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SPAIN WILL MUDDLE THROUGH.

A Moorish prince has offered to go to Spain with 20,000 warriors and aid the rebels if furnished transportation across the channel separating Africa from Spain.

If the rebels accept this offer the present red government of Spain would probably find it difficult to maintain its seemingly precarious position. On the other hand if the rebels do accept and win with the aid of the Moorish Moors, they in turn will have to pay their Moorish allies or have another fight on their hands. There is no reason to believe that the Moors love the Spanish rebels more than they love the Spanish reds. Their offer cannot, therefore, be considered altruistic, nor is it probable that it is made solely because the Moorish prince loves a fight.

Neither is there any reason to believe that the Moors have forgotten that they once ruled Spain for several centuries. Moorish architectural influence is still evident, if not dominant, in southern Spain and the province of Granada is visited by thousands of tourists annually, who go there solely to see that magnificent structure the Alhambra, the alcazar of the Moorish kings, the finest example of Moorish architecture, which has given its name to a type of decoration.

Who can doubt that the Moorish prince, steeped in the traditional stories of the magnificence of the Spanish court of his ancestors and of their last glorious stand before they were driven out of Spain by the christian nations of Europe, has dreams of reoccupying the Alhambra? Probably he hopes that gratitude will prompt the rebels, if victorious, to voluntarily turn the Alhambra over to him or, if this is not done, he hopes that he may be able to so consolidate his position that it would be extremely difficult to dislodge him.

It doesn't seem probable that the Moors' offer will be accepted, but, whether it is or is not, there is still enough dynamite in the situation to cause an explosion that will shake all Europe.

It has been reported that France has been supplying the Spanish government with arms and munitions and that Mussolini has warned her that he will feel obliged to intervene on behalf of the rebels unless she discontinues that policy. An Associated Press dispatch states that Mussolini has his country "ready on land and in air and has sent 200,000 men to play at war games." Italy's dictator is reported as "determined to present a strong front against any triumph by foes of fascism in Spain."

Hitler has sent seven Nazi warships to Spain to join nine others already there under orders to use force against "all unjustifiable acts of force." These orders followed a German ultimatum to Madrid warning against repetition of such incidents at the reported search by Spanish loyalists of a German steamer on the high seas.

After a Spanish government vessel had prevented a British steamer, loaded with gasoline, from entering Melilla harbor, Spanish Morocco, England sent four destroyers and a battle cruiser from Gibraltar, under forced draft, with orders to escort the British steamer into the harbor if necessary and to fire if prevented.

To add more color to an already colorful situation it is reported from Dublin that a General Eoin O'Duffy, head of an organization known as the Irish "Blue Shirts," said he had "organized an Irish fighting force of 5000 men to join the insurgent armies in the Spanish civil war." He declared that the force, equipped with field ambulances, will leave in a fortnight for Spain to "fight for our faith."

The United States has rejected a Uruguayan proposal to participate in an attempt to mediate. In a formal note handed to the Uruguayan minister the

acting secretary of state, William Phillips, said: "Actuated by a profound and constant desire for peace, this government wishes to give support wherever practicable to the principle of conciliation. However, this country is committed to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

With the Moors and the Irish, for widely different motives, itching to help the rebels and with Mussolini and Hitler favoring them for other reasons, it looks bad for the communist government of Spain, unless a reported neutrality pact is signed by France, Italy and Germany.

If this pact fails to materialize the New York communists, who met in Madison Square Garden and raised \$5000 for the Spanish government, may decide to match the Irish General O'Duffy by sending a fighting force of 5000 "red shirts" to join the pro communist forces of Spain and fight for their "faith" against O'Duffy's "blue shirts."

Spain was at the height of her power just before her great armada was crushed by the British fleet. She had enormous riches in gold and silver from the newly discovered western hemisphere. Her Hapsburg emperor, Charles V, had trained her armies and they were renowned for discipline and bravery. Under the greatest and sternest of her generals this army was prepared to cross to England and bring it into the Catholic fold. Never was any nation nearer being master of the world than was Spain at that time. The Spaniards were as proud and dominating as ever Rome was in her days of almost world conquest. Her descent was swift and continuous after her mighty armada's crushing defeat. She was impoverished by foreign wars and even then as now torn by internal disturbances and Portugal regained her independence.

The Spanish colonies across the seas proclaimed their independence. Mexico, Central and South America, Spanish speaking countries, became independent. Before the nineteenth century closed, the last of the Spanish Indies, West and East, had, through wars with Spain, reached such a state of confusion that the United States felt obliged to take up their cause and forcibly gave them representative governments. Thus Spain lost Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the last of her vast overseas dominions. A small part of Morocco is her only overseas possession and her wars there have been almost continuous and lately always indecisive.

Her inability to govern so as to satisfy the people governed has been her outstanding defect.

Spain, once great in adventure, in world-wide voyages of discovery and colonization, in war and in art—her great painters were Velasquez, Murillo and Goya—is now apparently at the lowest tide in her national history. Her people, as the writer has known them as friends in Cuba and the Philippines, keep up the appearance of character and dignity. Many of them are industrious and successful in business. In their hours of relaxation they are carefree and happy, and the click of castanets, accompanied by a guitar and the dancing of the "Jota" and the "fandango" raises them to the highest pitch of emotion, abandon and enthusiasm.

At heart they are Don Quixotes and the writer has seen an audience of Spaniards rise as one man, cheer, throw their hats in the air as some eloquent speaker drew a graphic picture of some of the adventures of Cervante's picturesque hero.

There is much good in them. Individually they are courteous and likable. There is no reason why they cannot attain an intellectual freedom and a fuller education than they have ever known. This accomplished there is no reason why Spain should not rise again to a higher glory, along different lines, than she has ever known. Her picture galleries are among the most famous in Europe. Barcelona, prosperous and up-to-date, is a crowded manufacturing center for cotton, lace, woolen and linen goods and a much frequented port. It has a population of near a million. Her cities farther south in the great fruit-growing districts are Valencia, Alicante, Murcia and the ancient seaport Cartagena. The chief town in the Ebro valley is Saragossa. It has a university. Students will remember its heroic defense against the French in the Peninsular war. Southern Spain has iron, copper, coal and lead. It is noted for its fine scenery and the wealth of architecture left by the Moors in the cities they beautified. Seville, with the Giralda Tower; Granada with the Alhambra and Cordova; Molaga with a magnificent Mosque; Cadiz and Jerez.

With her abundant natural resources; with her varied climatic conditions from Bilbao on the Bay of Biscay to Malaga on the Mediterranean and Cadiz on the Atlantic; with her love of music and other fine arts and with her past and inspiring greatness and glory there is still ground for hope that Spain will stop tilting at windmills, survive the present fratricidal war, discard her bombastic attitude and again take an important part in world affairs. She has much to overcome, but there is the Biblical promise, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life."

engineering, attorney fees and court cost to reasonable rate reductions for the benefit of their customers," McCulloch said. The Portland General Electric, California-Oregon Power Co., West Coast Power Co., Oregon-Washington Telephone Co. and Idaho Power Co. are other utilities which have made rate cuts during McCulloch's administration.

Oregon has levied a gasoline tax since 1919, but never until July was more than \$1,000,000 ever collected in one month. Secretary of State Snell counted \$1,091,413.92 in the till last month. The previous record month was August, 1935, at \$958,118.24. Since the first of the year, \$5,769,755.36 has been collected—\$757,879.46 more than came in during the first seven months last year. In 17 years, Oregon has received \$75,998,308.93 in gas taxes.

Governor Martin has adopted a new policy of personally interviewing every youthful first offender he transfers from the state penitentiary to the boys' training school at Woodburn. By calling the boys into his private office one at a time and having heart-to-heart talks with them, the governor hopes to get them started on the right track and a useful return to society.

When the population of the penitentiary zoomed to 1001, a condition unprecedented in Oregon history, the state parole board began to loosen somewhat. On the board's recommendation the governor in two days' time signed conditional paroles for 28 men and one woman, but didn't let them all out in one day. Some of the paroles will

of Portland filed three opposing statements. The grange's state bank bill got double attention, with the opposition coming from the Taxpayers Protective Assn. headed by Harold J. Warner, Portland attorney.

Directors of school district No. 1, Portland, supported and the East Side Taxpayers opposed a tax limitation amendment for the district. F. N. Derby of Salem and other tax conservation league members advocated a property tax limitation which labor, the grange and the Oregon Advisory council on public schools attacked. Dr. S. T. Donohue, Eugene dentist, supported his constitutional amendment to repeal the so-called "Advertising dentists" law and permit truthful advertising of a business or profession, but the Portland Better Business bureau filed against the measure.

The anti-Columbia river fish trap and seine bill, advanced by gillnet fishermen, was opposed by seiners' union although the bill may not get on the ballot. Optional military training in institutions of higher education was opposed by five persons, including men high in the ranks of the American Legion. Sponsors of the bill were too late to get their affirmative argument in the pamphlet.

Salvage and reforestation of the disastrous Tillamook burned area, scene of the great 1933 forest fire, was studied first-hand by Governor Martin, chairman of the state board of forestry, and five other men. State Forester J. W. Ferguson led the party. Board members on the trip were M. C. Glover, Eagle Creek; Ernest F. Johnson, Walla; J. F. Dagget, Klamath Falls, and C. J. Buck, Portland, U. S. regional forester.

The state liquor control commission made \$111,177.26 last month by selling \$589,437.85 worth of bottled goods. So far this year, the profit has been \$770,914.99 on sales of \$3,857,947.25.

Emergency freight rates on hay and other feed from Oregon to drought regions of Montana and the Dakotas have been put into effect by three railroads. Rates were cut from \$13.50 to \$8.50 per ton. Oregon farmers were said to have 50,000 tons of surplus feed on hand.

Engineers of the state highway department have begun to chart road routes from the air. Aerial reconnaissance is speedy and covers a lot of territory. R. H. Baldock, chief highway engineer, admits, but can never replace actual surveying on the ground the road is to cover. A panorama from the air, and pictures taken from a plane can be helpful, but engineers still need to cover the road's location on foot and study scores of maps in their offices before starting work. Baldock said.

Charles A. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction, believes Oregon may have more students enrolled in its grammar and high schools this year than ever before. Record year to date has been 1932-33 with 205,433 pupils in schools. County school superintendents in all parts of the state have reported to Howard that several thousand children have come into Oregon in recent months with their parents; from the drought areas of the middle west.

Oregon has gained 204 doctors of medicine and surgery, osteopaths, chiropractors and naturopaths in the last three years, according to the state board of higher education. That many persons out of 236 who have taken the basic science examination since the "healing arts" law was passed in 1933, have been given certificates. Examinations are given in human anatomy, physiology, chemistry and hygiene.

THE CHURCHES

Free Methodist Church, A. E. Sims, Pastor.—Y. P. M. S. Rally, three great services; Sunday school, 9:45; preaching, 11, message by Ruel Walters; afternoon service, 2:45, Wesley Graves in charge; evening service, 7:45, message by Francis Pitcher. Special singing at each service. A special invitation to young folks.

A requiem mass will be held Sunday at 9 a. m. at the Catholic church for the late Mrs. Victoria Perini. All relatives and friends are asked to attend.

M. E. Church, C. J. Hall, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45; forenoon service, 11, sermon subject, "Another Old-fashioned Gospel Truth," evening service, 8—Union services in the M. E. church, Rev. E. E. Coulter bringing the message.

The Baptist Church, Henry Wilson Davis, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10; forenoon service, 11, sermon subject, "The Sluggard in Harvest," evening service, 8, union service in the M. E. church, young people's meeting, 7 p. m. Sunday evening to reorganize for the new year; prayer meeting, Thursday, 8.

Blue Mt. Union Sunday school—Sunday school, 10; forenoon service, 11; Rev. Geo. Adrich spoke August 23; Mrs. E. J. Fulton of the Light House temple will speak

September 6 on the subject, "Bible Standard Training School in Eugene." She is a member of the faculty there.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, Ross Dustin, pastor of Eugene church, district superintendent; Paul Iverson, pastor emeritus; Harold Ashbaugh, presiding elder; Lowell Butler, chorister, Saturday services, Sabbath school, 9:30, Mar-tin Jensen, superintendent; Doris Conklin, children's department; preaching service, 11; Pastor Dustin speaks the first Saturday of each month, other Sabbaths, visiting ministers often occupy the hour; Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30, Mrs. Mary Cochran is at present giving Bible studies on the prophecies of the Book of Revelations. All services are helpful and inspiring. Visitors welcome.

The "Just Folks" class of the Methodist church Sunday School held a picnic Tuesday evening at the Old Orchard on Row river. Following a supper a bonfire and games were enjoyed.

Services to be conducted by Bible Standard students were announced to be held each Sunday of the coming months at Blue Mt. church, beginning the first of September.

Christian Science Society, 242 South Second St.—Sunday school, 9:45; forenoon service, 11, sermon subject, "Christ Jesus."

First Christian Church, E. Elmer Coulter, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45; forenoon service, 11, sermon subject, "God's Wonderful Love;" evening service, 8, union service at

Methodist church, subject, "God's unified Endeavor at 6:50; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening; young people's Bible study, Thursday evening.

Queen Victoria was the first Empress of India.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION



HORSE SHOW and RODEO
 and U. S. Army Horse Show Team
 PORTLAND OREGON
 October 3 to 10

19 Shows in One—11 acres under one roof. Exhibits of pure bred livestock, Dogs, Poultry, Fur Stock, Wild Life, Land Products, Manufactures, Products, 4-H Club and Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Work, also Horse Show, Rodeo, and U. S. Army Horse Show team.
 LARGE PREMIUM LISTS
 REDUCED FARES—ALL LINES

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We will appreciate receiving your work well in advance to assure us of ample time for first class work —In other words "Come Early and Avoid the Rush."

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Good Breeding Pays in Full Milk Pails

1 Dairy cows of the Pacific Northwest produced an average of 20 pounds of milk per cow per day last year. This is nearly 4 pounds above the national average and just twice the average production in Arkansas, where cows yield only 10 pounds per day.

2 Good breeding again proves its value on a dollars and cents basis! Some of the Pacific Northwest's finest cows produce as much as 90 pounds of milk daily.

3 Leading influence for better livestock in the Pacific Northwest is the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, which holds its 26th annual showing in Portland October 3-10 this year. See aristocrats of the dairy world and learn profitable production methods there.

4 A trip to the Pacific International is an educational and entertainment treat for every member of the family. Acres of fascinating exhibits, thrilling Rodeo and Horse Show. Plan to attend. This bank hails the exposition as a great factor in improving the important livestock industry.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Cottage Grove

