

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.

THE RETURN TO NATIONALISM

WHILE the American nation explores the thrills of N. R. A., studies the maxims of Franklin D. and the more explosive booming of Gen. Johnson, the London Economic Conference, on which, a few weeks ago, the "future of the world" was "turning"—recesses, adjourns, goes home.

"Results are not always measured in terms of formal agreements," cables our own F. D., whether by way of congratulation or condolence, he does not state. "They can come equally from a free presentation of each nation's difficulties and each nation's methods to meet its individual needs."

Soothing words! And in a general way there is a lot of sound reasoning in them. The London conference will not be a total loss. The day will come when all those intricate problems of tariffs and war debts and monetary standards and armaments will have to be settled, some way. (In fact the executive committee of the Conference is to go on studying plans.)

It is inescapable, however, that in the last few weeks and months we have drifted definitely away from "internationalism." We have given up the vague idea that domestic difficulties can be cured by curing the troubles of the world.

The Russians will go on experimenting with Communism; the Italians with dictatorship; the Germans with Nazism; the English with traditional policy of "muddling through." We have The New Deal—a revolutionary experiment in social and industrial organization, and it is going to give us plenty to think about.

One thing not generally understood about The New Deal is that it precludes for a long time to come many of the international economic readjustments regarded as necessary to the future peace and comfort of the world.

American labor and industry cannot hope to achieve or hold the benefits of better wages and shorter working hours and more equitable distribution of all goods WITHOUT VIRTUAL SHUT-OUT OF COMPETING GOODS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. There will continue to be foreign trade because even this country cannot get along without many imports, but if the New Deal is to function competing foreign trade will be strictly limited. Consider the problem of lumber, as an instance.

Inevitably, we are committed to NATIONALISM for the immediate future. Managed currency may mean walls higher than any ever built by tariffs. Embargoes and import quotas may develop in the process of shielding industrial reorganization in the United States.

This need not mean that we will cease to negotiate with other nations to maintain peace and to correct serious economic maladjustments, but we have adopted the principle that Reconstruction begins at HOME, from the bottom instead of from the top. Success of the American experiment may compel other nations to devise entirely new internal and external economic alignments.

WE ALTER OTHER CONCEPTS

ORGANIZED labor and organized industry both have shown some concern lest N. R. A. disturb traditional "rights." At Detroit, General Johnson states the government position with characteristic emphasis. N. R. A. means neither "open shop" nor "closed shop," by any government mandate. The employer may deal collectively through a trade union, or through a company union, or with the employer direct.

N. R. A. says the General, dictates only the maximum in hours and the minimum in wages. Beyond that employers and employees may agree or disagree by any methods they see fit. That statement seems to be plain enough.

The fact is, however, that N. R. A. may alter profoundly the traditional relations between labor and industry. The historic battles between capital and labor have always been over wages and hours of work. Other issues have always been more or less incidental. Now the government steps in and removes the major causes of conflict. There is room for organized bickering as to wages and hours in upper brackets, but the field of controversy is definitely limited.

This does not mean that organizations of employees or of employers (as such) will disappear or cease to function, but it may mean they will function in new ways. One rather logical development of N. R. A. is the drawing together of capital and labor within each big division of industry to make sure that parallel restrictions are imposed on competing divisions and crafts. This is almost sure to follow in the main divisions of transport, building, the manufacture of building materials, fuels.

N. R. A. is not designed to eliminate all competition, but if the proposed system of price controls and production controls is carried through the real competition of the future will be between entire crafts rather than between employers and employees in isolated groups. N. R. A. involves profound alterations of all industrial thought.

That undoubtedly is why a good many old-style labor leaders and old-style employers are worrying about it. The old principle of grabbing "all the traffic will bear" is ruled out, apparently, for both sides. Beyond the first regulations, Johnson declares "hands off," but he holds a lot of power and he packs a nasty wallop.

AT THIS TIME OF YEAR

THE night was warm, unusually warm for Oregon. The day's tasks had dragged on over into evening, as they have a way of doing (Gen. Johnson please notice). The usual cooling expedients had been tried and applied, but without the complete satisfaction or relief expected. Frank Matzger, the fruit man, happened along, big good-natured Frank, and he said he had a remedy, and "not what you think it is either."

"A watermelon!"
 There comes a time in each year when meteorologists and climatologists and oceanologists (Warren Smith please note) may explain as they will, but it will remain in our conviction that it was designed and intended for watermelon. The days must be hot with a sun that burns with fervor, and the evenings must be warm and lingering.

Along the Pacific Coast, and especially in Oregon, the wise Builder of the Universe provided certain sandy valleys where there is a loan that grows watermelons, and the valleys provide for the sea-

son or the season for the valleys, it doesn't much matter. The melons from these valleys achieve a royal crimson and there are sugary crests at the center when you cut them open.

When you cut them open! Why the crackle and burst when the big knife touches them. When you drag the big melon out from its parking place in the refrigerator or up from under the big boulders which you have used to anchor it in some rushing creek or river—it's an occasion.

There is an ancient myth that the year is divided into just four seasons. In Oregon, the summers alone are divided into a dozen. There's the berry season, and the cherry season and the—what's the use? Let the sun ride high. Let the warmth linger into evening. Great the melon season.

A NATIONAL POLICE PROPOSED

MEETING in California last week, the governors of the states at their annual conference departed from precedent to suggest that the government at Washington establish a national police. They were thinking of kidnapping, of course, when they took this action. It will bear considerable study and thought.

Times have changed since each city had its own limited police force and each village got along quite nicely with its constable and each county could take care of its "bad 'uns" with a good hard-riding leather-larrupin sheriff. The motor age has brought with it the motorized crook. In Oregon and many other states we have met the situation by organizing state police.

But a well organized criminal gang can maintain a hideout in Kansas or Oklahoma and operate in Missouri or in Indiana and make trouble for three or four other states. Unless there is perfect cooperation and coordination between all states, the criminal can still cheat the law for too long a time. And not all states have yet established state police.

In some parts of the East, it has been a notorious fact for a long time that certain criminals are given protection by the police of various cities in return for the pledge that they will confine their operations to other cities. In other cities corruption is so widespread that gangs defy all police.

This is the situation which needs to be broken up, and yet the proposal for a national police must be approached with caution because the constitution still contains a provision against "quartering of troops."

What is needed is a national information and detective service rather than a national patrol force, a bureau to which state and city officers can turn for information and help when needed. The nucleus for such a bureau exists in the excellent establishments of the department of justice and the postal inspection service.

Large towns and cities still need their local patrols. States are rapidly supplanting the antiquated sheriff system with state police. The federal government could be of use in coordinating information and detective service. Britain sets the example with its Scotland Yard system supplementing and coordinating the work of splendid local police.

WILL MR. WOODIN RESIGN?

ALMOST unnoticed amid the sensations of N. R. A. has been the continued absence of Mr. Woodin from his duties as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Woodin worked night and day during the bank crisis. He developed a throat ailment, which is not a slight trouble for a man past 70. Then, of course, there was all that stir because his name came to light repeatedly on the Morgan favor lists.

Mr. Woodin's friends say he will not resign, but the report persists that he will. For one thing, there are tasks awaiting him which may be utterly beyond his strength:

1. Selling \$3,300,000,000 bonds for that public works program.
2. Refinancing the government debt.
3. Developing F. D.'s plans for managed currency (a dollar which will always purchase the same amount of what it takes).
4. Reforms in the reformed banking bill, particularly as to the proposed guarantees of bank deposits.
5. Collection of millions in processing taxes for farmers, financing farm credits, home credits and the refinancing of 4 billions in all sorts of home and farm mortgages.

They say that Frank Walker, national treasurer of the Democratic party will inherit these huge tasks. Our guess is that somebody will succeed Mr. Woodin as soon as he has earned a plausible "out." Mr. Woodin's favors from the New York bankers were all before his cabinet appointment, but the feeling against his continuance at the treasury is too great to carry along with tremendous tasks.

Mr. Woodin has been a pleasant figure in national life, with his musical hobbies, his optimistic outlook, but for the long siege he is hardly fit.

Buried in the election returns is the fact that Hood River county adopted the county-unit system of school management. This makes four counties in Oregon on the county-unit plan—Klamath, Crook, Lincoln and now Hood River. The trend is worth noting.

Alex McGurk says an Old Timer is a guy who remembers when Communists and Technocrats were called radicals.

"Stop figuring that you'll have to save for a rainy day," says General Johnson, chief of N. R. A. With the New Deal we all get galeashes.

A youth in a 3-C camp near Hood River writes to his sweetie in the East describing heroic work stopping forest fires. It may be funny, but the poor guy has to do something for excitement.

Speaking of the 3-C, the time may be at hand when the forest veterans will be demanding their bonuses.

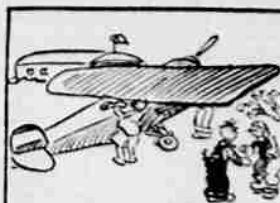
Jim Farley, doing out the patronage at Washington, explains delay saying that applicants must qualify, first as to fitness, second as to loyalty to F. D.'s principles. It's still an enigma.

Our Washington correspondent writes that the boys down there are still disputing as to whether F. D. is "conservative" or "radical." Why not use the good old California term, "unusual?"

It's all right, as Gen. Johnson says, to get rid of this idea of saving too much, but it might not be wise to lay a wee bit aside for taxes. Yep, TAXES!

Dad should be a hero to his sons, says a sob writer, but how does Dad do that when the fish aren't biting?

Maybe We'd Better Forget the Conference Idea



AMERICAN AVIATOR RECEIVES AID IN RUSSIA



GERMAN SCIENTIST WELCOMED IN SWITZERLAND



FOREIGN MOVIE STARS POPULAR AROUND THE WORLD



NEWS OF BELGIAN BALLOONIST AWAITED IN MANY LANDS



ITALIAN HEROES GIVEN OVATION IN UNITED STATES



FOREIGN GOLFERS CHEERED IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND



ASIATICS AND EUROPEANS MEET TO STUDY GEOLOGY



CHICAGO BORROWS PAINTINGS FROM THE LOUVRE



MUSIC BY GERMAN COMPOSER APPLAUDED IN POLAND



FOREIGN AUTHORS WIN WORLDWIDE POPULARITY



AUSTRALIAN TENNIS STARS GREETED IN FRANCE



INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATS FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GET TOGETHER

WHAT SOME THINKERS THINK

GILBERT FRANKLIN, British novelist.—"The more I examine present-day womanhood the more I am disappointed in my search after that ideal beauty which is the romantic novelist's dream."

Mary Borden, writer.—"Money will buy power and social position, but try to exchange it for anything as spiritual as friendship or love and you only get their counterfeit."

King George of England, commenting disdainfully on bedside lamp displayed at London exhibit.—"When I go to bed, I sleep."

Samuel M. Vauclain, industrialist.—"Business has learned a lot from the depression. After we get straightened out and get going good we'll start to forget those things again."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.—"Sometimes it is extremely good for you to forget that there is anything in the world that needs to be done, and to do some particular thing that you really want to do."

President Robert Maynard Hutchins, University of Chicago.—"Nobody has ever suggested that faculty salaries are too high, but it may be suggested, and I think rightly, that faculties are too large."

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator.—"Good advertising will become more essential than ever in the new industrial relations established by the National Recovery Act. It will help the business executive avoid those wasteful and expensive practices in selling which so often add needless costs."

Jo Davidson, sculptor.—"Instead of the Puritans landing on Plymouth Rock, how much pleasanter this coun-

try would have been if Plymouth Rock had landed on the Puritans."

Norman Thomas.—"Whatever may be uncertain about the future, nothing is clearer than that the clock won't be turned back."

J. P. Morgan, financier.—"I firmly believe that somewhere there is some dissonant spot in international finance, but the ways to it are very tangled and complicated. It will take a great brain to break it, and probably take a long time."

Al Smith.—"When the majority speaks, that is the end of it."

Paul V. Anderson, Washington journalist.—"Legislation, like men, must be judged by the enemies it makes."

John H. Poulcher, American Bankers' association.—"Public hostility to banks and political attacks is one of the most ancient characteristics of American depressions."

Homer Saint-Gaudens, Carnegie Institute of Fine Arts.—"Art is emerging from a transition period just as the social order is taking on a new form. Painters will serve the public rather than cater to their own fastidious ideas."

Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard law school.—"As the medieval man was great in the greatness of his lord, the typical man of today finds his greatness in the greatness of the corporation which he serves."

Jesse I. Straus, U. S. ambassador to France.—"American leaders inherit too much of the spirit of their ancestors to sit idly by and watch their country overcome by economic factors that may be controlled by human forces."

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

ON CONTROL PLAN
 COTTAGE GROVE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—The election is over and the results have been published for the information of the people.

Total votes cast throughout the state, and especially in Lane county would indicate that many thousands of electorate did not avail themselves of the opportunity to express their views on the many important questions that had been submitted for their approval or rejection. All such as were entitled to vote and failed to do so, should never again raise their voice on any of the questions that appeared on the ballot for popular consideration.

While the results show that prohibition repeal is the majority wish of the people, and we must be governed by the results as they stand, there is a feeling that had all the people availed themselves of the opportunity to vote, the results might be different.

Twenty states have voted on the question of repeal and all have indicated a majority expression for the return of legalized alcoholic beverages. Three of these states are in that part of the United States where dwell an overwhelming majority of native peoples in whose veins flow a preponderance of Puritan blood. True these states are in the solid democratic belt of the country, but in at least one of them, there is a strong religious tendency. Are we to believe these people have stronger political convictions than religious? Or have they been converted to a philosophy which dictates that it is a Christian act to vote for the repeal of the 18th amendment and the return of legalized liquor of alcoholic content?

What ever the cause, it is evident that a majority of our people are ready to return to the old order. Living, as we do, in a country where the law is made by the act of those that govern, it is the will of the "governed" it is American to accept the decision of the majority

and continue to live in harmony as citizens and neighbors.

I have been a prohibitionist because I believed total abstinence is preferable to indulgence and because I believe in respecting the law so long as it "is" the law. As I have believed that total abstinence is ideal, and as the decision of the people indicates that a majority feel that indulgence is more ideal, I am willing to abide by the wishes of the majority of my fellow men. In the future I will assume the place I held for many years, and will begin where I left off fifteen years ago. An advocate of Temperance. Not only indulgence in moderation with respect to alcoholic beverages, but rather the art of temperance in every indulgence affecting the human body and brain.

I appreciate having been a candidate who opposed the repeal of a part of the Constitution of our country. I feel very grateful to those who voted for me as a dry candidate. I respect the political rights of all the people and am glad to be able to say truthfully that I hold no personal or political malice against those who have expressed themselves differently on the question of prohibition repeal. Let us all work in harmony for the best solution to the problem, to the end that every citizen will be able to enjoy the best protection and greatest happiness possible.

Let us now enter into a study of alcohol control for Oregon that will be the best in the nation.

E. E. McLENDON.
 ON BRIDGES
 CRESWELL, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Looking over the arguments in favor of wooden bridges on the state highways, it appears quite evident that the sponsors are not practical bridge builders. Although from one angle, the argument has some foundation for there is no better lumber than Oregon, and Washington fir, sometimes (pine) to be used where it is practical to use lumber. But so far, science has not unveiled the secrets of making wood fire-proof, to

any great extent, and that is very essential in bridge construction.

As far as using Oregon material is concerned, that argument is swept away, owing to the fact that Oregon produces the best cement in any place in the United States. So in using cement, we are showing our appreciation of material that is unpassed, and at the same time it is a product of Oregon, and will stand as a monument to the memory of our state engineers.

So it would be, in my estimation, an act of injustice to the taxpayers for this work to be held up, expecting money from the government, and a disappointment to the future generation, if it was spent for wood bridges.

G. H. DAVIDSON.

CIVILIZATION
 Poor things, we try to walk alone. Stumble along the road of life. Half visioned hopes driving us on. Seeking a goal we know not where.

A little while we walk alone. Almost achieve, then settle back. Half pleased, half angry with ourselves.

Turn to the old accustomed ways. Nature who fashioned life must smile. Viewing our efforts—tolerant. A long observance of our ways. Making this trial mere incident.

Ages she's watched us, seen us strive. Reach toward the future, try to grasp. The scattered tattered reins of life. Into a common moving urge.

To shape a common destiny. Out of divergent prodding needs. And form a bulwark against death. That robe fulfillment of life's goal.

Time after time she's seen us fall. Relinquish our attempt to reach. A true expression of the force. That guides our groping toward the light.

Drift back again into the path. Of aimless wandering, where death. Claims all of life, leaving no trace. To grace the pathway it has tread.

Till life descend into the realm. Of useless struggling and hate. Frustration, meaningless desires. That quench no thirst within the soul.

Then when the blackest hour is reached. And life seems fallen in decay. A useless, weak, discordant thing. Born but to die in misery.

Your fight springs up from out the wreck. Of jumbled strivings, blind desires. Frustrated hopes, and blunderings. Leading a way from out the void.

Now let us pray that in this age. When life's complexities have reached. Proportions of such magnitude. Direction seems beyond control.

And at a time when stress and strain. Between the peoples of the world. Bids fate to turn to battle lust. In one last desperate struggling.

That we may glimpse this light afresh. This catalyst that changes life. From the blind struggle of the beast. Into Progressive unity.

ROBERT C. McALISTER

"THE STAR"
 When you are shown within my sight. My longing heart is filled with cheer. The thoughts that have been brought to light. A hope that knows no doubt or fear.

What we have been, let's always be. To see and feel me I have felt. Your burning eyes are dear to me. A heart with one that I have dealt.

Though fate us part, we seek again. These happy moments of the past. The charms and grace that still remain. As long our life on earth may last.

At break of day, in sleep at night. A guiding star for me that gleams.

My thought then leads to lofty height. The joy of hope and lovely dreams.

Along the shore of mighty sea. On rolling waves of thoughts beyond. Sails carried me content and free. To realms of love where there's no bound.

Fraternal unity there be. No climb nor creed or tide can bar. Across the land or over sea. Our faith, our hopes and leading star.

OLOF DAHLIN.

BABY GIRL

Little baby girl of mine. Round my neck your arms entwined. With your chubby hands today. Brush the lines of care away. Kiss the furrows from my brow. In the way that you know how. Teach me that I mustn't pine. Little baby girl of mine.

Little baby girl of mine. Unto you I now resign. Pull my ears or tweak my nose. Disposses me of my woes. Lead me from the land of care. To the Port of Playtime where Baby's eyes with star light shine. Little baby girl of mine.

Little baby girl of mine. If I worry, there's a sign. On my brow, dear little mix. Now remove it with a kiss. Laugh my sorrows all away. At the ending of the day. Merry moods are always thine. Little baby girl of mine.

MRS. MARIE DITTON.

Wending News

WENDING, July 29.—(Special).—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Crandall and their guest, Mrs. Will Miller and Miss Bernice Crandall of Eugene, picked near Coburg bridge Sunday.

Miss Pauline Blais and Miss Helen Christman of Eugene visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Summer the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Emery and family, Mr. and Mrs. Art Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Grumbles picked on the Mohawk above Mable Sunday.

Mrs. Stacey Skinner and children of Springfield, former residents of Wending, visited the first of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Sayles.

Mrs. Carl Abercrombie and daughters Rita and Lois visited Tuesday in Cottage Grove at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Abercrombie.

Miss Ruth Matteson returned on Wednesday from a week's visit in Eugene at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Custer.

Mrs. W. H. Pendell and daughter of camp 4 spent Wednesday in Coburg. Mr. and Mrs. Creed Thornton entertained the following guests at their home Wednesday: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ruth and son Charles of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kernutt and sons Howard and Mark of Eugene.

Irvin Custer of Eugene, a former resident of Wending, is in this community this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Curdy and Mrs. Skinner of Eugene drove to Bend over the week-end.

Miss Constance Lewis who has been visiting at the Ralph Martin residence returned to her home in Eugene Wednesday.

Grover Wilson returned Thursday from a business trip to Myrtle Point. Miss Mary Elvin Custer who has been visiting for the past two weeks at the Fred Matteson residence returned to her home in Eugene Tuesday.

Mrs. George Johnson entertained with three tables of bridge at her home Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Ahrens received first prize and Mrs. Hoeflein consolation. Those enjoying the afternoon were Mrs. Bert Johnson, Mrs. Roland Wicks, Mrs. Chas. Hoeflein, Mrs. Faye Abrams, Mrs. N. C. Nielsen, Mrs. Ralph Martin, Mrs. Jeff Abell, Mrs. Grover Summer, Mrs. Robert Watt, Mrs. Leslie

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