

HOW TO FUND NEEDS, ISSUE

3 Major Reasons for Special Session Cited; Only One Imminent

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of congress provided that states must contribute a portion of the costs and this was followed by an executive order from the federal relief administrator that states must put up \$2 for each \$1 hereafter furnished by Uncle Sam. The only exception was to be where states were clearly unable to do anything. Oregon cannot qualify, Mr. Wilcox was told, for the \$1,000,000 in highway short-term bonds she issued, have been paid and aside from that the state itself has only punged up \$15,000 throughout the depression!

What to do—that is the question. Here are the alternatives as seen at the statehouse:

1. Let the state do nothing. NRA is here with much to recommend. FVA will furnish some work this winter although the building program will be slow and comparatively inconsequential when the total number of unemployed is concerned. But the harvest has been fairly good and there is a chance—a slim one—that some way the state can tide through without providing a dollar for relief this winter. This do-nothing program is not a safe one and if unemployment is acute in mid-winter and distress prevalent, the situation would be dangerous. For example, Roy Melson, Marion county commissioner, who has worked night and day with relief cases last winter, says it is unthinkable that the state should not make some provision for relief next winter; there will be great suffering and actual malnutrition if not starvation.

2. The legislature could be convened and could appropriate any amount it sees fit for relief and adjourn. There is no constitutional limit on legislative appropriations. The sky is the limit. Of course unfunded appropriation of say, \$1,000,000 for relief, would be poor finance; it would mean the balance budget of 1933-1934 would be destroyed and that the reduction of the deficit assumed by 1934's end would glimmering. It is doubtful if banks would longer accept state warrants which now pass at par and are redeemed within a few weeks of issuance. All the state tax commission could do would be to levy up to six per cent more than the present tax base—leaving the relief appropriation authorized but not provided for by taxation.

Bonds Poor Alternative

3. Bonds for relief have been suggested. These cannot be voted by the legislature but must come through a special election for the people. They postpone the evil day when relief must be paid for; it would be somewhat difficult to market them. They would probably be accepted by voters at a plebiscite; Texas on Saturday voted hands in favor of a \$20,000,000 bond issue for relief. Southern financiers agree that bonds should not be issued for impalpable governmental outgoes; the purpose for which the bonds are issued should outlast the redemption period of the bond. Obviously relief does not meet this requirement.

4. The gross sales tax is talked. Politically it is dynamite. It has been voted down four to one when the need of relief was repeatedly stressed by sales tax advocates. It might win more votes as a temporary tax, solely for relief funds, but it is doubtful if the rabid anti-sales tax campaigners would swallow their pride enough to support it. The public, moreover, wants relief—but without a general sales tax levy to pay for it.

5. A tax on beer and wines and subsequently on hard liquor has been suggested for relief purposes. A tax on beer alone would be woefully insufficient. It will be mid-winter, at least, before hard-liquor can be taxed and it is doubtful, then, if anywhere nearly enough revenue can be secured through liquor taxes to support relief. Almost all parties who seek liquor's sale in the state agree it must not be heavily taxed lest the bootlegger and racketeer arise to thwart government control.

6. A selected sales tax, primarily on luxuries, such as tobacco, cosmetics, candy, perfumes, et al., is also being considered. Here again inadequacy of revenue looms plus the fact that these items and others in that category, are already heavily taxed by the federal government.

This is the broad outline of the special session problem. Governor Meier will not turn a hand until he sees ample proof (1) that some feasible plan has been agreed upon by legislative, labor, grange and business leaders, and (2) until he is reasonably assured the legislature will adopt it and go home. Rather than go through the flaccid of the special session of 1933, the state will be allowed to muddle through the uncertain winter of 1933-1934 without relief funds available.

SPORT WRITER HAS PRAISE FOR TEAM

The sporting editor of the Walla Walla Bulletin, writing in his column "At's Knick Knacks" gives his review of the Pocatello junior ball games of a week ago; and pays high tribute to the Woodburn players, mentioning Nicholson's "story-book catch" and the pitching of Bevins and Schwab. Here is his yarn:

Legion Junior baseball having been what it was in its closing moments here this season, and the trip to Pocatello for the regional playoff having been rather a bit fatiguing due to distance, weather

Anunsen Praises Performance of Ford V-8 on Tour of U.S.



F. S. Anunsen, manager of the Salem Sand & Gravel company in front of the Valley Motor Company, after his return from a tour of the United States. His new Ford V-8 which made the trip without any trouble and averaged 17.5 miles to the gallon of gasoline is to his left.

GIVE 9000 - MILE TEST TO NEW FORD

Anunsen Drive Across Continent and Visit Many Cities

Fred S. Anunsen, manager of the Salem Sand and Gravel company, returned from an eight weeks', 9000-mile automobile trip, which extended as far north as Lake Louise, Canada, east to Boston, New York and Washington, D. C., and south as far as Richmond, Va., last Tuesday. Mr. Anunsen was accompanied by Mrs. Anunsen and daughters, Jean and Ruth.

The trip was made in a new Ford V-8, which was equipped with Kelly-Springfield tires. According to Mr. Anunsen the car performed perfectly and he enjoyed driving it more than he has much higher priced cars that he has formerly owned. He drove as far as 600 miles in a day.

After visiting relatives near Lake Louise the trip east was made through Canada to Winnipeg then south to Chicago where the Fair was visited. When asked what he saw at the fair Mr. Anunsen replied, "Nothing so much new but everything that you have seen in the past 15 years can be seen hurriedly in about three days."

On leaving Chicago the party visited the Ford plant at Detroit, seeing the Ford cars built from start to finish. Niagara Falls was visited from the Canadian side. Going on east the party went as far as Boston, visiting New York, Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va.

The return trip was made through Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and the Yellowstone park. Mr. Anunsen stated that the weather was very pleasant during the entire trip. They had some rain about two-thirds of the days during the eight-weeks' period. During one storm in Iowa they parked beside the road and witnessed the wind blow a corn crib across the road in front of them.

Speaking further of the car Mr. Anunsen stated that the brakes worked perfectly without any adjustment during the trip. He stated that very few times he needed to shift gears on account of the grade. No water was added to the radiator.

His daughters, Jean and Ruth, witnessed their first thunder storm while they were in Washington, D. C. "They were not afraid but sat on the porch enjoying it," stated Mr. Anunsen. Only two tire changes were made during the entire trip. One that Mr. Anunsen tells about he says, was the most pleasant one

Establishment of a federal re-employment bureau here was still uncertain yesterday after a conference Saturday morning between C. H. Gram, state labor commissioner, and a number of Salem men including Commissioners Smith and Melson of the county court and Mayor Douglas McKay.

Gram indicated that he wanted the governor to accept the provisions of the Wagner bill which would afford \$8743 to Oregon from the federal government by July 1, 1934, the money to go on a 50-50 match basis with city, county or state agencies which would provide for employment agencies.

Members of the delegation urged Gram to lend his support to a reemployment bureau as announced for Salem several weeks ago under the direction of Commissioner Mersereau, recently appointed to handle the reemployment bureaus for the state.

Gram declared that as long as he had charge of previously established federal employment bureaus in the state, Mersereau would not establish a reemployment bureau where the former existed.

For complete information and assistance in planning your trip to the World's Fair, inquire of General Passenger Dept. 637 Pittcock Block, Portland, Ore.

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'DOWN DRIFT IS PAST,' F. D. R.

Neighbors Told Unanimity of Public Support is Like That of War-Time

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Mr. Roosevelt declared that for the first time in history the nation "as a whole and regardless of party, has approved drastic changes in the methods and forms of the functions of government without destroying the basic principles."

He made it quite clear that his "neighbor" policy forbids monopolies, particularly in public utilities; child labor; starvation wages and long hours of work; and an unfair distribution of wealth. But he insisted all of this does not infringe upon personal liberty.

"It became unfair," he said, "to our neighbors if we sought to make unreasonable profit from a monopoly in a service such as electricity or gas or railroad tickets which they all had to use."

"Many years ago we went further in saying that the government would place increasing taxes on increasing profits because very large profits were, of course, made at the expense of the neighbors and should, to some extent at least, be used for the benefit of the neighbors."

Mother Sits on Platform At Vassar Campus

Mrs. Roosevelt and the president's mother accompanied him and sat on the speaker's platform. Before going to the Vassar campus the presidential family motored through the decorated and crowded streets of Poughkeepsie from their nearby home at Hyde Park.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar, introduced the president and spoke significantly about the people of Dutchess county who failed to give the president a majority last fall.

"Perhaps it is a Dutch inheritance that makes us a little less demonstrative than the others of the nation about some things," he said. "Though we are slow to admit our errors in some ways, we do respect a real man and a real woman and that is why we are here today to welcome the president and Mrs. Roosevelt."

FLAMES RAGING IN FOREST HOLOCAUST

(Continued from page 1)

ing thunder of the furious flames drew nearer.

Communication with some of the stickle communities was impossible, and it was uncertain in other districts. Throughout most of the day Tillamook was connected with Portland by only one telephone line, and this was subject to five or six hours delay.

Lynn F. Cronmiller, state forester, and C. J. Buck, federal regional forester here, held a conference late today to discuss what further steps can be taken to combat the ravaging flames. Several thousands men who have been on the fire fronts have been able to accomplish little. The fires spread too rapidly and burned too furiously to be checked by man.

ABERDEEN FIRES CHECKED

ABERDEEN, Wash., Aug. 26.—(AP)—Fires sweeping through large areas of Grays Harbor county forests, as well as over logged off land, were checked momentarily late today by hundreds of fire fighters, aided by shifting winds, but the situation remained "acute."

The most serious fire, in the North river district, which had threatened the little logging town of Brooklyn, was isolated late today, President A. J. Morley of the Saginaw Logging company reported. Two hundred men had been fighting it.

Chief Fire Warden C. S. Cowan, of the Washington Forest Fire Association, had gone to the scene personally to direct their efforts. A valuable stand of timber, to-

gether with three logging engines and other equipment was lost.

None of the primary roads leading from Portland and Willamette valley points to the coast are closed as a result of forest fire conditions, members of the state highway commission announced Saturday. Officials were advising motorists to remain out of the fire area over the weekend, however, as the fire was said to be spreading.

Averill Watching Insurance Affairs

A. H. Averill, state insurance commissioner, who is in St. Louis, Mo., attending a meeting of commissioners from other states, yesterday telegraphed his office here that the insurance department of Missouri had requested the courts for authority to take over the affairs of the Missouri State Life Insurance company. Averill has advised Oregon policy holders that he will do everything possible to protect their interests and will keep them in touch with legal activities affecting the company's affairs.

\$1 PAYS FOR \$3000 LIFE PROTECTION

Agree 1 to 70 Sent Free for Inspection HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—The American Association, 1770 Vine Street, Hollywood, Calif., Dept. B 90, is offering to men, women and children, between the ages of 1 and 70, a new Life Protection Membership Certificate without medical examination, for \$1, which pays \$1000 for death from any cause, \$2000 to \$3000 for accidental death. SEND NO MONEY. Just your name, age, name of beneficiary, and a life certificate, fully made out in your name, will be sent to you for 10 Days Free Inspection. NO AGENTS WILL CALL. If you decide to keep it, send only \$1 to put your protection in force for about 45 days—then about 3c a day. If not, you owe nothing. OFFER LIMITED. So write today.

Twelve thousand explosions - a minute

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

For every 5½ inches which the Ford V-8 travels, its engine produces one power impulse. If "impulse" is not clear to you, say "expansion", or "explosion".

One drop of gasoline, hardly as large as a grain of wheat (there are 178 of these drops in a teaspoonful) is vaporized as gas and burned in the combustion chamber. It is the resulting "heat expansion", or tiny explosion, that moves the piston, and so moves your car—5½ inches.

A mile at 60 is only a minute long. And every mile your V-8 travels, 12,000 of these small, closely-spaced explosions occur. The power impulses of the V-8 are so closely timed that they blend in one smooth continuous flow of power.

Now, it is natural that the small, confined combustion chambers should become pretty hot, each with its 1,500 explosions a mile. For remember, at 60 miles an hour, this is 1,500 explosions a minute for each of the 8 chambers. With fewer cylinders there would be just as many explosions per cylinder, but the flame would be larger. Heat, therefore, is not surprising.

Where cylinder heads are of cast iron, as many are, this heat cannot escape as rapidly as is desirable. And so the engine has a tendency to "knock" or "ping". Thus, cast iron makes it necessary to hold a lower compression in the firing chamber, and this prevents getting the full power of the engine.

But the cylinder heads on the Ford V-8 are aluminum, which allows excess heat to escape three times as fast as cast iron does. Housewives who use aluminum cooking pans know that this material distributes heat evenly. Add to this that it dissipates excess heat quickly, and you get the reasons for its use in the Ford V-8.

Our aluminum cylinder head adds 10 horsepower to the V-8 engine, by permitting high compression—and it gets this increased horsepower without increasing the gas consumption. In fact, it uses less gas.

Any grade of gas—with our aluminum cylinder heads—will give you more power and economy. Premium fuels are not necessary.

This is just another point where doing it better costs us more, but you get the benefit. An aluminum cylinder head costs four times as much as a cast iron one. When we put two aluminum heads on the V-8 not one cent was added to the price of the car.

The customer gets the increased power, the greater economy and the better performance.

August 25, 1933

Henry Ford

SUPPORT IN DOUBT FOR LABOR OFFICE

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