

PERMITS TO BUILD CAMP FIRES TO BE REQUIRED JULY 1

"CAMP FIRE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED ON THIS CAMP GROUND."

When you see this sign on a camp ground this summer as you are picnicking or camping in the national forest areas, you will know that in order to build a fire you must have a permit from the forest service and in addition must carry a shovel, an ax and a one-gallon bucket.

If you see a sign on the camp ground informing you that "Camp fire permits not required on this camp ground," you will know that this site has been designated by the forest service as a "safe camp" ground, serviced by the forest officials to render it safe for fire to be built there.

Under new regulations, becoming effective July 1, the Cascade national forest service will require campers who are using grounds not specified as safe to have fire permits which may be obtained from rangers, stations, the local forest office or cooperating agencies. In addition to having the permit, persons will be required to equip themselves with a 30-inch shovel with an eight-inch blade, an ax at least 26 inches long with a blade weighing at least two pounds, and a bucket of one gallon capacity. This equipment regulation applies to persons traveling in a vehicle or by pack train, but does not apply to hikers who are carrying their supplies on their backs. In the latter case, hikers must have permits and will be held strictly responsible for any fires starting where they have camped, according to Foster Steele, assistant supervisor of the Cascade national forest, in charge of fire prevention.

"It is our intention to have all the camp grounds in the forest area posted this summer, showing whether or not camp fire permits are required there," Mr. Steele said. "All the camper needs to do to find out about building fires is to look for the signs. If the sign says a permit is required, or there is no sign at all, then the fire fighting equipment is necessary and the permit must be obtained. We expect to have several camp grounds designated as safe camp sites, however, so that picnickers and campers will be able to avoid themselves of the camps without being required to get permits."

The period in which the permit is required is from July 1 to Sept. 30, in all forest areas except the Sitka-Tongue national forest. Failure to observe the regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment. Persons obtaining the permits agree to build small fires only, in pits, and to clear away brush or stumps. They agree to clear away inflammable material from around the fire hole before leaving the fire, not to leave a fire unattended, and to use the shovel to extinguish the fire and to bury all refuse.

GERMAN CRISIS STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

putsch or the Munich "beer cellar putsch" for these mighty forces that hearken back to the Kaiser days achieved power where the putsch leaders failed.

The cabinet is headed by Oberleutnant Franz von Papen, late of the service of Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite, and known throughout the world because of his election from the U. S. as a two senous German plotter in the war years.

But the real power in this new era of barons, counts and adherents of the ancient regime is Gen. Kurt Schleicher, minister of defense, who with control of the reichswehr in his hand is potentially mightier as a real dictator. Schleicher, heavy set and of the Prussian type, is the man to whom the Hitlerites look for real domination once they assume the reins of government as they expect to do before long.

The republic still stands, and republicans are sounding a call of battle against the growth of the power of the "right" parties. But the latter's sweep has been increasingly great, and between the popular call and the machinations of the barons of steel and coal and great Prussian monarchs, these fascist forces have achieved a strong grasp on authority.

The Von Papen-Von Schleicher cabinet will rule without the restraining hand of an unfriendly reichstag, for that body has been dissolved.

Sat. Close to Head. Von Schleicher, whose friends were stationed in the highest government councils next to Hindenburg and Chancellor Brüning, knew every move of the president and chancellor usually at its inception.

Double-crossing was rampant among eminent government officials whose loyalty to the administration had been considered ironclad. These men have been exposed as plotting the overthrow of Brüning through connivance with Von Schleicher.

The truth could not have been surprising to Brüning when it became public property the day after his dismissal as he lay abed sick of a heart attack.

The chancellor had broken the postwar tradition to resign upon parliamentary democracy and he had perched the government's power on a limb with Hindenburg's support.

Friendship Goals. The field marshal's warm friendship for his chancellor began to cool when Brüning's attempt in January to resign the president's term by a Reichstag vote proved a failure.

When Von Schleicher forced the resignation of Brüning's chief minister of defense, Wilhelm Groener, history again recorded the proposition that a weak civil government always brings the military party to the fore.

The anti-Groener intrigue was intended to conciliate Hitler, whose brown militia was outlawed by Groener. Brüning, already a lame man and lacking the confidence of some of his compatriots in the government.

A GOOD JOB OF PEACE-TIME DESTRUCTION!



Not enemy shells, but workmen's dynamite was destroying Fort St. Anne at Antwerp, Belgium, when this spectacular picture was snapped. It was part of the Belgian government's program of dismantling fortresses which were erected as defenses during the World War.

performed endless bureaucratic chores himself while state papers accumulated on his desk.

The loss of Groener, one of his chief links with Hindenburg, caused Brüning's aspirations to totter. Then the plotters arranged the president's sudden departure for east Prussia, where personal visits, telegrams and letters from his old war cronies among the junkers completed the breach between the two.

Lords Rebel. Disregarding the stream of hundreds of millions of marks which the government pumped into their bankrupt estates, the junkers or Prussian landed nobles rebelled against Brüning's decree allotting about a million acres of junker estates for settling the unemployed on farms.

The junkers cried "bocheism" because the Brüning government was unwilling to pay them. They were angry because the government was offering them no prospect of prosperity. They were angry because the government was offering them no prospect of prosperity.

Among the most influential of those who induced Hindenburg to dismiss Brüning was the president's aged friend, Elard von Oldenburg-Januschau, a junker member of the reichstag. He is remembered for his pre-war pronouncement that "the emperor must always be able to send a lieutenant and ten soldiers to dissolve the reichstag."

The junker revolt paralleled the military intrigue and also coincided with the maturing plans of the industrialists, whose newspaper, *Bergwerks Zeitung*, announced on May 19 its desire to oust Brüning in favor of an out-and-out dictator. The industrialists wanted a capital solution to the economic crisis, regardless of the fact that approximately 80 per cent of the deputies elected in the recent state polls, used anti-capitalistic slogans in the campaign and 90 per cent of the population was reckoned propertyless.

Industrialists Win. The chief representative of the industrialists in the Brüning cabinet was the chemical trust's director Hermann Warmbold, who resigned as minister of commerce a month ago because he opposed the chancellor's intention of maintaining employers' compulsory contributions to social insurance and unemployment relief.

Warmbold's entry into the Von Papen cabinet, in the two-fold capacity of minister of commerce and labor, indicated that with Brüning discarded, the industrialists expect Von Papen to fulfill their wishes.

In the final analysis, the growth of Hitlerism was the major cause of the crisis. One election after another showed the Hindenburg-Brüning government's popular following shrinking, though evidence that the voters wanted Von Papen was lacking.

REVENUE BILL STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Cutting, Frazier, Howell, Johnson, LaRocca, Norris, Nye—11.

Democrat against: Rankin, Buckley, Bulow, Byrnes, Mrs. Caraway, Cohen, Costigan, Hill, Fletcher, Glass, Gore, Hawes, Hull, Logan, McGill, McKellar, Kevy, Pittman, Sheppard, Smith, Thomas of Oklahoma, Trammell and Tedings 23.

Farmer Labor against—Shipstead, Garner.

Glut against 35. Announced as paired in favor of adoption were: Republican—Thomas Idaho; democrats: Copeland, Broussard, Stephens, Clark.

Democrat against: Rankin, Buckley, Bulow, Byrnes, Mrs. Caraway, Cohen, Costigan, Hill, Fletcher, Glass, Gore, Hawes, Hull, Logan, McGill, McKellar, Kevy, Pittman, Sheppard, Smith, Thomas of Oklahoma, Trammell and Tedings 23.

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SPRINGFIELD NEWS ITEMS

SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)—Initiation ceremonies will be held at the regular meeting of the Eastern Star Tuesday evening. The meeting will be held in the Masonic hall at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS TUESDAY **SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)**—The Methodist foreign missionary society will meet Tuesday at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. A. B. Van Velsch. The official board of the Methodist church is also meeting Tuesday, at 7:30 at the church.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY **SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)**—Mrs. Niel Pollard is to be hostess for members of the Christian missionary society Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the organization's monthly meeting.

Epworth Leagues Choose Officers **SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)**—Organization of the Epworth League and election and installation of officers for both that group and the senior League was effected Sunday night, when the groups met at the Methodist church at 7 o'clock. Installation was held at the regular evening service of the church.

About 15 young people of junior high school age attended the first meeting of the intermediate League. Officers elected included: Barbara Rannell, president; Fay Holversen, first vice-president; Joan Louk, second vice-president; Roy Crain, third vice-president; LaMayna Black, secretary; Jolanna Putman, treasurer; Florence Day, organist.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes and Mrs. and Mrs. Willis Bertsch are advisers for the new group.

New officers of the senior League are Myra Bartholomew, president; Evelyn Huell, first vice-president; Velda Carson, second vice-president; Ralph Hughes, third vice-president; Doris Myers, fourth vice-president; Marian Shiple, secretary; Helen Crain, treasurer; Faye Parsons, chorister.

Maye Parsons has been president of the senior League during the past year.

Man Arrested After Accident Saturday **SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)**—R. M. Perry was arrested late Saturday evening as the result of an automobile crash on East Main street. The case was pending in the recorder's court Monday.

The accident occurred when Perry, traveling west on East Main, passed a car driven by O. H. Me-

ander, who was driving east on the same street. The two cars collided, and Perry's car was thrown into the ditch.

Perry was taken to the hospital, where he is recovering from his injuries. He is expected to be released in a few days.

The accident occurred at about 8:30 p.m. on Saturday evening. The weather was clear and dry.

The recorder's court is expected to hear the case on Monday morning. The judge will decide whether or not Perry should be held for trial.

The case is expected to be a simple one, as there is no dispute as to the facts of the accident. The judge will likely find Perry guilty of negligence.

Perry is a local resident and is expected to be released on bond. He will likely be required to appear in court again for sentencing.

The accident is the latest in a series of similar incidents in the area. It is hoped that the case will serve as a warning to other drivers.

The recorder's court is a local court that handles minor criminal and civil cases. It is presided over by a judge who is elected to a four-year term.

The case of Perry is expected to be one of the many cases that the court will hear this month. The judge will likely hear several other cases before the month is over.

The recorder's court is an important part of the local judicial system. It helps to keep the courts clear of more serious cases, allowing the higher courts to focus on more complex matters.

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PORTLAND MAYOR GIVEN INVITATION TO QUEEN'S BALL

By T. NEIL TAYLOR

Invitation to attend the queen's ball, June 10, and officiate at the coronation ceremonies was extended to Mayor George L. Baker of Portland by the Eugene junior chamber of commerce queen's ball committee. It was announced Monday by Bud Travis, chairman.

The committee has been waiting until a formal contact with the Portland mayor could be made before making public the sending of an invitation, Travis stated.

But four days remain for Eugene voters to decide which of the nine princesses shall be named "Miss Eugene," and accompany the junior chamber's float to the Portland Rose festival. Since the voting started, many changes have taken place in the positions of the princesses on the score board, but fortune seems to have favored most frequently the name of Bertie Scott. Princess Bertie, sponsored by Dinty Moore's cycle shop, has been at the top of the list most of the time. Princesses Wilma Christie and Cordelia Carpenter, however, far from defeated, and have each taken a turn at topping the score board.

At noon Friday all ballot boxes will be called in for the last count, and all votes not turned in by that time will be considered void. From Friday noon until the selection of "Miss Eugene" the votes may be credited to a princess only by the purchase of a queen's ball ticket, or a Rose festival button.

Tuesday evening, the junior chamber half-hour radio program will again be broadcast over KORE, starting at 8:30 p.m. Bud Travis, chairman of the dance committee, is arranging the program for this half hour and promising the best of entertainment. Able Green's dance orchestra, and two features of the program to be staged at the queen's ball June 10 are included in this radio broadcast, Travis says.

The rose show is sponsored every year by the Ladies' Civic club. The children's parade, usually held in conjunction with it, took place two weeks ago.

Tributes will be awarded for the best rose as has been done in the past. The judges have not been announced.

TO MEDFORD **SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)**—Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Mortensen will leave the end of this week to make their home in Medford for the summer months. Dr. Mortensen is interested in the Sitkum memorial cemetery park in Medford, and will oversee development of the park during his stay in Medford. He plans to continue his practice in Springfield, where he is associated with Dr. W. H. Pollard.

NEW BARBERSHOP **SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)**—J. W. Tanner is planning to open a barbershop in the Commercial State bank building next to the post office. Workmen started fixing the shop up Monday morning.

PERSONAL ITEMS **SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—(Special)**—Mrs. J. M. Larson and children spent Sunday in Junction City visiting relatives.

Betty Anderson returned to her home in Nehalem Monday after visiting here over the week-end. She is the daughter of A. A. Anderson, who resides in Nehalem here.

Mrs. C. Lawson and son, Laverne, left for their home in Tillamook Monday after visiting here over the week-end. They are former residents of Springfield.

Bertie Lou Hamlin has gone to Drew to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hamlin, for a few weeks. She has been living with her uncle, F. B. Hamlin, on East Main street.

Mrs. E. V. Lilly and son, Ralph H. Lilly of Corvallis, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Flannery Sunday.

are regarded as a necessary evil since no single power has been able to dominate the European continent.

Each European power seeks national security through two means, alliances and huge armaments, he said, in outlining the post-war structure of Europe.

The speaker illustrated the policy of Europe for alliances by quoting the history of permanent hostility formulated in the eighteenth century, which is as follows:

"Whoever can do us harm wishes or will wish to injure us. Whoever by superiority of force or geographical position can injure us, is our natural enemy. Whoever is unable to harm us, but can by his position injure our neighbor, is our natural friend."

The speaker then traced the financial situation in Europe, pointing out the opposition of France to the customs union between Austria and Germany which led to financial panic in Germany and the huge withdrawal of money from Germany.

This fact, he said, resulted in the intense nationalism of the people of each nation attempting to make of their country a tariff-walled island.

He declared paper money good in one country in central Europe is often not good in another country, resulting in economic stagnation.

"All the financial problems of central Europe must be judged from the standpoint of political nationalism. It is a fierce struggle between merciless economic forces and nationalistic prejudices."

The monetary system is the keystone of the arch upon which the whole structure of organized society rests," declared Edwin Selig, editor of *Business Chronicle*, Seattle, in speaking on "A Dollar Worth 100 Cents," a discussion of the gold standard and bi-metalism. He warned against confusing currency with money, or money with wealth, or wealth with power.

He stated that following the speculative debacle during 1929 and the

resultant financial crash, an epoch has come to an end, and the future is dim and uncertain. He warned bankers to stop thinking merely in terms of 30-60-90 days and think in wider terms of relative economic values which, after all, are the ultimate values behind the monetary notes. He declared that sound money, a dollar worth 100 cents, was the basis of rehabilitation and stability.

The speaker touched briefly on definition of such terms as monetary system, sound money, gold standard, bi-metalism, inflation of the currency and fiat money. In discussing the gold standard, he declared that in countries where it has been abandoned there resulted chaos, depreciated currencies, debt repudiation, defaulted bonds, tottering governments, rising unemployment, communism, tariff retaliations, import restrictions and embargoes.

He described one of the functions of the gold standard as a reliable means of gauging all material values just as surely as 12 inches make one foot in Portland, Oregon, and Portland, Maine.

In discussing bi-metalism he gave the following definition: "Use of both gold and silver at the same time, and in mutual substitution, as the standard of value of a nation's monetary system, opening the mint to unrestricted coinage of both metals, and giving debtors the option of discharging their obligations in either metal at a fixed ratio decreed by law."

The speaker traced the question of money through the United States history, showing the fallacies of the various schemes and warning against undertaking any such thing again. In concluding he urged that the people "cling to the time-tested and experience-tested principles that we know to be wise and sound and which, adhered to, will bring us safely through these troubled waters."

ALBERT C. READ OF THE NC-4!



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