

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening and Sunday)
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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.

UNCLE SAM SENDS WARNING

It is customary for a government to send a warning to any country where internal troubles have resulted in harm to the persons or property of its nationals. This explains the note of the United States government to the government of Spain declaring that if the property of American citizens or concerns is molested damages will be expected. It is the customary method of establishing a formal claim.

General Motors and Ford, with large plants in Barcelona, have been the largest sufferers from the Spanish troubles. Large numbers of cars and trucks have been seized by loyalists or rebels, and it is difficult to tell which is which, and the plants have been damaged. The United States serves notice that whichever side wins, this government will support its nationals in their claims for compensation.

The note does not mean we are becoming involved in the European fracas though the tone of it seems unnecessarily curt. It means that after the civil war is over the American government will seek diplomatically to obtain the appointment of some court of arbitration through which its citizens can get a fair hearing on their claims.

There is often complaint that the "flag follows the dollar," and this, and to relate, has happened far too often, especially in Latin America. But there is no likelihood of landing the marines in Spain. That threat may always be implied in the "support of nationals," but it is seldom carried through where major powers are concerned. When, for instance, Russia refused to consider American claims, there was little this government could do about it except keep the claims as a weapon in all future relations. This might happen in Spain should either a very radical fascist or communist regime be established.

The claims are filed. The procedure means only that when and if they are heard the weight of American government will be behind the demand for some impartial court, rather than a local one which might be prejudiced. As for the seizures of American motor vehicles, it's nothing to get hot about. In any such trouble the natural thing is to commandeer everything on wheels and ask questions later. We would not be choicy if we had such troubles.

CHINA'S MAN OF DESTINY?

To millions who glance through the world news every day the name of Chiang Kai-shek is familiar enough as "one of those Chinese generals," perhaps the most successful and powerful of the warlords. Luncheon clubs hear much of Chiang in the speeches of returning travelers. Chiang is the power behind the seemingly powerless Nanking (northern) government which makes only the feeblest of gestures to resist the encroaching Japanese. The public hears much of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and finds it hard to think of this bandit-chaser as a man who may figure in world destiny yet that might be.

With Chiang's latest feat of scaring away the Cantonese armies which made as if to fight the Japanese invaders comes rather definite proof of the long suspected fact that Chiang invites the Japanese. Youthful Chinese patriots, among them one of Chiang's own sons have turned against him as a traitor. They accuse him of making millions out of his transactions with the Mikado's agents. Chiang keeps his own counsel, chases communists, controls more territory than any other Chinese leader and only time will tell whether he is a complete rascal or more far-sighted than other Chinese.

Chiang sees China's enemies in the "foreigners," in the Russians who are still pressing down through Mongolia, in the European powers which have usurped the best seaports. Chiang does not put it in so many words, but he evidently subscribes to the doctrine of "the Orient for Orientals" as enunciated by the kindred Japanese. Through Chiang, an all-powerful Oriental alliance. That seems to be the goal of Japanese foreign policy. Through Japan, the force to bring all China into the march of Oriental destiny. That seems to be Chiang's idea.

In the chaos the empire breeds.

A Detroit housewife was flogged for revealing secrets. This sort of thing has to stop or none of our women will be safe.

Similar as bored as a Siamese twin on her sister's honeymoon.

According to a biologist, the human race eventually will lose its fingers. Probably by wearing them down, scratching heads over income tax blanks.

It's just like old times: predictions are made of a mud-slinging campaign, and an umpire in Chicago was hit on the head by a pop bottle.

As far as the public is concerned, those heavy weights who are always clamoring about money should get the gate, not just part of it.

The Ohio "hypnotist birth," in which the mother was hypnotized, was unusual, though new fathers usually appear to be in that state.

An absent-minded Norfolk, Va., bandit, who tried to rob a shooting gallery, learned that the proprietor knew his business.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

KNOX ACCEPTS

(Cools Bay Times)

COLONEL FRANK KNOX has accepted the republican vice-presidential nomination in a vigorous speech at Chicago which follows the thesis of the republican campaign in 1936. He asserts the New Deal has delayed, not helped recovery. Depression's wave started in the summer of 1932 and had the republican party been then returned to power recovery would now be much further advanced. Business has been greatly hampered by democratic attacks and class distinction unduly encouraged. What America needs is a return to individualism, to self-assertiveness, to check-and-balance in government. The path of progress is away from "regimentation" and "paternalism."

The address, like all political messages we have

read, is one of strong overstatement. The republican party is not as ill-white as Colonel Knox indicates. Many of the New Deal reforms, poorly administered as they may have been, were overdue. The nation had a belated rendezvous to attack, by law, stock market jobbing, to curb power utilities, to get agriculture into balance with industry, to move towards sensible social security for its underprivileged. Imperative as individual enterprise and freedom are, no one can deny that society has an increasing responsibility to smooth out injustices produced by the capitalistic system.

The Times cannot force as quickly as does Colonel Knox, that the nation suffered from three extremely trying depression years. Free enterprise and freedom from governmental control in business did not avoid staggering unemployment, huge loss of capital and a national sentiment that the federal government had to "do something" to relieve the distress of its people. Even the now maligned NRA was supported by most business leaders when in 1933 it seemed a sound way to stop a sickening deflation in wages and in industrial production.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By ROSEY DUTCHER

Register-Guard Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—New Dealers seldom have been so scarce in Washington than now. Nearly all of them are having their vacations.

But not Ed McGrady. It doesn't look as if he would get any vacation at all.

Most lately McGrady has been down in Savannah, Ga., trying to head off a strike of longshoremen. Before that he was sitting in, unofficially, at conferences in Washington between the A. F. of L. and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

A month ago he was trying to do his job as an official at the Democratic national convention and mediate the strike of RCA workers in nearby Camden, N. J., at the same time.

Before that, it was a long string of other labor difficulties, including the bituminous coal mines settlement, to which McGrady applied the important finishing touches.

He has played a unique role as the administration's trouble shooter and conciliator par excellence. He also has his position as assistant secretary of labor plus direct authority from the president, whose name he uses for all it's worth in the pinches.

No high official ever had such a big job record as McGrady. He was arrested a score or more times in labor disputes before he entered the government service. Never convicted and always, he says, "framed."

At any rate, he has fought in labor's battles and today has labor's confidence. He has had the confidence of employers, too, or his record of successful conciliation couldn't have come to be what it is.

Doesn't Look His 64 Years

Most of those who see McGrady are astonished to learn that he is 64 years old. His hair and moustache are black and his body is hard. He dresses snappily.

He works fast and vigorously, nearly always until late at night, and he speaks tensely and forcefully. During the last three years he has been nearly 100,000 miles in connection with his peace-making efforts.

He was born in Jersey City and his formal education ended with a high school course in economics and business management in Boston. First a newsboy, he became a newspaper pressman 42 years ago, then head of the newspaper pressmen's union, the central labor union, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

He went into Democratic politics, too, serving in the Massachusetts legislature. In his earlier days he was an amateur boxer.

During the war he recruited skilled labor and investigated War Department contracts. In 1919 Samuel Gompers hired him as a lobbyist for the A. F. of L. on Capitol Hill and he served in that job for 14 years, making many friends and few enemies.

He led labor's drive for the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act and for defeat of the nomination to the Supreme Court of Judge John J. Parker, who had upheld so-called "yellow dog" contracts.

He went into the campaign for Roosevelt in 1932. When NRA was formed, he became Gen. Hugh Johnson's labor aide and friend. Roosevelt and Farley wanted to make him assistant secretary of labor, but Secretary Perkins couldn't see it.

McGrady performed valuable services. It was he who got the Pennsylvania "captive mine" coal miners to call off a strike when he promised them, "The president intends that you shall get a square deal."

After that, Miss Perkins told Farley: "I was wrong about Mr. McGrady." Today McGrady and his female boss have strong respect for each other.

McGrady thinks you can adjust almost any labor dispute without a violent bitter-end fight, costly to both sides. Sometimes he fails, but he insists there would be far fewer labor troubles if there were more tolerance, understanding and freedom from personal bitterness on both sides.

Works Out "Toledo Plan"

At Toledo, after much strike violence, McGrady worked out the "Toledo industrial peace plan." This calls for a neutral board of 18 of the city's outstanding citizens, pledged to try to work out agreements in case of threatened strikes or lockouts.

There is nothing compulsory about it, but it is said to have worked out well. The theory of it is that the board must be such as to impress both sides with its fairness.

McGrady's own ability to create such an impression is the chief secret of his relative success. And a further example of that is the fact that he stands equally well with the leaders of the A. F. of L. craft unions and those of the C. I. O.

There are times, however, when he crashes his fist on a conference table and says, "The president wants —" And that usually works, too.

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AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

By DR. MORRIS FISHBREIN
 Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

THE child who is different from other children requires special attention and training to make the most of what he has, and to avoid his being pushed into the category of the defective or the abnormal.

The first step, obviously, is to determine the nature of his difference. The expert will stress the qualities that are important for achievement, and minimize those that are likely to lead to failure.

In the past, all children were put into common schools and no effort was made to select those with special aptitudes, or with physical defects, for special training. Children are likely to tense and be cruel to those who are different, thus giving them a feeling of inferiority, and showing them gradually beyond the border of social adjustment.

Sometimes the difficulties in the home are even worse than those in school. The child who is different will not seem to fit into the life of the family. A father may be dominating and cruel; the mother over-protective and weak.

Anxious as they are to be of the utmost service to the child, the parents nevertheless may fall in the very phases in which they are most anxious to be helpful.

Too much coddling produces what the boys call a "sissy." If the child learns that it can dominate its parents, it becomes spoiled and tyrannical.

One of the finest developments of recent years has been the special schools for youngsters who are different. In these schools, they are given opportunity to develop the traits that are important. If the children happen to be physically defective, special means are provided to help them overcome their defects.

You must not look upon a special school merely as a place in which to put children who are not able to keep up with others. We have learned that we owe equal duties to those with special talents and extraordinary intellect, who are able to proceed faster than other children, or who may have within themselves the seeds of genius.

A child may find it simply impossible to learn how to spell correctly, and yet to be able to sketch admirably.

The child that is different should have, first of all, expert study as to the nature of its difference, and then special care and teaching to permit it to make the most of its physical and mental qualities, and its genius, if it has any.

SIDE GLANCES



"How many miles was it you used to walk to the old swimming hole?"

Home Service



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Third Party Groups Plan Conventions

BOISE, Ida., Aug. 7.—(AP)—Three third party groups—Socialists, Townspeople and the Union party—yesterday were completing plans for holding nominating conventions Tuesday, Aug. 11, and entering candidates on the Idaho November general election ballot.

The Townsend party will meet in Boise. According to present plans, three men will be placed on the Townsend ticket—U. S. senator, Byron Defenbach, Boise; congressman, first district, Compton I. White, Clark's Fork; congressman, second district, Duncan M. Johnston, Twin Falls.

It is also expected the old age pension group will endorse a "preferential slate" of candidates for state offices.

SEEDED PLAYERS LEAD WAY

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—Top seeded players led the way today into the semi-finals of the national junior and boys' tennis tournament at the military academy here. Joseph Hunt of Los Angeles, seeded No. 1 in the junior division, and William Tinsdale of Milburn, N. J., favorite in the boys' bracket, appeared destined for the finals in their respective events tomorrow.

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MYRANS-MANERUD WEDDING

Church Service Event Thursday Evening

By MARIAN LOWRY

In a beautiful early evening service in quaint St. Mary's Episcopal church that was aglow with mellowed light of the setting sun on the colored windows, Miss Kathryn Manerud, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Manerud, was married Thursday evening to Gordon Myrans of Talar, London, England. Rev. Frederick G. Jennings of Marshfield, former rector of St. Mary's church here, read the service, solemnized at six o'clock.

The church was decorated simply, large baskets of pink and white gladioli standing at either side of the altar aisle, while a tall tandelabrum with lighted tapers stood at either side at the end of the aisle. A lighted candle gleamed in each of the church windows.

The wedding music was played by Mrs. Winsor W. Calkins, harpist, and her sister, Mrs. Clarence Neal, violinist. Albany. Preceding the ceremony they played Ave Maria and Calm as the Night. During the service, Mrs. Calkins played Prayer by Hasselmann softly on the harp. For the marches they played the wedding march from Lohengrin and Pomp and Circumstance.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Clifford R. Manerud. She was a charming picture in a red-tinged model of white French marquisette over white tulle. A row of small white velvet bows extended down the front of the tulle. The dress was made with a starched lace collar and long sleeves gathered with starched lace cuffs. With the dress she wore a Juliette cap. For her flowers the bride carried an all-white bouquet of roses and swainsonia.

Mrs. Percy A. Boatman of Buenos Aires, Argentina, was matron of honor for her sister. She wore a formal dress of turquoise blue French marquisette over tulle of the same color, the dress being made with a jacket. With the costume she wore a hat of natural horsehair and carried a bouquet of yellow roses.

Shirley Ann Beller and Andre Louise Manerud, nieces of the bride, were the first attendants and wore dresses alike in yellow net over yellow tulle, fashioned in the same style as the bride's dress. They wore little

bats in yellow horsehair. Their flowers were old-fashion nosegays of varied colored flowers.

Following the service at the church a reception was given in the garden at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford R. Manerud.

Mrs. Harry T. Holden served the cake and Mrs. Belden Balh poured. Mr. and Mrs. Myrans left later for Toronto, Canada. In September they will sail from New York City for Talar, Peru, to make their home.

The bride is a former student at the University of Oregon where she is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

Out-of-town guests attending the wedding were the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Terrill and their son, Donn, and the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. Harold Manerud, and daughter, Marilyn, all of Portland.

HERE FROM PORTLAND
 Misses Eileen Hickson, Betty Hagen, and Gladys Mae Baylis of Portland were in Eugene Thursday, visiting former university friends.

FROM INDIANA
 Mr. and Mrs. Vinton Black of Noblesville, Indiana, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Harold of Fillers, Indiana, were here Wednesday as dinner guests of the A. R. Manship family. The visitors are on their way to Los Angeles.

MEETING SATURDAY
 Mrs. M. Mitchell and Mrs. Ella Devereaux will be hostesses Saturday at the home of the former for the luncheon and meeting of the New League.

VISITING HERE
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fischer of San Francisco are visiting in Eugene as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Schomp. Mr. Fischer is director of publications at the University of California.

Wedding Event of Sunday Noon

The marriage of Mrs. Margaret Keith to Charles H. Minturn was solemnized Sunday at noon at the bride's home, Rev. Cecil F. Ristow, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, officiating. The couple was unattended.

Mr. and Mrs. Minturn have left on a trip to various parts of Oregon. Mrs. Minturn was honored at a

Mrs. Hall Hostess Guest Thursday At Reception

About fifty attended the given Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. H. Hall, state president of the Oregon State Veterans.

The reception was given by the officers of the local auxiliary and state officers. A program was given by the auxiliary and state officers.

Numbers by a vocal quartet, Grace Mitchell, Margaret and Isabelle Mitchell, and Mrs. Harry Balh, an organ composed and read by Mrs. Lammers, group singing, group of myrtle wood book ends, auxiliary here to Mrs. H. A. Rankin making the presentation of the new book to the auxiliary.

Out-of-town guests included Olive Horn of La Crosse, Wis., and Mrs. H. A. Rankin making the presentation of the new book to the auxiliary.

miscellaneous shower presents, marriage, Mrs. V. J. Gilman, Mrs. M. H. McHenry, Mrs. F. H. McHenry, Mrs. Otto Lamb, and Mrs. McHenry being hostesses at the luncheon.

Williams SPLIT TO Look for the Gingham

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