

PILUSO DEFEATS SHERMAN QUICKLY

Three-Fall Mat Struggle
Lasts Only 10 Minutes;
Prelims Are Poor.

Wrestling fans were given a real show Saturday night in the headliner of the card at the Roseburg armory, when Emilio Piluso, 162, Portland, defeated Ben Sherman, 164, Amarillo, Texas, in two out of three falls, the entire bout lasting only 10 minutes.

The two wrestlers gave a clean and fast fight, with no rough stuff but plenty of lightning fast action. Piluso took the first fall in three minutes on a series of body slams, while Sherman won the second fall with body slams and a body press, after only two minutes of wrestling.

The third round was all action with both grapplers going at top speed. Piluso broke out of a Boston crab, rushed Sherman face foremost into the ropes, tripped him as he sprang back and doubled him into a crab hold in split seconds to take the third and deciding fall in five minutes.

The clean, fast bout was a welcome relief from the two preceding valdeville acts.

In the opener Herb Burgeson, 158, Stockholm, took the first fall from Tex Hagan, 156, of Eugene, in 20 minutes, after a good deal of clowning, and the 30-minute time going ended the second round.

Jack Claybourn, 163, St. Joseph, Missouri, stalled along to give Thor Jensen, 163, Elkton, a draw. Claybourn, plainly able to handle Jensen at will, took the first fall in 27 minutes with a series of drop kicks, butts and body press, and then presented Jensen with a Boston crab after 12 minutes of the second round to even the honors. The remaining six minutes of the 45-minute match was spent in a slugging exhibition which was not even good showmanship.

WILBUR FIVE AGAIN DEFEATS OAKLAND

Wilbur high school won its third basketball game from Oakland high Friday night by a score of 23 to 7. The Wilbur team, leading the central division of the County League, despite the fact that there are only six players on the squad, had little difficulty in overcoming the Oakland team in the game, played at Oakland. The contest was not a part of the league schedule, as Oakland plays in the northern division.

The lineup was:
Wilbur (22) Pos. (7) Oakland
Wyatt (6) F. (2) Morris
Woody (6) F. (2) Stearns
Miller (2) C. (2) Carlson
C. Short (9) G. Miller
G. Short (5) G. Spencer
Substitutions: Wilbur, Pearson;
Oakland, Young.

RED RAIDERS LOSE TO RIDDLE QUINTET

The Roseburg Red Raiders were beaten 26 to 23 in a basketball game with the Riddle high school at Riddle Thursday.

The Roseburg team was very slow in getting started, making only one field goal in the entire first half, which ended with Riddle out in front 18 to 2. In the third period, however, the Roseburg team began locating the basket, outpointing the home team in the last half of the game but failing to overcome the early Riddle lead.

The lineup was:
Riddle (26) Pos. (25) Roseburg
Ball (12) F. Hildebrand
Cripps (8) F. Miller
Howard (2) C. (7) Palm
Kimmel (10) G. (4) Campbell
Recker (4) G. (2) Short
Substitutions: Riddle, Mellor,
Conrutt; Roseburg, Hill (6), Neil
(4), Slamen. Officials: Bates,
referee; Harter, scorekeeper; Williams, timekeeper.

SAFE CRACKER GANG NABBED IN TRAP

(Continued from page 1)

quarters, changed their shotgun for rifles so they could fire through the walls of a house if necessary, and then faced to a house on the Seattle-Tacoma highway.

"We were pretty sure the men we wanted were there, and we were sure they would shoot," said Detective Captain Marshall Seraford.

He explained he went to the front door, knocked on it with the butt of his pistol. Repeated attempts to rouse an answer failed. Seraford, using his signal then opened an attack with tear gas bombs, throwing them through windows.

J. E. Boler, 55, county employee and owner of the house was the first to appear. He admitted the officers. They arrested him, the two wounded suspects, Garvin, and two women. Two others, J. W. Brown and Herb Holloway, manager of a Seattle garage, were arrested later in the downtown section. Boler later was released.

The women, Mrs. Ray Miller, 29, and Miss Eleanor Adams, Neal and Hull, Garvin, Brown and Holloway were still being held in the city jail today for questioning.

Yoris said none of those arrested, except Neal and Hull, is suspected of having been implicated in many robberies. He said the others might possess "valuable" information.

DEMOS AIMING AT LIBERTY LEAGUE

(Continued from page 1)

1932 platform. Whether he feels it so deeply that he would promote an independent ticket or support

a republican nominee remains to be seen.

Radio Plan Revised

While this situation seethes, the republican organization has revised its plan for a major radio reply to the Roosevelt message. Instead, Chairman Henry P. Fletcher said, the national committee had not been able to secure the "broadcasting time and facilities" it asked, but that "answers will be made from time to time" with such radio facilities as are obtained.

Democratic headquarters estimate over 2,000 dinners attended by 250,000 persons on Wednesday evening will raise enough cash at least to make a sizeable dent in the \$100,000 party deficit. The house is far enough to wipe it out and leave more besides to go into the present campaign.

Philadelphia, counting on 16 states definitely in its effort to obtain the democratic convention, finds that its chief rival is Chicago. The national committee, meeting before the dinner, will make the selection.

ROOSEVELT USING PLAN IN POLITICAL FEAR, HOOVER SAYS

(Continued from page 1)

an civil service and the horse of \$250,000 spoils appointees seems to be nothing lacking in the fruition of this ideal.

"The warning that the 'only thing to fear is fear' has daily practical reminders, as we witnessed for the first time in American history the administrative official using fear to coerce the common man."

"Bogey" Set Up

"The president implies that prior to the creative era, the unemployed were dependent upon inadequate private charity and that some new unknown wicked person wants to consign them back to such a state. The fact is that they were adequately cared for almost wholly by federal, state and local public funds, but under local administration and responsibility. Having violated that ideal of American government and being in a stupor of a mess, a bogey is set up to create fear in those on relief."

"The most ominous note of all was the president's warning that the power he has assumed would be dangerous in other hands. 'In 34 months,' he says, 'we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of the people's government, this power is wholesome and proper.' It just happens that the ideal upon which our government was founded and hitherto conducted, is that it is dangerous to the people to have any man possess such powers, or to allow any man to thus aspire to personal government instead of a government of laws. The question is not that these powers, having been created and now in the hands of the good, might be transferred to the hands of the wicked, if the New Deal is not continued. It is that they never should be possessed by anybody in these United States."

HIGH COURT KILLS PROGRAM OF AAA

(Continued from page 1)

tion and treatment. "The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act and holding it a measure merely laying an excise on processes to raise revenue for the support of the government."

"... The tax plays an indispensable part in the plan of regulation."

"The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none of it is made available for general governmental use."

"The statute not only avows an aim foreign to the procurement of revenue for the support of government, but by its operation shows the taxation made upon producers to be the necessary means for the intended control of agricultural production."

Concluding this discussion, the majority held that "the act is one regulating agricultural production; that the tax is a mere incident of such regulation, and that the respondents have standing to challenge the legality of the excise."

Welfare Clause
Turning to whether the law was proper under the general welfare clause, the court held that the United States was a government of delegated powers.

"The same proposition, otherwise stated, is that powers not granted are prohibited," it said.

"None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by congress for that purpose is forbidden."

"Resort to the taxing power to effectuate an end which is not legitimate, nor within the scope of the constitution, is obviously inadmissible."

The court then raised the question whether if taxing power could not be used to enforce a regulation of matters of state concern, could it be used to raise money to purchase a compliance which the congress is powerless to command?

"The regulation is not in fact voluntary."

"The farmer, of course, may refuse to comply, but the price of such refusal is the loss of benefits."

"The amount offered is intended to be sufficient to exert pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulations."

"The power to confer or withhold unilateral benefits is the power to coerce or destroy."

"But if the plan were one for purely voluntary cooperation it would stand on better so far as federal power is concerned."

"At best it is a scheme for purchasing with federal funds submission to federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states."

"The congress can not invade state jurisdictions to compel indi-

vidual action; no more can it purchase such action."

"The United States can make the contract only if the federal power to tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract."

"Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the agricultural adjustment act."

"It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish these ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance."

"The constitution and the entire plan of our government negatives now were impounded in the courts under injunctions granted since last spring. These funds now evidently will be returned to those who sued."

New Deal Badly Mauls
The momentous decision altered the record of the new deal before the highest tribunal.

NRA lost out in the spring unanimously, the oil control section of the recovery act was invalidated eight to one, the rail pension plan failed by five to four, and the invalidation of the gold payment in private contracts won only the margin of one.

In addition, the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium—which the president signed although he had not proposed it—was ruled against unanimously. All nine justices held Mr. Roosevelt went beyond the law in summarily dismissing the late William Humphrey from the trade commission.

The news spread quickly about the senate chamber, coming during the reading of the president's budget message.

Wide grins appeared on the faces of several republican senators and general conversation became so widespread on both sides that the vice-president rushed for order.

DECISION MEANS FIGHT.
FARM LEADER DECLARES
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"Those who believe the American farmer will stand idly by and watch his program for economic justice fall without a fight are badly mistaken."

"The fight is on, and this time it will be with the gloves off."

He said he would have a more detailed statement after he had time to study the decision.

**BUDGET MESSAGE
ASKS FIVE BILLION**
(Continued from page 1)

the AAA.

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those which would enable the farmers to buy now the amount of manufactured goods they could have bought with the cash their crops brought in on the average between 1909 and 1914.

Parity prices also were described as the "fair exchange value."

A recent AAA compilation showed prices received by farmers for their products was averaging 86 per cent of parity. This was a gain of eight per cent over the same date in 1934.

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