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Fair Play As the Cornerstone of Industry.

ONE ancient and quite fundamental rule of the world—fair play—has been revived under the national industrial recovery act. That, brief as it is, appears as the basic principle of the new deal.

Colonel W. B. Greeley, manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's association, who today battles with individual members of his association for the acceptance of the lumber code, has supported whole-heartedly the provisions regulating the industry.

He has realized that stringent rules to control production are essential to the success of the undertaking. He knows that all things must be equalized as far as possible, and employers and employes must act concertedly.

"To get on a paying basis there must be strict control of production—otherwise the industry will flounder and mills will shut down gradually," the Colonel warned.

The first principle of the lumber code—just as any of the numerous industrial codes—is to build up wages and employment The Colonel estimated the code would mean an increase of 65 per cent in the production costs of an average operator.

This appears prohibitive to an industry which has been losing money every year for several years. The executive explained the apparent gap could only be closed by the establishment of a higher average price for lumber. He has predicted a decline in wages and a reduction of employment if the plan is not accomplished.

The problem of all industry today is to effect a balance. Supply and demand must be equalized and potential production must be forgotten for closer observance of the laws of consumption.

Individual mills must be prevented from revolt, or all mills will collapse, Greeley said. Fair play must be the new cornerstone of industry under the blue eagle.

Economy or Safety.

THE past month has brought a number of serious accidents to passenger trains on American railroads; and a good many citizens are apt to wonder if any of these accidents are due to the stringent economies the roads have had to make in the last year.

Has economy, in other words, been carried past the safety mark in certain cases? Have expenditures on equipment, on personnel, on maintenance of way, and the like, been cut just a little bit too much?

It goes without saying, of course, that the railroads economized because they had to, and not because they wanted to. They have had a tremendously hard row to hoe this last year or so. It is very hard to see how the cuts they made could possibly have been avoided.

Nevertheless, the questions raised here need answering—if only to reassure the traveling public. And if government funds should be needed to enable hard-pressed roads to ease up a bit on their economy program, they should be forthcoming.

The Human Urge.

THE most humanly revealing thing about the forthcoming Antarctic expedition of Admiral Byrd, it seems to us, came out when the admiral was telling reporters recently about his plans for this fall's trip. After he had explained the scientific aims of his expedition, a reporter asked him, "Is the furthering of science your only reason for returning?"

And Admiral Byrd grinned and replied, "Well, you know, I'll keep on going as long as there are places to go to."

In that remark, it seems to us, he summed up the attitude in which all explorers share. That urge to keep on going, to hunt out loneliness and danger, to look on spots no man has looked on before—it lies underneath all of the expeditions that have ever gone out to the ends of the earth. The desire to add to science's records exists also; but with it there is always that restless necessity to "keep on going as long as there are places to go to."

Witness the successful love balm suit in Los Angeles. The price of husbands has gone up exceedingly high this year.

It's not necessary to turn to the Indian sage to learn how cold the winter will be. It may all depend on the coal strike.

Some People Say

I believe that the new deal will bring the people and the government closer together.—Homer S Cummings, attorney general.

* * *

He would be a politician in my country cannot say what he thinks, cannot do what he says has to be a hypocrite and at times tell lies.—Prince Kimmochi Saijoni of Japan.

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Never did the union have a more vital part or constructive function than it does in our national emergency.—Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON

News Behind the News

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The Inside Story From The Capital

* * *

By PAUL MALLON
Copyright, 1933, by Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Mr. Roosevelt has not been his usual jovial self the last few days. Callers have found him devoid of jokes and smiles for the first time since he took office.

The inside on that is the inflationists are turning on the heat. Some are acting openly, but more are pushing undercover. Congressmen, party leaders and the farm crowd in considerable numbers are agitating every way they can. The result is terrific pressure on the White House.

They have the president worried because he does not want to be hurried into anything he will regret. He must bear the entire responsibility for the extent and method.

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To give you an idea what the pressure amounts to:

A party leader called at the White House within the past few days and told the president confidentially: "If you do not choose your own inflation method before January, congress will do it for you. It will force issuance of greenbacks, which cannot be countenanced. The time for you to act is within the next few weeks."

A common movement has been started in South Carolina which is supposed to have the approval of Sen. Smith, one of the many fathers of the farm bill. The inflationist aspects of the movement will be apparent shortly, if they are not already.

A radical farm leader addressed an Iowa farm meeting, demanding resignation of Secretary Wallace because Wallace had "turned his back on inflation." No eggs were thrown at the leader.

Sen. Pat Harrison, a conservative, came all the way from Mississippi to advocate a moderate inflation openly on the White House doorstep.

* * *

PROSPECTS

The basic truth seems to be the president is not very keen for any of the inflation methods proposed so far. His advisers all tell him benefits would be largely psychological rather than economic. Also if he gives in to pressure now, the same crowd will be yelling for another hypodermic the first time they begin to feel badly again.

Of all methods proposed, dollar devaluation and the commodity dollar idea linked together seem to be least objectionable.

Unquestionably that will be the general line along which the president will ultimately take us. Meanwhile he hates to be pushed.

* * *

ALTERNATIVES

The big question underneath is whether the devalued-commodity dollar would do the farmer much good. It would fix him up on debts. But the presidential advisers seem to agree it would not cure the price disparity between the things he must buy and sell. Some believe it would be far better to do a little arbitrary price guaranteeing on farm products until they can catch up.

Also that artificial government stimulation of the building and capital goods industries would do more than money tempering.

* * *

Another thing to be considered is the whole economic structure now rests in part on the expectation of inflation. The public mind has been educated to it. Commodity and stock prices are based largely on the anticipation of it. So is commercial selling.

These considerations would not loom so large except that the farm program is not doing what its sponsors hoped. The official administration figures show we have progressed only one-third of the way back to the 1914 parity of agricultural purchasing power. We have two-thirds of the way left.

And during the last few weeks, the failure to progress further has at least been noticeable.

* * *

CLIQUES

Mr. Roosevelt has been advised confidentially to clean out the clique in the state department. He has been told it could be done by the transfer of four key men.

That is an optimistic view.

Probably every president since Washington has wanted to do something about it, or about the similar inner understanding which is supposed to exist among naval admirals and army officials. Nothing has ever been done.

Mr. Hoover was the last one to try it. The admirals singed his hair opposing his economy program. He was never able to get anything on them.

No such important clash of views has yet arisen between Mr. Roosevelt and the state department fraternity. Also he has several other matters to think about right now.

* * *

POLITICS

This administration has done some relief work which does not appear on the record.

Some months ago a former employe of the republican national committee was destitute and out of a job. He appealed to a democratic official. The only thing that could be found for him was a strictly political appointment. He was given the job with a warning that it was just to tide him over and that the job would have to go to a democrat eventually.

This week he was notified a democrat had been found. He is leaving the service.

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NOTES

Wall Street started a silly rumor this week that the government would issue greenbacks. Someone in New York was supposed to have one of the "new dollars." It turned out to be one of the usual Wall Street false alarms.

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Financial agitation against the truth-in-securities set-up is getting nowhere. Secret preparations already are being made for new legislation to put more teeth in the system. The stock market investigating committee is working on it.

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Headlines say: "U. S. Keeps Hands Off in Cuba." Which proves that hands once burned try to keep out of the fire.

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The state department denies that Minister MacMurray is going to keep an eye on Russia, but it is nevertheless true. Sometimes the department must make denials which it does not expect to be believed.

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The treasury apologized for being half an hour late with the old price figures this week. The explanation was that the clerk in the New York Federal Reserve bank who works the matter out became a papa that day. He was so excited he could not concentrate on such a trivial thing as gold.

SIDE GLANCES—*by George Clark*

"First they broke me of sucking my thumb and now they're trying to make me stop eating rocks."

Wise Cracks

Probably the forest army by this time has learned to tell the dogwood by its bark, and the pine by its fir.

* * *

Ex-Kaiser backs the NRA in a statement urging German-Americans to get behind the movement. Gosh! And up until then we hadn't had a doubt that the NRA was the berries!

* * *

Aimee, etc., etc., etc., McPherson says she's going to New York to save the nation by going on the stage. Presume she'll build her routine around the Acts of the Apostles.

Editorials on News

(Continued from page One)

legal. But when it IS legal, the eyes of the tax collectors will be turned upon it.

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DOG and horse racing are now legal in Oregon, together with betting on the same.

The present tax is two and a half per cent of receipts. Increasing this to TEN per cent is considered.

* * *

TAXING the people for their VICES is an ancient device, highly thought of by the tax collectors almost since the time when taxes were first invented.

Why?

Here is the reason: Because people will pay for their vices with less complaint than they pay for their necessities.

* * *

AN ANCIENT principle of taxation, you know, is to get the most feathers from the goose with the least amount of squawking.

Earlier Days

From the Files of the Klamath Republican, September, 1909.

Work of marking the boundary of Crater Lake national park has been completed, and Pearson Chapman, a member of the geological survey corps who has been engaged in doing the work, has left for Portland.

A great deal of interest has been manifest in Mr. Chapman's work, for it has long been the desire of everyone in the county to see the boundary properly marked. Chapman, following out directions from the department, placed iron posts every half mile along the boundary of the park, with cement blocks at the corners and at each entrance. Of all the visitors to Crater lake this year, none were greater in their praise and admiration than Mr. Chapman.

"It's a shame," said he, "that congress only appropriates $3000 a year for the development of Crater Lake national park. Ten times that amount should be furnished each year, and one of the least known wonders of the world should be made accessible to the lovers of nature's beauties."

Beauty Hints

It is just a toss-up what is the most uncomfortable thing you can have on your feet—ingrown nails, corns, callouses, blisters.

Usually you are sure it is whatever you have!

Ingrown nails call for continued soaking in hot soap suds until the nail is soft. Then, with sterilized instruments, pry out the nail from its bed of soft flesh and place a bit of sterilized cotton between the nail and the flesh. Be very careful about cutting the nail while the corner of your toe is sore. It is much safer to go to a foot specialist and this often saves money in the long run.

If you are inclined to have ingrown nails, cut your toe nails straight across, the way nurses cut babies' nails, don't try to shape them or point them.

Corns must be lifted out, if you don't want the process repeated very soon. This takes a practiced hand, to be done right. But if you do it yourself, a pair of pedicure scissors, sterilized, should be used after you have soaked your feet thoroughly. Often certain manufactured corn plasters prove efficacious.

If your corns are between your toes, it is foolish to try to operate on them yourself. One trip to the chiropodist usually cures them. But, be sure to dry your feet very carefully between the toes every time you wash them, and put a bit of cotton between the affected toes during the day.

If you really intend to glorify yourself this fall, a clear complexion should be your first aim.

No amount of cosmetics will hide the fact that your skin isn't clear and you cannot attain true beauty if it is muddy or sallow.

Your health is reflected in your complexion. Very often, getting your body in good condition will clear up your skin. If the digestive tracts do not function properly, the chances are that your complexion will be grayish or yellowish.

It may be that you need to see a reliable physician or it may be that you aren't drinking enough water or getting enough sleep and exercise.

Try to get eight hours' sleep every night for a month and see if your complexion doesn't take on a new clearness that it lacked before.

Eat plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables and don't eat between meals.

There are some new skin clearing creams on the market, too, and these can be used in conjunction with your health routine.

They generally come in two strengths. The mild one is to be used as a preventive for muddy skin and the stronger one for a discolored complexion. Apply the cream after you have cleaned your face at night and leave it on while you sleep.

CAPITOLISMS

The Story of Oregon

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Herald-News Writers at Salem View State Affairs.

* * *

(By United Press)

By DENNIS LANDRY

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Ore., Sept. 15—Rufus C. Holman is chuckling to himself these days.

The outspoken state treasurer admits that Meier-Hoss played "right down his alley" when they repealed his economy resolutions at the board of control meeting.

"Governor Meier stresses the state's strained financial situation, yet he repeatedly waves aside any chances of economy," Holman charged.

State house commentators are inclined to agree with the treasurer that wiping out the rule holding any state employe subject to discharge who operates a state automobile for pleasure will hurt the governor. Maybe the executive doesn't heed the resolution to stop the practice, but he will have a lot of explaining to do in 1934 to make the voters think so.

* * *

"Many state automobiles are used for most anything except state business," said Holman "and it's up to Governor Meier to stop it.

"For several months the control board at my instigation had a special investigator (W. C. Ridehalgh) to check automobiles, but Governor Meier saw fit to fire him, despite the fact he saved the state much money. It will be hard for the governor to force a new or additional tax on the public, if the state fails to economize first."

Holman, potential candidate for governor on an "economy" platform, is preparing another two-fisted attack on the administration for its failure to economize on state automobile purchases.

He will attempt to show that the state lost thousands of dollars in the last three years on machine purchases by not giving the business to low bidders. So far, Holman's researches show that of $15 autmoboiles bought by the state since January 1, 1931, exactly 65 were obtained at a higher figure than the low bid.

"Low bidders are passed up simply because certain department heads prefer specific types of cars, despite the fact the state needs money," Holman charged.

"If low bidders are not to get the jobs, why bother asking for bids?"

The treasurer has a desk drawer heaped with letters from automobile dealers protesting the board's action.

"It's got so many dealers are refusing to bid," Holman said.

* * *

Here's why Secretary of State Hal E. Hoss didn't immediately release the much-discussed Oregon State college audit:

S. D. Buell, employed as an accountant at the state department, was sent to Corvallis to audit the accounts of the bidding department.

Finding certain discrepancies and irregularities in figures, Buell proceeded to make a comprehensive investigation of the department. His report contained numerous affidavits and a quantity of written testimony concerning methods used by E. J. Jackson in conducting the building department.

Hoss was considerably embarrassed by his subordinate exceeding his authority. No investigation had been authorized or asked for by the board of higher education. All the board wanted was figures.

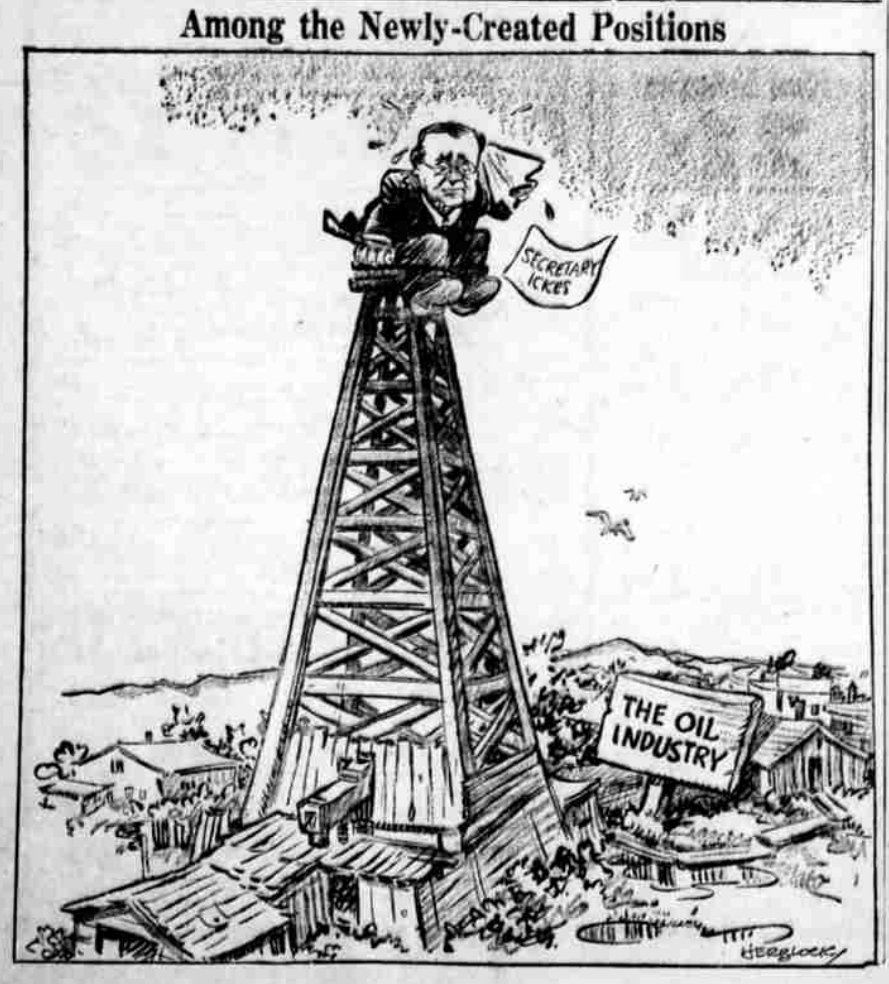
* * *

Oregonians need feel no alarm over an epidemic of sleeping sickness.

Reports of the appearance of an outbreak of epidemic encephalitis—or sleeping sickness—in St. Louis has caused considerable apprehension in other parts of the country.

Health officials say the disease is not unusually prevalent on the Pacific coast at present, and no alarm need be felt lest the disease become an epidemic in this state.

As long as individual sporadic cases that occur are placed under strict supervision, it is believed by health officials that adequate control measures will keep the disease in check.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE SOON

Among the Newly-Created Positions