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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."
—Byron

Professor Moley Out

Professor Raymond I. Moley, key man of the Roosevelt "brain trust" credited with having originated much of the program of the "new deal" has resigned as assistant secretary of state. The reason given is Moley's desire to accept the editorship of a new national weekly backed by Vincent Astor. However, political observers interpret it as a necessary move to keep peace in the president's official family as Moley is known to have disagreed on matters of policy with his immediate superior, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Moley's differences with Hull became apparent at the London economic conference, where the professor's attempt to play the hero ended in a dismal flop. Loudly heralded as the savior of the day and the spokesman of the president, he was rebuffed by the president himself and all the honors carried away by Secretary Hull.

After his return from London, Moley was switched from the state department to the justice department to undertake a crime survey for Attorney General Cummings, looking to enforcement of laws against kidnapers and racketeers.

Moley is known as a political scientist and first gained recognition when he was called in to assist the campaign of Alfred E. Smith for the presidency in 1928. He is a member of the faculty of Columbia university and the author of numerous works on government and on crime.

Moley is the second of the professors to leave the "brain trust". Professor W. F. Ogburn having resigned a week ago from the consumer's council, because of friction with its chairman. The professors seem to be hard to get along with—probably too much accustomed to bossing the class room.

The Governor's Committee

Governor Meier has named a state-wide committee of 26, with representatives of every faction and organization in the commonwealth to devise ways and means of raising state revenues for the unemployment emergency. Probably it is easier for the executive to pass the buck than to provide a solution of his own.

The governor's committee is almost as large as the state senate and will be about as harmonious. It has an advantage over the legislature, however, in that the members will have to pay their own expenses instead of having the taxpayers foot the bill. For this reason, there will be little enthusiasm in supplying the governor and legislature with a program.

It is suggested that the drafting of the emergency legislation be left to a subcommittee consisting of B. Frank Irvine, editor of the Portland Journal, Ben T. Osborne, secretary of the state federation of labor and Ray Gill, master of the state grange, whose shouts to high heaven against the sales tax caused its defeat, to formulate a substitute that will raise the revenue needed. They must of course, have a constructive plan of their own as well as their destructive program for the other fellow's plan.

The legislature studied the problem for 60 days of special and regular session, and came to the conclusion that the sales tax offered the only way out. The governor long since came to the same conclusion. Now we would like to hear from sales tax opponents what their plans are for meeting the emergency.

The Why of Forest Fires

Despite the fact that we have had a wet and backward season with much snow in the mountains, forest fire losses in Oregon from a single fire this year will probably exceed those of any year since the forest patrol system was inaugurated. A week or so of scorching weather with favorable humidity, made the coast mountain forests like tinder.

Forest fires whose losses run into the millions annually, are caused mainly by carelessness and incendiarism. Lightning also sets many, as do logging operations. The camper who leaves his campfire or tosses away his cigarette probably is the chief offender. The arsonist seeks either to secure employment in fighting fire, or to increase range for cattle or game. The sparks from the loggers engines have wiped out many a forest.

The Wilson river fire now raging in the coast mountains is reported to be a loggers fire and it emphasizes the necessity of discontinuing logging operations when the fire hazard is extreme. A month or two layoff in mid-summer would do more to prevent forest fire than the patrol system can.

Methods of the forest service, whereby fallen trees, brush and debris are permitted to litter up the forests are blamed by pioneers. It is claimed that the Indians, in the fall after the first rains, set the grass and brush afire and thus kept the debris cleared out without serious damaging the trees. They did this to make better hunting. Forest officials, however, deride these claims.

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ed by ax or saw. It was in one great body, untapped by railroad or highway. Only a few rugged trails led into the rugged mountains where it stood. This is always considered a safeguard against fire, but we found that the very density of the timber and the fact that there were no clearings or highways to check the onrush of flames increased the difficulty in combating it.

Mr. Watson would not attempt to estimate the value of the timber destroyed. Not until there is a heavy rain so that crusers can get into the area and check the timber can there be anything like an accurate estimate, he said. Not all the timber or the 16 Townships was destroyed. Much that was burned could be salvaged with a 10 or 15 per cent depreciation if cut within two years, he said, but the market could not absorb such a vast amount of timber.

For every dollar in timber loss there will be approximately \$9 lost

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Hindenburg
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I proceed to thank you for the gift." Before the Hindenburg monument Hitler predicted that in 1938 Saar residents would vote in a plebiscite to rejoin the Fatherland. Now under league of nations control, they will determine whether to remain a semi-autonomous state, become a part of France or rejoin Germany.

"They lie when they say the German people are being terrorized," the chancellor said. "I am willing to appeal to the electorate and am confident five sixths will back our program."

"We do not want a new war but if holy treaties are binding, they must bind our opponents as well as ourselves. We desire an understanding with France but will never abandon the Saar."

Flying time of the London-Cape Town air mail has been cut from 11 to 10 days for the 8,000 mile trip.

In future payrolls from logging and lumbering operations, Watson said,

KITBALL CLUBS OF STATE PLAY HERE TONIGHT

Kitball will come in for full recognition tonight when four clubs, considered the best in their respective territories, will play the first games of the state championship series. Parker's, Salem champions, and Knights of Columbus, titleholders of Eugene, will play the first game scheduled for 8 o'clock on Sweetland field. B. P. Johns of Portland and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Oregon City will clash at 9.

The visiting teams are expected to be somewhat handicapped tonight since they will be playing under rules which have been worked out here and which vary in many particulars from the ones to which they have been accustomed. At Eugene, as an example, the pitchers there have been using an over arm movement at a distance of 45 feet from the plate. Nothing of this nature will be permitted here, all pitchers being forced to use the underarm movement.

The Eugene champions competed with eight other clubs during the season, winning 14 and losing two. The lineup to be used here will consist of H. Goshlan, catcher, Custer pitcher, Welinits first base, Christensen second, Dunn short, Russell third, Nurre left field, Emmons center field and Maxwell right field.

The Singer brothers will probably make up the battery for Parker's although D. Walker and M. Ritchie have been added to the club's pitching staff while W. Ritchie will augment the list of catchers.

The winners of tonight's games will meet Wednesday evening for the state championship.



(Copyright, 1933, by Paul Mallon)
Washington, Aug. 28.—Rumor mongers tried to start a stock market scandal on a certain government official recently, but it did NOT work. Their rumor was only half true.

It was founded on the fact that a financial writer called on a semi-important New York stock operator for an interview. During the interview a telephone rang.

The wall streeter addressed the party at the other end with the surname of a man close to Mr. Roosevelt. Everyone knew that the operator and the government official were in the same office.

The impression was created that the Wall Street and the official were in the market together.

The caller thought it very peculiar that a market operator should carry on such a conversation in the presence of a total stranger. Still the operator and the official were publicly known to be so close that the natural deduction hardly seemed to be open to doubt.

The word got around the inner circle. Alarm was felt in certain quarters. An investigation was privately undertaken.

It indicated rather clearly that the Wall Street and a DUMMY TELEPHONE.

The trick was clear. The Wall Street was merely trading on his friendship with the official to start market rumors, about what was going up and down. He made every caller believe he had a pipeline to Washington.

The government official was entirely innocent. Probably no prosecution will be undertaken. The truth would be hard to prove. Nobody bit but the suckers.

Boycott—The simple word boycott is causing the NRA more inner trouble than any of the remaining codes.

Every time General Johnson uses it, the complaints start pouring in. A large group opposes the theory of striking up a wartime slogan campaign against non-conforming stores. It might lead to violence.

But the boycott threat is Johnson's only weapon. If he fails to use it, his drive will lose its force.

That is why you have seen so many on-again-off-again statements from the NRA on the subject. General Johnson was for the boycott in one section of his St. Louis speech and against it in another section.

The result will probably be that you will hear a lot of unofficial chatter about boycotts during the NRA enlistment drive beginning to day. It will be soft pedaled so as NOT to encourage violence.

After the drive is over, the whole thought will die down. The government cannot afford to conduct a boycott campaign at this stage of the game.

Inflating Credit—Recent figures indicate the federal reserve is going in for credit expansion in a big way, but don't be too sure.

Out of the \$35,000,000 of government bonds it purchased last week, \$13,000,000 were bought by the Chicago banks. The inside explanation was that it was necessary to care for a Detroit situation.

Also the recent treasury financing was over-bought by some government bond dealers in New York. They started unloading portions of their allotments before they received the bonds. The current reserve bank buying was partially designed to help them over a rough spot.

This method of credit expansion failed so diamally under Hoover that the board is feeling its way cautiously. It will not commit itself publicly or privately on future purchases.

The chances for success are better now. The banks are already liquid. Flooding them with more money may induce them to loosen up on

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commercial loans. Especially if the banks have any confidence in immediate business prospects.

The board denies its activities are connected in any way with General Johnson's promise of more commercial credit for business. It likes to believe that the government has no influence over it.

"The truth is the government runs it, whenever it wants to."

Notes—The open market policy was called "inflation" in the Hoover days. Now it is considered such a small drop in the bucket that no one pays any attention to it. Few noticed that postal savings accounts dropped from \$1,194,000,000 in June to \$1,176,800,000 in July. That is the first drop in a long time. It probably represents buying as restored confidence in banks. Prof. Warren is supposed to have gone to Europe on a vacation after his last Hyde Park visit. The chances are ten to one that his "vacation" will be spent investigating the commodity dollar angle abroad. A hidden opposition is being organized to oust Richard Whitney as head of the stock exchange. His friends know about it but cannot find out definitely who is behind it.

Chicagos' Team Best And Won On Its Merits Says Jim Nickolson

Ability to clout the ball hard and far and connect with anything which the Woodburn pitchers could sail across the home plate, was responsible for the Chicago American Legion Juniors' 20 to 3 win over the Marion county squad, in the opinion of Jimmie Nickolson, sparkling center fielder who turned to his home here early this morning after participating in the series at Topeka, Kan. No alibis of any sort were offered by Nickolson who said the best team won. He expressed the opinion that the Chicago club would beat most of the semi-pro teams in this section of the country and would give the Pacific coast outfit a real contest.

There was nothing wrong with the Woodburn pitchers—they pitched their usual good brand of ball, Jimmie stated. They went up against a team which had real hitting ability and they rifled the

TAYLOR LOW IN OPENING PLAY

Bob Taylor, the man who bent Walt Cline in the final round of play for the president's cup of the Salem Golf club last year, laid down a neat pattern for his fellow divot diggers Sunday when the initial qualifying rounds for this year's championship play were run off Sunday. Taylor turned in a 72, three strokes under his nearest rival. Judging by Taylor's performance Sunday, it would appear he is the man to beat this year. More than 30 men qualified Sunday. Many others are scheduled to join the list during the week. The qualifying round will be concluded next Sunday.

Other scores turned in Sunday include: Low 95, Harry 96, Remington 96, Arthur 89, Bonler 89, Victor 75, Schiner 100, Lengren 81, Hendrie 80, Vincent 102, Stewart 102, Scott 74, Bonesteel 81, Day 84, Flannery 79, Skelley 82, Nash 76, Thomson 80, Wood 88, Jackson 89, Merchant 94, Collins 86, Woodman 75, Power 96, Rex Adolph 104, Willis 89, Rlner 75, Cline 76.

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whitten consent of the bondholders. Notice is required.

"There can be no question relative to the default under the trust deed," says the court.

The \$100,000 bond issue under the trust deed has made a first mortgage on nine acres of land in Silverton, the cereal mills of the company, the flouring mills, two warehouses and a water right on Silver Creek, as well as all personal property of the concern.

Allegations were made that the trust deed had been breached by failure to maintain premiums on \$100,000 in fire insurance on the property, that there had also been a failure to maintain payment of premiums on \$50,000 life insurance on L. H. Fischer, president of the company, that interest had not been paid since May 1, 1932 on the bond issue and that taxes on the property had not been paid for 1931 and subsequent periods.

It is stated that 90 per cent of the bonds were sold to Silverton people with between 40 and 50 bondholders being interested.

Custodian Ross stated that when the decree is prepared in compliance with the court's findings the court will be asked to name a receiver for the property with a right to enter into a lease. The wish of the bondholders is to lease the property to some going concern as soon as possible, and put it back into the productive class. It is stated there have been some negotiations along that line but due to the tangled web of the bond issue and other matters it has been impossible to go ahead.

In addition to the foreclosure now authorized under the court decree against the concern, The Southern Pacific company was named defendant in the present suit as it holds a judgment for truck rentals due from the company. E. S. Porter holds a judgment for money loaned, the Cereal Products company a judgment on a similar basis and Clyde Ramsay a judgment for services performed.

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part to cure a common evil and to ignore those who refuse to do so. To do otherwise would be to frustrate the national purpose.

When Johnson made his address last night he had just completed one of the NRA's biggest tasks and was deep in critical negotiations to try for completion of a second. The first was the automobile code, which, now signed by President Roosevelt, will be binding upon all that industry, except the Ford company, on September 5, the day after Labor day. Ford, virtually the only car maker who has a further 10-day period to determine his course.

The second task was the attempt to secure an agreement between non-union coal operators and union labor upon a code for all the bituminous fields.

Johnson sent forth his volunteer corps with a reminder that "you are patient missionaries and neither snappers nor policemen." He added:

"For about two weeks we shall continue to act in an intense effort to see that the obligations of the blue eagle are understood by every man who flies one. In the meantime we shall collect evidence of big and thoroughly informed employers who seem knowingly and willfully to have taken on this obligation with a deliberate intention of violating it to mislead and defraud their employees and their customers."

The opening gun of the enforcement campaign will be a painstaking, fair, open, public hearing of these cases and if they prove to be what reports indicate, we shall use every lawful and proper means to protect the public and their competitors against such destructive, unsportsmanlike and unfair conduct.

"Wherever the blue eagle flies we shall keep his wings clean and his talons sharp."

Approval of the automobile code made possible this summary of NRA accomplishments since the law was signed 10 weeks ago:

18 codes were approved including such as steel, oil, automobiles, lumber and textiles; 24 codes were being whipped into final form; 430 codes have been submitted; 225 national industries and more than 2,000,000 individual employers had signed reemployment agreements.

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