

## PUMP-PRIMING PLAN STUDIED

Figures for Decade Are Compared

Private Investment Gains in 1937 Are Offset by Government Drop

By Rodney Dutcher  
Washington, June 12 (AP)—Now that congress has made it clear that there is to be pump-priming in accordance with the president's plan for economic recovery, it becomes interesting to inquire into the reasons why the pump-primers think that it can succeed.

New dealers say that business went on the upswing between 1929 and 1933 when the pump-priming was started. It started in 1933 when the pump was primed and only went to get again in 1937 when pump-priming was two-dramatically curtailed.

The pump-priming theory has three parts. It assumes the system provides some purchasing power when private enterprise and investment stagnates. Government's new spending and investment goes to persons who will spend, take goods off the market and create a demand for more goods and employment. Business activity then increases. Corporations and wealthy men make profits and invest savings in new plants, equipment and so on, giving private employment and reducing need for government employment.

The theory struck a snag after national income had risen from 40 billions in 1932 to 68 billions in 1937. You can get reasons for a dime a dozen, but pump-priming will tell you that pump-priming had reached its early stage this year, as a result of business demands for budget-balancing.

The following figures, taken from a conservative New York financial journal, give you some idea what has happened in the terms in which pump-priming are thinking.

New capital investment (private pump-priming, that is) reached an all time high of over 10 billion dollars in 1937 and dropped to seven billions in 1938.

In 1931 the flow of capital investment dropped below six billion dollars a year and hasn't come anywhere near it since.

It hit a low of \$709,000,000 in 1933. But at that time government pump-priming came into the picture in a large way.

Subsequent annual history, according to the above mentioned series of figures, has been as follows in terms of capital investment and government pump-priming.

1933 Private, 709 millions, government, 1,856 millions, total 2,565 millions.  
1934 Private, 1,386, government, 3,238, total, 4,624.  
1935 Private, 1,412, government, 3,154, total, 4,566.

1936 Private, 1973, government, 4,025, total 5,998.  
1937 Private, 2049, government, 900, total 2,949.

In the first quarter of this year capital investment had dropped to a rate of about 1200 millions annually and government was making almost no contribution at all.

Whatever other implications these figures may have, it is demonstrated

## Admits Beating 5 Women to Death



This Negro youth, under police scrutiny since he was 6, has confessed in Chicago the slayings of at least four women and a girl during the past two years. Admitting that he bludgeoned his victims to death with a brick, 18-year-old Robert Nixon corroborated his statements by sketching with an expert hand the floor plans of his victims' homes.

That 1937 showed more private investment than in any year since 1932 and that there was a 50 per cent drop from the combined total of the income-producing investment and pump-priming of 1937 before business went sour.

While government cut its contribution to purchasing power by three billions, industry piled up an excess of goods amounting to five billions. Inventories have been reduced to an unknown extent while factories curtailed and men were laid off. Pump-primers don't seem to think they can build the government contribution up beyond \$2,000,000,000 for 1938, which means few of them hope to be able to do much more than "hold the line" this year. Note of them date try do less.

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## HOLDUP SUSPECT TAKES OWN LIFE

Car Runs Wild After Man Fatally Wounds Self

Bend, Ore., June 12 (AP)—An unidentified car thief and holdup suspect, chased by state police officers, shot himself in the head Sunday and his automobile, out of control, crashed into a combined service station and store and injured three persons.

The pursued driver was taken to a hospital where his wound proved fatal a few hours later.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reed, proprietors of the establishment hit by the car, and John George, Roseburg resident, were cut by glass from windows broken by the impact, and bruised by flying boards.

The automobile was believed to have been stolen from Raymond Olson in Eugene, Ore. Police said they thought the driver had abandoned a car with Vancouver, B. C. license plates and staged a holdup in Eugene before taking Olson's car.

The man was about 25 years, 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighed about 155 pounds. His light gray suit bore a label from Edmonton, Alberta.

## Five Brick Slayings Solved



Five mystery slayings were solved in Chicago when an 18-year-old Negro confessed that he had beaten the women to death. With two brutal killings already against him, Robert Nixon suddenly admitted three more. The victims—four women and a girl—are shown above. Mrs. Florence Johnson, top left, was bludgeoned to death with a brick May 27; Mrs. Florence Thompson, top right, was killed similarly in June, 1936. Anna Kutcha, lower left, was the victim of an attack slaying last August. These three murders were committed in Chicago. Nixon also confessed the brick slayings in Los Angeles last year of Mrs. Edna Worden and her 12-year-old daughter Margaret, lower center and lower right.

of a mile long. Assisting with the shoot, the city dampened the road out from The Dalles-California highway, eliminating dust.

In the doubles, the Mark Rickard team was won by Cal Ray of the Coos county club and the Carpenter team was won by C. G. Hillbrand of Salem. C. W. Lemery of Medford was announced winner of the Medford purse and C. G. Hillbrand of Salem was awarded the Danville purse.

Guest shooters included B. J. West, president of the Washington Trapshooters' association.

"You have the honor of being the smallest town ever to hold the largest state meet in the United States," O. N. Ford of Del Monte, Calif., manager and chairman of the board of directors of the Pacific International Trapshooters' association, told local residents attending the state association's annual banquet Saturday night in the Pilot Butte Inn. Colonel Ford, veteran coast shooter, took a prominent part in assigning the big tournament to Bend and located here.

Some \$75 in P.I.T.A. funds, Ford was profuse in his praise of the manner the Bend shoot was handled and reminded the shooters that for the past five years the Oregon tournaments have been the largest in the United States, the thickly populated states of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois not excepted.

Recalls 1922 Contest  
Colonel Ford recalled that he was in Bend for the previous state shoot held here, in 1922. On that occasion, there were only about 400 gunners here, compared with this year's 200 registered shooters. It is estimated that the 1928 shoot brought more than 400 people to Bend, many of the gunners being accompanied by their families.

Hotel and camp ground accommodations here over the week end were at a premium. On Friday night, Don H. Peoples, Bend chamber of commerce secretary, remained on the job until 11 p. m., placing tourists in private homes after all hotel and camp space had been taken.

It was generally agreed that the state shoot brought to Bend the greatest amount of money ever released here by a convention. The shoot itself was referred to as a \$20,000 affair.

Dr. J. C. Vandeventer of Bend, acting president for the past month or so, was elected president of the Oregon State Trapshooters' association at the annual election of the organization Saturday night. George Frick of Portland was named vice president and Jim Morris, also of Portland, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Members of the board of directors are A. H. Parrott, Portland; C. J. Hillbrand, Salem; S. G. Mendenhall, Grants Pass; Ray Glass, Eugene; C. D. Ray, Empire; Angus McAllister, LaGrande, and Vic Plath, Bend.

Portland was assigned the 1939 shoot, to be held in June. Dr. Vandeventer presided at the banquet here Saturday night and introduced many of the visiting marksmen, including members of the Bend club, especially Len Davis and Vic Plath, who handled much of the work of making arrangements for the tournament.

The Pacific International Trapshooters' association tournament will be held in Portland next month, on July 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. An attendance nearly as big as that at the Bend meet is expected.

The target work yesterday attracted visitors not only from many Central Oregon points, but from the entire state. However, the target work on the final day of Saturday, when nine perfect scores of 100 were turned in. A storm that moved out of the northwest resulted in a miniature dust storm on the grounds yesterday afternoon. The erratic wind and the dust handicapped the somewhat fatigued gunners.

Other than the brief flurry of dust and the gusts of wind, the weather was ideal for the shoot. During most of the time, the marksmen faced a very blue sky to the north. Firing was conducted on eight traps and the firing line was more than a quarter

## FLOOD HALTS JAP ADVANCE

Scene of Battle Shifts to Yangtze River

U. S. Commander Rejects Suggestion of Japan for "Safety"

London, June 12 (AP)—Three hundred Japanese airplanes arrived today at Wuhu, Yangtze river port 200 miles from Hankow, and established a base from which the Chinese expect them to launch attacks on Hankow similar to the mass raids on Canton.

By Joe Alex Morris  
United Press Staff Correspondent

Flood waters of the Yellow river forced the main theater of the China war southward to the Yangtze and to increased danger of a clash with American interests.

Throughout weeks of fighting, the Japanese conquest has been based on a powerful military offensive from the north—where foreign interests are meagre—toward the Chinese capital at Hankow, with coordinated naval action along the Yangtze to cut off the defenders' retreat if possible.

But today, with a hard-earned and costly victory almost completed on the northern front in preparation for the thrust toward Hankow, fragmentary dispatches indicated that the mighty, salt-ridden Yellow river had reached out for the invading soldiers.

Dikes were broken—either by Japanese bombs or by Chinese soldiers or by nature—and hundreds of square miles flooded. It appeared that the ravages of flood were only the beginning, might be far greater than the terrible destruction wrought by warfare. If so, the Japanese mechanized military machine on the north is hopelessly bogged down for the time being and without having taken over Chengchow, the final necessary point on the Lungai railroad line.

In any event the war scene shifted far southward to the Yangtze river where the Japanese naval forces took up the main burden again and where they ran into a determined American naval commander, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell.

The Yangtze is the ancient and burdened water highway for Central China's commerce—or was before the war. It is dotted with foreign vessels and there American, British and other warships go if necessary to protect their commerce. The Japanese, moving a war fleet up the river toward Hankow and vigorously shelling the Nanking forts, demanded that foreign war and merchant ships keep out of the danger zone and suggested they

## Boy Graduates—Inside Prison Walls



Seven years ago, Herbert Nicolls, 12, was sent to Washington State Prison to serve a life sentence for murder. Behind bars, he has studied, received high marks, and is shown getting a high school diploma from Harold R. Holm, left, board chairman, and W. A. Lacey, center, superintendent of the Walla Walla schools. He plans an extension course in engineering from Washington State College.

paint their decks red to avoid being bombed.

Yarnell, commanding the Asiatic fleet, turned down the proposal, said the ship decks would remain white and that the vessels would go "wherever Americans are in danger." Even more than the Americans, the British have a tremendous stake in the Yangtze area and for that reason have repeatedly—but vainly—sought to lay the ground for a truce in the warfare that would prevent the Japanese from taking over the rich market.

Spaniards Advance  
Meanwhile, the Spanish civil war witnessed a new advance by rebel Generalissimo Francisco Franco's armies along the Mediterranean front, where Castellon De La Plana was being occupied despite stubborn rear guard action by loyalists. The seizure of Castellon meant an important new seacoast foothold for the insurgents and gave impetus to their drive on Valencia.

It meant, too, that some 26,000 loyalists were trapped to the north after a vain last-ditch fight to stem the offensive. Many surrendered but others were reported ready to fight to the end.

tiser, declared that warfare would come to the islands within a generation if the American flag is hauled down under the present arrangement to make the Philippines independent in 1940.

United States—Five peace organizations charged Great Britain was guilty of bombing non-combatants in policing colonial frontiers and demanded that the American government prevent sale of American-made airplanes to the British.

## E. N. Kavanagh to Take New Position in Utah

E. N. Kavanagh, who for the past 20 years has been assistant regional forester in charge of wild life and range management for the north Pacific region of the forest service, will leave about July 1 to accept the position of assistant regional forester in charge of education and information in the intermountain region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah, according to announcement of Regional Forester C. J. Buck. He will be succeeded by L. H. Douglas, former chief of range management for the Rocky mountain region, Denver, Colo.

"Kavanagh has contributed to the sound progress of range and wild life management in Oregon and Washington during the years he has been in this region," said Buck. "He has established a wide acquaintanceship among its citizens of this region, and has secured their friendly cooperation in promoting the orderly and scientific use of the grazing resource, and its coordination with wild life problems on the national forest ranges. He leaves a solid foundation upon which his successor can build in the wise use of these important forest resources."

Kavanagh came to the Portland office in August, 1918. Prior to that time he had served through the various field grades, entering the forest service as forest guard in the Rocky mountain region in August, 1906.

His wide experience admirably fits him for his new assignment in the largest national forest region in the United States, where range livestock constitutes an integral part of the economic life of the local communities, according to Buck. The coordination of range management with community needs and with the uses of other forest resources is an important activity on each of the 24 national forests comprising the intermountain region.



The Morning After Taking Cartier's Little Liver Pills

## Nippon Map

HORIZONTAL Answer to Previous Puzzle

4 Map of island country in A. Pacific.

6 It is an tiny skin opening.

12 Glimmer of fate.

13 Arranges in methodical order.

14 June.

16 Custom.

17 Greek letter.

18 Monkey.

19 Lake.

20 Onager.

22 Persia.

25 Pertaining to area.

29 Valiant man.

32 Strong jerk.

33 Vampire.

34 Native nurse in India.

35 Spikenard.

37 Rabbit.

39 Myself.

40 Nights before.

42 Pertaining now controls

15 Its emperor.

17 Salt of magic acid.

19 Short socks.

21 Forming.

23 Uncommon.

24 Data.

25 Wings.

26 Sun god.

27 Mooley apple.

28 Sloth.

30 Orb.

31 Rodents.

36 Climbing shrub.

38 Constellation.

41 Paroxysm.

42 Stranger.

44 To subside.

46 Handle.

48 Drop of eye fluid.

49 Also.

50 Myself.

51 Part of circle.

53 Three.

54 Street.

55 Toward.

56 Sound of surprise.

58 Parent.

43 Street.

44 Eye tumor.

45 Chum.

47 Social insect.

49 It is.

50 Frenzy.

52 To secure.

54 Male child.

55 Ornamental paving marble.

57 Branch.

59 This country's largest city.

10 Polynesian chestnut.

13 Its sacred

15 Its emperor.

17 Salt of magic acid.

19 Short socks.

21 Forming.

23 Uncommon.

24 Data.

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