

HITLER PLANNING POTSHOTS AT HIS FOES IN ADDRESS

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER
Associated Press Foreign Staff
BERLIN, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Adolf Hitler today began work on a speech the chancellor intended to contain important political revelations to the world which has watched with deep interest his assumption of the functions of president as well as chancellor.

Behind the chancellor's doors guarded for the first time by members of the Reichwehr (regular army) the chancellor was busy with the address he will deliver to the Reichstag Monday at his memorial service for the late President Paul von Hindenburg.

The chancellor also will speak Tuesday at the funeral services at Tannenberg, thus undertaking major appearances before the nation and the world on successive days.

The Reichwehr guard today moved over from the presidential palace to the chancellery, replacing Schutz staff, which had the duty of guarding the building ever since Hitler came to power.

It was symbolic of the new oath of personal loyalty to the chancellor and also of his assumption of presidential powers.

Hitler has been watching the world reaction to his virtual coup d'état in making himself both executive and chancellor, and is well aware of the fears expressed in many quarters, especially in America, that von Hindenburg's death may have removed the last break on radicalism.

He is expected to give some reassuring statements in that regard.

Even with other matters pressing, the Hitler government today issued an order suspending for two weeks the anti-semitic weekly "Der Stürmer," published by Julius Streicher.

The action was based on an attack in the paper on President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, which said he is half Jewish.

(Streicher has been a prominent Nazi leader and campaigner against Jews, whom he accused in one issue of his paper of plotting to kill Hitler. That issue was suppressed by the police several days after it appeared.)

While Hitler's advisers are pressing him to make a reassuring statement in his speech, he may disappoint them as he did those who expected him in his Reichstag speech of July 13 to touch on foreign policy.

GRAND COULEE STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

roll of ours; we have made the beginnings and I like to think they are only beginnings and that even in our lifetime we are going to see with our own eyes this problem taken up on a vastly greater scale.

More Projects in Future
"It took 14 years for that prophecy to come true, but is on its way. And most of us here today are going to be alive when this dam is finished and the Bonneville dam is finished and a lot of other dams are finished."

"As I said to the secretary of the interior on the other side of the river a few minutes ago we are in the process of making the American people 'dam-minded.' People are going to understand some of the complications of building dams in the higher stretches of rivers all over the country. The chief engineer was telling me a few minutes ago that the eventual completion of this dam is going to mean the doubling of the potential power of every city on the Columbia river between here and the mouth of the Snake—and that is a lot of power."

"It is going to affect not only the Columbia river basin, but it is going to affect all mountain states and the Pacific coast territory and we are going to see, I believe, with our own eyes, electricity and power made so cheap that they will become a standard article of use, not only for agriculture and manufacturing, but also for every home within reach of an electric light line."

Cheaper Power—Greater Use
"The experience of those sections of the world that have cheap power proves very conclusively that the cheaper the power the more of it is used—the more it is used in homes and small businesses; and that makes me believe that this low dam which we are undertaking at the present time is going to justify its existence before it is completed by our being able to contract for the sale of practically all of the power it will develop."

"And if we are justified in that and hope we come down to chapter two, which is the building of the big dam, I want to take this opportunity, my friends, of telling you something of the amount of money the federal government is spending in the three states of the coast. I should have liked personally (and so would the secretary of the interior) to proceed from the very beginning by setting aside and allocating the money for the complete project at this place, but the fact is that out of the total sum made available to be administered by the congress, we have allocated in these states of the coast a much larger proportion of that fund than the population of the three states justifies."

Reasons for Allocations
"Now that has meant a very simple thing and I am talking to you frankly. It has meant by allocating a larger portion of the three billion dollar fund to the coast than a mere figure of population would justify, we have had to take some money from other states and given them less than they would have gotten—less than what might be called their normal equity. Why did we do it?"

"We did it in my judgment with perfect propriety and with the knowledge that those states that did not

get quite as much as the coast got would understand and approve it. We did it because out here in the Mountain states and in the Coast states you have unlimited natural resources. You have acreage capable of supporting a much larger population than you now have. And we believe that by proceeding with these great projects it will not only develop the well-being of the Far West and the Coast, but will also give an opportunity to many individuals and many families back in the older settled parts of the nation to come out here and distribute some of the burdens which fall on them more heavily than fall on the west."

Predicts New Migrations
"You have great opportunities and you are doing nobly in grasping them. A great many years ago, 75 or 80, a great editor in New York said: 'Go west, young man, go west.' Horace Greeley is supposed to be out of date today, but there is a great opportunity for the people in the East, people in the South and in some of the overcrowded parts of the Midwest—some people from submarginal lands—who have proved conclusively that it is a mighty difficult thing to earn an adequate living on those lands."

"You here shall have the opportunity of still going west."

"And so I am going to try to come back here when the dam is finished. And I know that this country which is looking pretty bare today is going to be filled with the homes not only of a great many people from this state, but by a great many families from other states of the union, men, women and children who will be making an honest livelihood and doing their best exclusively to live up to the American standard of living and the American standard of citizenship."

"I leave here today with the feeling that this work is well undertaken, that we are going ahead with a useful project and that we are going to see it through for the benefit of our country."

BEER PARLOR STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

operated in accordance with the spirit and intent of the laws regulating such places and I am in favor of enforcing these regulations. I do not want to see beer parlors operated in such a manner as to become nuisances."

In spite of official statements, it was apparent that some business men and beer parlor operators intended to stir the matter at meetings of the city council. It was indicated councilmen might be called upon to go on record as to their policy in enforcing regulations on the establishments dealing in beer.

Complaints Heard
Complaints were heard Saturday regarding fights originating in beer parlors. It was reported that police had refused to answer a call to one beer parlor Friday night where a fight was in progress. Chief of Police Bergman declared officers did answer the call and that the proprietor of the establishment conferred with the chief who pointed out that if any neighboring citizens made formal complaints, police would step in and if evidence warranted, his license would be rescinded.

Complaints, none of them formal, also were heard regarding entertainment in local beer parlors, business men declaring that the noise could be heard two blocks away. Operators of such establishments were informed Saturday that such entertainments must not be permitted to become disorderly or constitute nuisances and that if they did, the establishments would face closure.

Tri-County Grange Picnic To Be Today
More than 300 are expected to attend the annual tri-county grange picnic to be held today in Benton-Lane auto park. The affair is for granges from Linn, Lane, and Benton counties. Elmo B. Chase, master of the Lane Pomona grange, is general chairman. Mrs. C. S. Caley is in charge of the program.

Arthur Brown of Salem, district deputy, is to give the principal talk for the day. Other talks and program features will be furnished by subordinate granges.

The picnic dinner will be served at noon. The program will be given after the dinner.

Framer of Paper Code Is Ousted
CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—(AP)—General Hugh Johnson, NRA chief, asserted tonight he would not recognize W. W. Pickard, formerly a deputy NRA administrator, as coordinator of the paper and pulp industry.

"I can't control him" said the general who participated in conferences here to settle the stock yards strike, "but I will not recognize him as an official of a code which he helped to make. It's an obvious violation of ethics."

Where the eye can find it with the least effort. Glasses is glass and gold is gold, but when in rough form they are far removed from the finished RX you receive.

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DR. ELLA C. MEADE
OPTOMETRIST
14 West 8th Ave. Phone 330



LAW INSTITUTE STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

torney of Portland, at John D. Goss, attorney of Marshfield.

Topics of speakers, all of which will be the basis of discussions, include, "Social Responsibility of Law Schools," "Possibilities of Simplified Code Pleading and Practice," "The Improvement of Rules of Judicial Procedure," "Legal Controls Through Administrative Law," "Trends in Legislation," "The Constitution as an Institution," "Changing Constitutional Concepts," and "Some Problems of Criminal Prosecution."

At this session it is planned to organize the institute as a permanent body with standing committees and councils which will be charged with the task of studying and analyzing various regional problems involved in the administration of justice in the Pacific Coast area.

Many Advances Are Made
The primary purpose of the organization is to bring together for conference discussion members of the bench and bar and nationally recognized social scientists and scholars. "During recent years great advances have been made in social science research," points out Dean Morse. "The findings of these researches are not generally known, since it is obvious that the average lawyer and judge do not have time to read and study all the problems treated by research projects. If the results of such research are to benefit society through its legal institutions, they must be made known to and explained to the members of the personnel entrusted with the administration of justice. It is such service that the Institute will seek to perform."

The Institute will be financed and sponsored this year by the Carnegie Corporation, whose officials have shown great interest in the project.

Those in attendance at the sessions may take advantage of living accommodations in the dormitories of the university, where rooms and breakfast may be obtained. All sessions will be held on the campus and a number of social events have been planned.

Committees Are Listed
The committees in charge of the conference are as follows: Institute executive committee: W. L. Morse, chairman; R. H. Beattie, bureau of public administration, University of California; W. G. Hale, dean of the law school, University of Southern California; A. M. Kidd, professor, school of jurisprudence, University of California; M. R. Kirkwood, dean of the Stanford law school; W. H. Leary, dean of the University of Utah law school; O. K. McMurray, dean of the school of jurisprudence, University of California; W. E. Masterson, dean of the college of law of the University of Idaho; Max Radin, professor, University of California school of jurisprudence; Harold Shephard, dean of the University of Washington law school.

Oregon Bar Association executive committee: Ralph H. King, president, Portland; Arthur D. Platt, treasurer, Portland; John G. Wilson, secretary, Portland; James T. Brand, John D. Goss, Marshfield; Oscar Hayter, Dallas; Allan H. Smith, Baker; H. H. DeArmond, Bend; H. J. Warner, Pendleton; Eugene Oppenheimer, Nicholas Janney, Arthur C. Spencer, all of Portland.

Lane County Bar Committee: S. M. Calkins, W. G. East, Donald R. Hubbard, E. O. Immel, Judge G. F. Shipworth and Fred E. Smith.

AUSTRIAN NAZI STORY

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continued:
"But these Italians in Vienna—agents of Rome. No, a hundred times, no!"

His voice became hard and bitter. He's heard of Dillinger.
"I can best explain to you, an American," he said, "how we German

Austrians feel about Schuschnigg if I remind you that your country recently was terrorized by a man named Dillinger. Well, the government which tyrannizes German Austria now is Dillinger multiplied by ten—ten Dillingers let loose upon a liberty loving people."

The bitterness and defiance of Kammerhofer were characteristic of the feeling among fugitive Nazis in this border region, but there also was occasional evidence of discouragement, despair and even panic.

"Privates" Not So Cooky
It was in the latter mood that I found a group of subordinate leaders. By a queer coincidence I reached them half an hour after they had heard a rumor that Chancellor Hitler of Germany had been assassinated.

Before I could get beyond identifying myself as an American correspondent they startled me with the tense question: "Is it true that the Fuehrer is dead?"

I broke off the conversation immediately and dashed to a telephone to contact Berlin.

No Such Luck, Boys
A few minutes later I returned with the news that apparently they had been made the victims of a hoax as neither Hitler nor anyone else of prominence had died in Germany today.

I thought it was a good joke and laughed, but later one Nazi drew me aside.

"Thanks for exploding that rumor," he said in a matter-of-fact voice. "Some of us were about to commit suicide."

Astonished, I asked: "You are not seeing things that black, are you?"
The fugitive rebel shrugged his shoulders. He did not smile.
"We risked everything, including our lives," he said. "We suffered a crushing military defeat, many men were killed, and now suddenly we heard that the Fuehrer was dead. Wasn't it enough reason for shooting oneself?"

F-D TEXT STORY

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homeward trip to Washington.

Will Relieve Other Areas
Reminding the people of the northwest that more federal funds were allocated for the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho than the proportionate population, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"We did it because out here you have unlimited natural resources capable of supporting a much larger population than you now have. We believe in developing not only the well being of the coast but in giving opportunity for many families to come out here and distribute the burdens of the congested areas."

Ignoring the concern of the secret service, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt had their car driven onto a little ferry boat and with Senator Dill of Washington crossed the swift Columbia, pouring through the gorge at Grand Coulee to get a better look at the project.

Whole Nation Concerned
Before 10,000 cheering persons who gathered at the coulee dam site, center of a \$63,000,000 water and power project fostered by the government, the chief executive said these federal undertakings concerned not only the states directly involved

but also the nation as a whole.

"We are going to see, I believe, with our own eyes, electricity and power made so cheap that they will become a standard article of use, not only for agriculture and manufacturing, but also for every home within reach of an electric light line," said the chief executive.

The speech (Mr. Roosevelt's second since returning to the continent yesterday from a sea vacation, was delivered after he had been welcomed tumultuously by assembled citizens of Idaho and Washington and after he had inspected the work already done on the big dam.

This dam will control an upper section of the Columbia river and make possible the reclamation of surrounding land.

Weather Is Plenty Warm
As the day advanced, the sun shone more industriously and the spectators began to wish they had left their coats at home.

Recalling that he had spoken of the opportunity for development of the Columbia basin in a Spokane address 14 years ago, the president quoted a few sentences from it and said:

"Well, that is the text of what we are trying to do in this country today."

"It took 14 years for that prophecy to come true," he continued, "but it is on its way. And most of us here today are going to be alive when this dam is finished and the Bonneville dam (\$31,000,000 project which he visited yesterday) is finished and a lot of other dams are finished."

Mr. Roosevelt quoted an engineer as saying the eventual completion of

How to enjoy your vacation!

Tom Sawyer had a ball game scheduled, but his Aunt Amelia had some whitewashing to be done.

"Wancher Aunt Amelia letcher play ball?"
"Don't want 't play ball—ruther whitewash."

"Do tell, say, Tom, how 'bout lettin' me whitewash th' next picket?"
"Nops."

"Give you a agate fer th' chanacet 't whitewash th' whole fence."

The result was that Tom finally sold the whitewashing concession for two agates.

The moral is, if you must go on a vacation, we'll jump at the chance to keep the wheels turning with some snappy printing and direct-by-mail advertising while you're playing around.

Shelton-Turnbull Fuller Company
PHONE 1663 44 West 10th Avenue

Grand Coulee project would double the potential power of every city in its distribution area.

"It is going to affect not only the Columbia river basin but it is going to affect all mountain states and the Pacific coast territory."

Great Vision Explained
The president explained that the money made available to him by congress there had been allotted "in these states of the coast a much larger proportion of that fund than the population of the three states justifies."

"We did it in my judgment with perfect propriety," he said, "and with the knowledge that those states which did not get quite as much as the coast got would understand and approve it."

"We did it because out here in the mountain states and in the coast states you have unlimited natural resources. You have acreage capable of supporting a much larger population than you now have. And we believe that by proceeding with these great projects it will not only develop the well being of the far west and the coast, but will also give an opportunity to many individuals and many families back in the older settled parts of the nation to come out here and distribute some of the burdens which fall on them more heavily than fall on the west."

Scattered rains during the past week lowered temperatures, but did not benefit crops except in a few sections.

ARROW MESSENGER—Photo

DROUGHT AREA STORY

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The bureau of agricultural economics in Washington described the situation confronting the sheep raisers as well as that of other livestock as "the most serious ever known."

Farm administration relief plans to purchase 5,000,000 sheep.

Milk prices were increased in some cases as much as fifty per cent. The price of delivered milk, Bureau of Agriculture, shortage of forage water, forced dairymen to increase the size of their herds, and to chase feed.

The farm administration's milk generally favorable to price increases to prevent a possible decline in the dairy herds.

Scattered rains during the past week lowered temperatures, but did not benefit crops except in a few sections.

ARROW MESSENGER—Photo



"Y're Wife has the life o' Riley!"

Ev'ry time I drop in fer a handout—on the strength o' our years of friendship, y' unnerstan—I sez to m'self, 'It does beat all how Casey manages t' have such a fine home on no more'n a engineer's pay, an' Kitty lookin' not a day older'n she did when I first met 'er.' One day she asts me would I like a clean shirt. She wouldn't take no fer an answer, so I bring around one o' others y' unnerstan, still feelin' set agin th' idea o' her scrubbin' fer me. Well air, then's when I find out what makes her seem young and gives her time t' fix up th' house so sweet. She don't do it herself at all! She stuffs it in a bag and packs it whole caboodle off t' th' NEW SERVICE LAUNDRY

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