

(Salem Capital Journal)

Endorsement by the leaders of European nations attending the League of Nations council of the League of Premier Briand of France for a United States of Europe is of world wide historical significance, for it may usher in a confederation of the powers that will cement economic and political ties and end for all time international rivalries and jealousies and thus outlaw war. The man who inspired the Pact of Paris or Kellogg renunciation of war treaty has again demonstrated his genius for diplomacy in attracting support to his idea of European unity.

Of course it may be said that the scheme is pure idealism—but so was Woodrow Wilson's vision of a League of Nations, but the vision is fast becoming a practical reality. All great ideas are dreams to begin with but "where there is no vision, the people perish." It is the ideal, the so-called impracticable that survive and influence future generations while materialism's beguiling crumbles.

Briand's plan, however, has sound logic and common sense as its inspiration for the world has reached the stage that another war would be fatal to civilization and probably utterly destroy it. If

the nations of Europe are going to survive, economically or otherwise, some such confederation is necessary in governing their mutual relations. Nationalism is but even a United States of Europe would not imperil it for each of the nations would retain local autonomy. Spengler, in his comparative study of civilizations, brings out the similarity in each to those of others in their birth, progress and decay. How all pass through the same civilization of Western Europe of which America is part, has reached the stage reached successively by Chinese, Babylonian, Egyptian, Grecian-Roman and other civilizations, of universal confederation or domination of the known world of their day, an epoch of conquest or consolidation permitting internal peace and development, with war only undertaken to preserve boundaries and prevent disintegration.

According to this philosopher, our civilization today corresponds to that of Rome at about the time of the establishment of the empire and he predicts the near future will see a corresponding unification of interests, as occurred during the age of Augustus, not by conquest necessarily but by confederation and insurance a peace that will endure

for generations—until decadence causes degeneration.

If there is anything to this theory of the life cycles of civilizations, we can confidently look forward to a United States of Europe as an inescapable preliminary forced by destiny in the parliament of man, in the federation of the world.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER (ASA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Anti-Saloon league, reporting on prohibition conditions over the country in its 1929 year book, prefaces its reports on each state with citation of presidential election results for last November, regarding the greatly preponderant number of Hoover victories as triumphs for prohibition.

Reports of the state leagues, which are being summarized in this and a previous story, sometimes fail to describe enforcement conditions from the dry standpoint in states where the league opinion might be the most interesting. Thus the Michigan league, doubtless aware of extensive liquor smuggling from Ontario, fails to mention that situation.

Other state reports, continued in brief, are:

Minnesota—A new wet congressman was elected, with reduction of wet strength in state house of representatives. Observance of state's temperance instruction law leaves much to be desired.

Mississippi—State law limits possession of liquor to one quart.

Missouri—Now has one dry senator and 19 drys among 18 congressmen and a drastic state enforcement law.

Montana—Drys fighting to regain ground lost in popular referendum to repeal state enforcement laws in 1926 and defeat of proposal for new law in 1928.

Nebraska—State enforcement officers have recently noticeably increased their activity, resulting in more convictions and heavier penalties.

Nevada—Enforcement badly handicapped through lack of state law. State has fewer than 40 churches, which cramps Anti-Saloon league.

New Hampshire—Enforcement officers are doing good work, but state superintendent of enforcement has made it practically impossible to deal with bootleggers on charge of illegal possession.

New Jersey—Drys look forward to a reasonable degree of enforcement as a result of Governor Larson's election.

New York—Has been the storm center of opposition for prohibition. Enforcement situation not likely to change without enactment of a state dry law.

North Dakota—Wets plan to promote another referendum in 1930 after narrow defeat in 1928.

Ohio—Enforcement made more difficult by court decision against jurisdiction of mayors and justices of peace in violation of over-whelming 1927 referendum defeat of proposed drastic enforcement law.

Oklahoma—State enforcement code has been strengthened from time to time.

Oregon—Enforcement conditions improving, despite some difficulties.

Pennsylvania—Better control over industrial alcohol and closing of some illicit breweries.

Rhode Island—Has always been a large consumer of beverage liquor. State police have greatly strengthened enforcement.

South Carolina—Enforcement conditions improving steadily, with more and heavier sentences.

South Dakota—Enforcement is fairly good, lacking appropriations.

Texas—Shows a 25 per cent increase in number of imprisoned bootleggers.

Virginia—More fines and more stills and liquor seized. Trial and conviction under state law quicker and more certain than under Volstead.

Washington—Enforcement conditions considerably improved in last three years.

Wisconsin—Most recent of the states to repeal enforcement laws. Continues to be "a center of anti-prohibition agitation."

Wyoming—No gain; no loss. Drys anticipate better days.

TODAY IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF

GENERAL WOLFE KILLED

ON Sept. 13, 1759, James Wolfe, the famous British general, was killed in a battle on the Plains of Abraham, a mile south of Quebec, while attempting to drive the French out of Canada.

The first step in the scheme to expel the French had as its object the capture of Quebec. Wolfe sailed from England in February and four months later landed on the Isle of Orleans, a few miles below Quebec.

Wolfe's force numbered about 6000 men, including six companies of New England troops, while the French strength comprised a garrison of 2000 men at Quebec and 14,000 men, of whom only a small part were regulars, at Beauport, below the town.

After failing in two attacks, Wolfe decided to cross the St. Lawrence river and scale the heights above the town, a hazardous procedure.

The French were surprised and in a few hours 4500 men, with two guns, had climbed the steep heights and were drawn up on the plains.

They were then engaged by a French army of about the same number, but the French lines were shattered by the British fire and broke. As he led the charge, Wolfe was struck three times, and was forced to lie down. He died while the pursuit was still under way.

20 YEARS AGO

(From The Guard, Sept. 14, 1909) The public schools open on Monday, September 20. In order that there may be no confusion among the pupils as to which building they shall attend, Superintendent Stockton has outlined the boundaries.

The regular meeting of the city council last night was long and dry and devoid of anything interesting. Mostly routine business was transacted.

The rain of last week and the present cool and foggy weather have started a large number of central and tourists from the Cascade mountains.

SIDE GLANCES



"What's a fraternity, Oscar? He says it will cost more money."

Daily Health Service

Cereals, Rich In Carbohydrates, Essential To Good Diet

By DR. MORRIS FISHBINE

(Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine)

THE cereals constitute the main portions of the diets of most of the people of the world. They are unusually digestible, although certain heavy breads, such as pumpernickel, are digested with difficulty and portions will come through the body without change.

Rice is one of the cereals which constitutes a tremendous portion of the diets of human beings. A certain disease known as beriberi is due to the fact that the rice has been polished and this form of preparation removes the portion containing the vitamin B. There are various forms of nervous and digestive disorders which are associated with an absence of vitamin B from the diet.

Most of the cereals are rich in carbohydrate. For example, three table-spoonfuls of farina, weighing

about 27 grams, will contain three grams of protein, one-half gram fat and 21 grams of carbohydrates. Grapenuts, puffed wheat, puffed rice, shredded wheat and wheatina all have about the same composition. Three table-spoonfuls of any of these cereals will provide 100 calories to the body, a very small amount of phosphorus, little if any iron, and, in the case of the whole wheat products, some calcium.

All of them will provide vitamins A and B, except that the polished rice products contain relatively little of any of these vitamins. Thus, the cereals are energy producers and weight builders, as are all foods rich in carbohydrates. The diet of the growing child should be relatively rich in cereals for the same reason.

The development of the prepared breakfast foods has done much to aid variety in the cereal diet. By this means, flavor, palatability and other ingredients may be supplied.

New! Screen-Grid Atwater Kent RADIO

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC of course!

In cabinet with Atwater Kent Electro-Dynamic Speaker

Enormous power . . . better tone!



Screen-Grid tube model uses 4 A. C. tubes and 1 rectifying tube. Low tubes. Electro-Dynamic Speaker

See and hear it today!

EASY TERMS

POWERS
Furniture Co.

mented and increased. It must be remembered also that the cereals are usually supplemented with milk, cream and sugar and that these serve to add to their food value. The proteins of the cereal foods are not sufficient to serve alone as body builders for most people, and are best supplemented with proteins from meat and milk products. The muscle meats do not provide much more in the way of dietary

properties than do the cereals and must be supplemented with calcium, sodium and with the various vitamins. Such supplementation comes from such meats as liver, kidney and giblets, generally also from milk products.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., ONE OF AMERICA'S OLDEST MUTUAL CO.'S represented by FRANK A. PAGE

Automobile Insurance—Hutchinson
 Buy Your FALL COAT on Budget Payment Plan.
KAY'S
 529 Willamette



Standard Movements as well as the Popular Low Price Watches

Today's Necessity

FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Indispensable today for business, sports and formal hours, is the ever dependable wrist watch. Hoffman's have the watch you want in the design you like. And the prices are surprisingly low.

HOFFMAN'S

790 Willamette

J.C. PENNEY CO.

940-46 Willamette Street.

Eugene, Oregon

Your Dollar

Gets the Fullest Measure of Value Here EVERY DAY

Refresh Your Wardrobe with a

New Dress

That Hints of Fall

Lovely Styles are Grouped for Your Early Selection at

\$9.90

Sizes For Women—For Misses—For Juniors

Are you tired of every dress you have? Would you like a change from the light colors of your summertime wardrobe? Here are the very dress for you . . . smartly different Fall styles in glancing satin and flat crepe in rich colors and black . . . each one emphasizing the feminine line that is characteristic of the season . . . and all priced temptingly.

