

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Published Every Evening and Sunday)
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MANAGING EDITOR: William M. Tugman
NEWS SERVICE: Associated Press, United Press
MEMBER: Audit Bureau of Circulation
Entered at the Post Office at Eugene, Oregon, as second-class matter.
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.

A YOUNG REPUBLICAN'S PLEA

From a youthful Republican, Robert W. Lucas, associate editor of The Astorian Budget, comes an argument for a program of positive and constructive action to replace the futile wailing about Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal which has been the theme song of the G. O. P. since 1932. In a recent issue of The Oregonian, Mr. Lucas sets forth his views, and he is an able spokesman for millions of citizens, both young and old, in and out of what is sometimes called "the Republican fold."

Mr. Lucas asserts that the Republicans have wasted much time and have impaired public confidence by carrying criticism of the Administration to ridiculous extremes:

"Of what pertinence is it to blame Pearl Harbor on the president? ... What gain is in the perpetual roaring about 'the bureaucrats' without being specific? ... Why must some Republican leaders, seeking a ghost to frighten voters away from the democratic standard, plant distrust and suspicion among our allies?"

The most interesting part of the Lucas argument, however, is under the heading of suggestions:

They, (the younger Republicans) believe, for example, that given the basic legal recognition of collective bargaining and unionism in American economic organization, it is no longer necessary for government to play class against class, union against union, management against labor—jockeying for votes. The problems of the American people are mutual and inseparable. The present administration, in its political thinking and action, has in many ways widened the breach between groups rather than fostered rapprochement. This administration is unwilling or unable to take the American people back to the essential theory that prosperity depends on production and not government. And this argument can be understood by any reasonable man, whether he wears overalls or a white collar.

Many young republicans further believe that the potential of free enterprise, protected both from monopoly and from ruinous taxes to support wasteful government, is enormous. Their concept of rugged individualism, when translated into terms of unbridled earnings through exploitation of anyone or anything, represents a departure from the concepts of some of their forebears. But they still object instinctively to pouring the profits from their genius and their sweat into the bottomless pit of a tax-eating government—not justified in scope or function by the minimum necessities of the governed.

Many younger people are attracted to the aggressive American determination and purpose of competing in world trade on the basis of price. At the same time they appreciate a principle, perhaps without understanding details of remedial procedure involved, that an outside world—without credits, without money and indeed without the hope or promise of free enterprise—offers neither markets for American surpluses nor the assurance that we may compete on terms other than the planned, regimented, government-subsidized system close to the heart of the New Deal.

And they want something besides vague, heavily-qualified and hedging lip-service to international agreement and co-operation to checkmate political, economic and social forces that breed wars.

In other words, young republicans want their party leaders to make their stand and bid for leadership of the people with something besides "endorsement of motherhood" or "opposition to the man-eating shark." They want their leaders to call the turn on the real shortcomings of the president and his administration, and not try to hoodwink the American voter with politically-expedient brickbats heaved at imagined evils.

It remains to be seen whether Tom Dewey can pour some of this vitality into an organization which (and the Democratic party is even worse) is encrusted with senility and decay. His sending of Mr. Dulles to confer with Secretary Hull on foreign policy is a good omen. Perhaps as the campaign goes on, Mr. Dewey can show the public just how essential regulations can be maintained and decentralized and how we can get rid of the costly overburden of overlapping and inefficient bureaus.

Perhaps Dewey, the "gang buster" can "bust" some of the unspeakable big city machines which have been recruited to the Roosevelt standard. Perhaps he can cut to the heart of the class and race issues which have been fostered by some of the so-called intellectuals of the New Deal who seem to have only a faint understanding of the great back country which is America.

The GOP needs more young leaders of the Lucas type who will stand up and demand action, and it needs to get rid of the stuffed shirts, male and female, of which the party in Oregon is full, who forget that votes are not made by after dinner baloney but by sweat and shoe leather expended in the precincts. The GOP is behind "the 8-ball" of superstition that GOP spells hard times, just as the Democratic party for many decades had to fight the bugaboo created by the 1893 depression.

In the GOP there is lots of work for able young men who refuse to believe either the dogma that "nothing has happened since McKinley" or the equally impossible philosophy of "the indispensable man" and "the last frontier" for democracy. Go to it Bob (Seems like only yesterday he was breaking up Dean Allen's class courtin' Peggy Chessman).

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

WE SUPPORT MORSE

(Corvallis Gazette-Times)

We have had numerous inquiries from Republicans as to how we are going to be able to support Wayne Morse in the Senate. Several of these inquiries have come since Mr. Morse told the Oregon Federation of Labor convention that he was proud of his part in establishing the maintenance of membership clause in relation to labor unions which practically guaranteed a closed shop.

We are unable to understand how any man could favor such a clause, let alone brag about it. Nevertheless, we purpose to support Mr. Morse for the U. S. Senate because his opponent Mr. Smith came out flat-footedly at the primaries 100 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt whom we regard as a menace to the American form of government. The choice may therefore be called by some people a choice between two evils. That is not exactly the case.

We happen to have a speech made by Mr. Morse at Klamath Falls at a Lincoln's Day banquet in 1940. That was over four years before he had any political ambitions, therefore what he said at that time is more apt to express his true convictions than would be the case if he were a candidate for office. We purpose to quote from that speech to show Mr. Morse's attitude toward the New Deal.

On that occasion he said:

"I hold no brief for the superficial remedies offered by the party of the opposition. However, they were cleverly devised and plausibly presented to the American people by master politicians and many voters, yes many within our own party, took the bait. To escape the ills from which they were suffering they were willing to try the nostrums of an economic life, a centralization in Washington of governmental functions which can best be administered in a government of and by the people on a local governmental basis. They were willing at least to try out the idea of being paid for not producing, of working for the government when private industry was failing to produce work, of participating in the building up of alphabetical pressure blocs, in the form of so-called emergency governmental bureaus and agencies which later were to exert great political pressure and power in the interest of perpetuating the regime of the party in office."

"Lincoln recognized the responsibility of government to protect and help the people, but he also recognized the responsibility of the people to protect themselves from too much government. The New Dealers do not seem to have grasped the significance and the importance of this basic principle in Lincoln's philosophy of government."

"Unfortunately for the country in our time, the New Dealers are trying to convince us that the smaller our incomes, the more taxes we pay, the higher our incomes will be. The fewer pigs we raise, the more meat we will have to sell, the more food to eat. The more wheat we burn the more bread we will bake, the fuller our larder. You make sense out of it, I can't."

"We gain nothing by denying the fact that unemployment increased during the entire period from 1920 to 1932 under Republican administrations."

"Neither should our answer be that we must force private business and industry to assume the total cost of his social overhead. The New Deal in effect has followed that course of remedy to the detriment not only of industry but of labor."

"Labor is entitled to protection from and remedies against unfair labor practices by those employers who are still bent on exploiting labor. However, labor is beginning to recognize that legislation in its behalf such as the Wagner Act which is totally one-sided and procedurally discriminatory against the employer carries with it its liabilities as well as its assets insofar as the support of public opinion is concerned. Although labor generally is still opposed to the suggestion I have no hesitancy in saying that the Wagner Act cannot prove of lasting benefit to labor unless it is modified and amended in a manner which will give to the employer the same protection against unfair labor practices as it gives to labor, protection against unfair labor practices by employers."

WASHINGTON LETTER

By ROSETTE HARGROVE
NEA War Correspondent

HOW MAQUIS WOMEN FIGHT

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—While the percentage of women who actually took refuge in the Maquis is small, they nevertheless played an important part in the resistance. Behind the facade of the average housewife or wage-earner they hid the manifold activities of the partisan. In every town and every village women formed resistance groups, at first mainly to help other women whose husbands had been executed, made prisoners, or deported to Germany.

The caring of orphans or youngsters whose parents had been deported soon became another branch of clandestine work in which women of the resistance specialized. In many cases where Jews were rounded up and crowded into trains for deportation Frenchwomen have run beside the slow-moving trains and snatched babies and youngsters thrown out to them by anguished parents. These children had to be provided with false papers and ration cards and brought up as members of the family.

Women acted as couriers, carrying messages which obviously could not be sent through postal or telephone services. They distributed clandestine papers, helped with the printing-presses, stole identity papers and ration card blanks, passed on orders for meeting and sabotage, all highly dangerous work for which the penalty, if caught, meant death or deportation to German labor camps.

A Sentry's Wits "Matched"

FRENCHWOMEN soon acquired the cool-headed resourcefulness and cunning necessary to outwit the nazis. One incident will illustrate this: A few weeks before D-Day a woman patriot was assigned to run a truckful of small arms and ammunition—dropped by parachute by the British—to "somewhere in the Haute Savoie mountains," a distance of some 80 miles. The truck was camouflaged as an ambulance. The gestapo knew that this was being done under their very noses, yet had been unsuccessful in laying hands on a single load.

Arrangements were made for patriots to meet the truck just beyond the German control post and to be on the "qui vive" to come to assistance of Madame A. Challenged by the sentry, she was asked: "What are you carrying?" "A load of arms and ammunition, what do you think?" she replied with a smile and a shrug of her shoulders. Meanwhile she had ostentatiously produced a large box of matches and a pack of cigarettes, two of the most difficult things to come by in occupied France. She asked the sentry if he smoked and said he could have the matches—that she had lots more. Meanwhile she was waiting for the dread moment when he would again mention her load and she would be forced to make a getaway and perhaps shoot. After exchanging a few more amenities she detected the sentry's guard waving her on and as a parting joke shouted: "And don't forget to thank the British."

No Task Too Menial

FOR Frenchwomen of all classes there was no job too menial when it concerned the patriots' army. They washed and mended their clothes, risking much to fetch and deliver them. By hook or by crook they carried food to the Maquis as well as sorely-needed drugs, when they could lay their hands on supplies.

Not all the members of the resistance movement in France are armed guerrillas. Besides the patriots' army, now known as the French Forces of the Interior and numbering probably 750,000, is another great army of civilians who already have proved to the allies their desire to help. They represent at least 90 per cent of the population and include kids of 9 and 10 as well as venerable grandmothers.

Youngsters lead our men to German snipers' hideouts or give wrong directions to the enemy; a peasant woman will conceal a soldier or a parachutist in her cellar until the coast is clear; a grizzled farmer working in a field will keep a watchout for enemy movements.

SOCIETY, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

By MARIAN LOWRY

MISS ALLRED WED

SUNDAY AT DALLAS

At an informal ceremony held Sunday afternoon at Dallas, Miss Lois Allred of Eugene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Allred of Tillamook, was married to H. Robert Bankhead of Newman, Calif.

The ceremony was solemnized at two-thirty o'clock at the Christian church there, in the fireplace room. Rev. Delbert Daniels officiating. The fireplace was banked with white and pink gladioluses and tall candelabrum holding lighted tapers at either side, Mrs. William Duerfeldt, sister of the bride, lighting the tapers.

Preceding the ceremony, Miss Virginia McGhee of Tillamook, student at the Northwest Christian college, Eugene, sang "Because" and "I Love You Truly," accompanied by Mrs. Delbert Daniels. Mrs. Daniels also played the wedding march from Lohengrin.

Bride in Pink

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a two-piece afternoon dress in pastel pink with white accessories and carried a white Bible with gardenias and shower of pink rosebuds.

Mrs. William Blackley of Dallas, sister of the bride, and Mr. Blackley attended the couple. Mrs. Blackley wore a two-piece afternoon dress in delicate shade of blue, and she carried a nosegay in matching colors.

Reception Held

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blackley. The wedding cake was cut and served by Mrs. Chester McGhee of Tillamook. Mrs. Stanley Glick of Roseburg presided at the punch bowl and Miss Lovina Wilson of Eugene was at the coffee urn. Mrs. William Gambill of Eugene served the ices.

Besides Miss Wilson and Mrs. Gambill, others at the wedding from Eugene were Mrs. Jennie Farley and Mrs. Marjorie Dare. The couple will reside at Newman, Calif., Mr. Bankhead teaching there. The bride has resided in Eugene for several years, being in the advertising and business staffs at the Register-Guard.

SURPRISE PARTY

A surprise party was given for Mrs. G. J. Steinke of Fall Creek on her birthday Monday, Aug. 21 at eight o'clock.

Guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Libke, Mrs. A. Libke, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Johnson of Eugene, and Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan of Goshen; also Mr. and Mrs.

Don Alcorn, the hosts, of Eugene, and daughters, Jerry and Beverly, and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Steinke and son, Carl. Mrs. Steinke received a shower of many gifts, after which refreshments were served. Entertainment was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Don Alcorn and Carl Steinke.

MISS ODELL REPORTS

TO AIR STATION

Active duty orders to report to the U. S. naval air station, Fasco, Wash., have been received by Miss Martheda Daisy Odell, seaman second class in the Waves, yesterday reported Chief William E. Bell, recruiter in charge of the Eugene U. S. navy recruiting station which handles Waves applications in the Eugene area.

Miss Odell is the daughter of Mrs. Alice Odell, 258 Sixteenth Avenue east, Eugene.

Miss Odell received the rating of seaman, second class, on completion of basic training and indoctrination at the naval training school for Waves, New York city. She attended Springfield union high school.

PICNIC EVENT

OF SUNDAY FOR GROUP

More than seventy members of the camp and auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans and their families were entertained at a picnic dinner by Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Pearce at their home, "Brook-Eden," on Beacon Drive, Sunday. Dinner was served on tables in the shade of the huge trees in the yard. The afternoon was spent in playing cards and conversation. This is an annual affair at the Pearce home and takes the place of the regular monthly social meeting of the organization.

LEAVING AFTER VISIT

Mrs. Letitia Thomson is leaving Eugene this week following an extended stay at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson. Mrs. Thomson will be accompanied to Portland by Mrs. Thomson and Dorothy Thomson, then will go on to her home in Toronto, Canada.

LEAVES FOR MINNESOTA

Mrs. Vivian Morris and small daughter, Karen Dawn, have left for an extended visit with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mose Morris, at Cass Lake, Minn. Mrs. Morris' husband, Pvt. William C. Morris, is with the army engineers, stationed "somewhere in England."

RAINBOW MEETING

PLANNED FOR FRIDAY

First meeting of the fall for the Rainbow Order for Girls will be held Friday evening next, eight o'clock, downtown Masonic temple.

Election of officers will be held at this gathering. Miss Janet Tugman is the outgoing worthy adviser.

NEW BOOKS

Yankee From Olympus—Catherine Drinker Bowen—Little, Brown and company, Boston, 1944—\$3.00.

Coal was selling for \$30 a ton when Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. arrived in Washington, D. C., shortly after his appointment by Roosevelt I to the supreme court. Holmes approached three coal dealers and they all flatly refused to sell to him. They were selling only to regular customers, and "Who the devil was Oliver Wendell Holmes anyway?"

"Who the devil was Oliver Wendell Holmes?" That curt tradesman's question brought a quiet happiness to the 60-year-old coal buyer. It meant at last that here in Washington he was entirely on his own. No longer was he the son of a famous author-father. No longer need he bask in the hated glory of a man who years before had frowned on his ambition to study law and who had chided that greatness could never come to one who would follow it.

"Great Dissenter"

That the junior Oliver Wendell Holmes became great from his study of law, any history book will concede, but the more important thing is that this man who won the nickname the "Great Dissenter" in American jurisprudence brought an equal greatness to the law. It was he who brought to his conferees the realization that law draws "juices of life from considerations of what is expedient for the community concerned." That law is a vital, living thing; that life, experience and the felt necessities of the time are part of legal procedures that made the law of this land great.

He brought to law, vital, human terms that had no sympathy with what he termed mathematical axioms and corollaries. Holmes' part in, and his interpretation of American law, based upon constitutional sources, are secure forever for American posterity.

This biography of America's great dissenter is an attempt by an experienced biographer (she collaborated in the writing of "Beloved Friend," the story of the composer Tchaikovsky) to bring him out of legal terms into warm human understanding. She succeeds in giving the reader some splendid human shots of the great legal figure, but because her story involves such territory, (it starts with the beginnings of New England and carries down to the beginnings of the New Deal) the hero is more or less lost in a welter of American and family history.

Birdseye View

"Yankee From Olympus" is a birdseye view of American history in its transition from rural to industrial economy, seen from the Jovian shoulders of the Wendell, Jackson and Holmes families from which he came. Oliver Wendell Jr. is a mere corollary.

This book was one of those rejected by the army for camp consumption because of what army officials interpreted as political propaganda within its pages. They've since reneged after a howl of protest from believers in certain constitutional principles. The action of the army would seem somewhat irreconcilable to the spirit of this great American who is remembered by many for this splendid opinion: "If there is any principle of the constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the 'thought we hate.'"

Word of Comfort

That's for those who suspicioned political propaganda in the story of his life. But for those boys fighting for freedom of thought in other lands Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., also has a word that should comfort them and prove an inspiration.

"It is required of man," he said, "that he should share the action and passion of his time at peril of being judged not to have lived." Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. was wounded gravely four times during the war between the states. He knew action and passion off and on the bench.

Not the least in this story of a

SPRINGFIELD

Playground Enrollment Gaining Says Silke

SPRINGFIELD — It was stated Monday by Superintendent of Schools E. H. Silke that enrollment in Springfield summer playground, held at the high school grounds, is gaining with each evening.

The playground, which serves both children and adults, is open from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. daily and is supervised by John Young, new union high school coach.

REBEKAHS MEET MONDAY

SPRINGFIELD — Members of the Rebekah lodge of Springfield are to meet at the IOOF hall Monday at 8 p. m.

LODGE 70 MEETS

SPRINGFIELD — A regular meeting of the IOOF lodge number 70, will be held Wednesday at 8 p. m. in the IOOF hall.

CHAMBER BOARD TO MEET

SPRINGFIELD — The chamber of commerce board of directors will meet Monday at 8 p. m. in the chamber quarters.

POLICE HOLD BICYCLE

SPRINGFIELD — Police Chief Harry Calkins announced Monday that police have been holding a bicycle for several weeks and claim it at the police station in the city hall. The vehicle was found by patrolman about three weeks ago near the river, Chief Calkins continued.

REFRIG-O-MASTER

★ Eliminates Odors

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THE DOUBLE FLAVOR OF BEST FOODS MUSTARD WITH HORSE RADISH

AT ALL GROCERS

who ever thought
**A SYNTHETIC TIRE
COULD BE
SO GOOD!**

**THE NEW
U.S. ROYAL
DeLuxe**

Even tire men had their fingers crossed when they faced the job of building tires entirely from the new government synthetic rubber GR-S. Many said it couldn't be done. But it was done! And in record time! Today, the new U.S. Royal DeLuxe synthetic tire, when driven at wartime speeds and given the kind of care any good tire deserves is doing a job so good that it's close to pre-war performance—and improvements are still being made. The new U.S. Royal DeLuxe synthetic tires are good tires!

IT'S VENTILATED! The open-spaced tread design and deep-cut shoulders allow cooling air to circulate freely drawing heat away from the body of the tire.

IT'S SAFETY BONDED! Every cord is bathed in a specially compounded solution that locks the cords firmly into layers of synthetic rubber cushion. Safety bonding means extra miles of safe service.

IT'S MILEAGE-TESTED! In the laboratory and on the road, U.S. Royal DeLuxe synthetic tires are mileage-tested, proving over and over again that "U.S." synthetic tires are good tires!

TIRES ARE SCARCE
First call on tires must go to our fighting forces. The rest of us have the job of making our present tires last right on through the war if possible. Keep speeds down. Keep air pressure up. Recap in time!

BUY WHERE YOU SEE THE U. S. TIRE SIGN
This is the sign of a local, independent business built on experience, knowledge, skilled service and products of quality.

US TIRES

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