

OFFICIAL ASKS LONGER PRISON JOLT FOR ARSON

State Forester J. W. Ferguson called for longer prison terms for forest firebugs today.

"The forest incendiary is subject only to a maximum sentence of two years while the arsonist in a city may get up to 15 years," Ferguson said. "The crime is comparable to burning city property and the penalty should be similar. There should be no distinction between the criminal who maliciously destroys the property of another by fire."

"The incendiary's motive may be to improve hunting, or the mistaken idea that grazing may be improved. Again, it may be pure maliciousness. Nevertheless, he has absolutely no regard for the property or rights of others, and by his intentional act thousands of dollars of property has gone up in smoke."

One of Ferguson's major law enforcement jobs is the apprehension of the men who set forest fires. Records for the past ten years show that more than 70 percent of all man-caused fires on land coming under the state forester's jurisdiction were due either to carelessness or maliciousness—the incendiary, the recreationist and the smoker.

When great stands of timber are turned into infernos and hundreds of men slave in the heat to stop the spread of the flames, Ferguson knows how much more than a loss of stumpage is involved.

Unemployment not only for the loggers and lumbermen but the grocers, butchers, farmers and equipment houses that provide supplies and materials to keep the industry going is one of the worst results.

In Oregon, the livelihood of 300,000 persons is directly and indirectly influenced by the lumber industry, Ferguson said. Fifty-two thousand workers are employed directly in the \$385,000,000 industry, and their dependents bring the total up to 420,000. Workers in allied service industries and their dependents make the total 500,000.

"The smoker and the recreationist who are responsible for 40 percent of forest fires, come under that group of careless individuals who have not yet acquired forest fire consciousness," the forester said.

"Unquestionably, they realize the importance of fire prevention but thoughtlessness is their primary fault. There still persists the idea, handed down from ancient times, that forest lands—regardless of ownership—are free lands and that the public has an inalienable right to use them for its enjoyment. With forest recreation as the main interest, there is absent the necessity of care with fire which is emphasized through ownership. It simmers down to the plain statement that a non-ownership group is the greatest potential hazard which threatens the destruction of the forests."

Ferguson had high praise for logging operators. The 1500 industrial activities employing thousands of workers in the forests of the state are responsible for less than 4 percent of all fires, he said.

"Yet they are constantly using fire in its most hazardous forms—donkey engines, locomotives, steam shovels, slash burning and blasting. It is one of the finest existing examples of fire consciousness. It has been instilled in the minds of the men and operators that their continued industrial existence is dependent upon fire prevention."

"Under present conditions the well equipped logging operation is as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make it. Thousands of dollars are spent on fire equipment, men are employed whose sole duty is patrol, and operations are closed and extra patrols installed during periods of high fire hazard. The majority of the operators go further than the law requires. The forest laws are protective laws and strict enforcement is required in the case of every careless or negligent individual. If he does not protect his own property he must be forced to take measures which will insure a minimum of risk to both his and adjacent property."

HOME FROM SEATTLE
Waldo Hills—Norman Rue, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Rue, has returned from Seattle in company with Lloyd Campbell of Silverton, where the young men attended a Lutheran Youth conference for several days.

Course of Pension Ship Altered to Perpetuate Racketeering Features

(Continued from page 1)

SHEDDING LIGHT IN DARK PLACES

The purpose of this and other articles of this series is to help, in a small way, to get sincere friends of the old age pension movement in the United States to realize that the Townsend organization, upon which we have depended for pension promotion leadership, is being sidetracked by political intrigues and scuttled by racketeers who are using pension propaganda as a bait with which to mislead well-meaning people, and that, therefore, if any progress is going to be made toward attaining the original Townsend Pension plan ideal in 1937, something else will have to be done than the campaign for pensions where the Townsend organization has been led off.—Theodore G. Nelson.



thought, could find anything upon which to base any conclusion that a pension of \$200 a month could be made possible under the McGroarty bill without until the total business of the nation reached boom proportions again. Under such conditions larger pensions would naturally be required and produced in order to keep pace with the increase in wages and cost of living that would naturally follow such a boom.

The \$200 figure in the McGroarty bill was a maximum. The \$200 figure in the now proposed constitutional amendment is a minimum, based on the 1936 dollar, and not on a boom dollar.

To propose such an amendment to the constitution of the United States is nothing more nor less than a racketeering device. It is similar to racketeering sometimes indulged in by public officials who make a tremendous campaign for some impossible thing and by keeping their followers properly duped or enthralled, or both, continue to be re-elected to office for long periods of time. If something substantially like the McGroarty bill should be enacted by congress next year, any effort to high pressure the club members for more money would not get much response. The racketeers would then leave the movement and with their departure would disappear the noise which now characterizes the movement in many places.

As an indication of how impossible a proposition this \$200 a month constitutional amendment is, it is proper that attention should be called to the fact that Dr. Townsend has admitted on several occasions in Washington, D. C., that \$200 per month is impossible, expressed in today's value of the dollar. This was in connection with hearings on the Social Security act in 1935 when his plan as expressed in the McGroarty bill was offered as a substitute for the old age section of that act.

After the proposal to substitute the McGroarty bill (H.R. 7154) for the old age section of the Social Security act had been defeated, Dr. Townsend said, speaking to members of the Congressional action committee:

"Well, you know I haven't been kidding myself; I have known right from the beginning that there was no chance whatever of getting anything done during this session of congress, or the next session of congress, or maybe the one after that."

On another occasion Dr. Townsend is quoted as saying in substance that nobody was fool enough to believe that old people could get \$200 a month. (Page 1127 Hearings House Ways and Means committee, H.R. 4120-74th Congress.)

On April 21, 1936, Dr. Robert R. Doane stated:

"I have told him (Dr. Townsend) and told Mr. Clements, too, that they cannot collect that maximum and as the time they both knew that it was true and told me that they realized, also, that the full amount could not be collected."

Incidentally at the same time Dr. Doane made public a letter written January 5, 1936, to Dr. Townsend in which Dr. Townsend's attention was called to the fact that "Quotations attributed to me appearing in the Townsend Weekly and in other literature . . . is, as you know, contrary to the substance and meaning of my complete testimony."

On February 27, 1936, Mrs. Esther Hughes of Hollywood, Calif., wrote a letter to Dr. Townsend in which she said, in part:

"When you made the statement to me that the Townsend Pension plan might, like woman suffrage, take 10 years to accomplish, I lost interest in the project. I haven't the heart to go on deceiving and giving false hopes to the poverty

stricken old people who are depriving themselves even of food, to give financial aid to your plan. . . ."

"The statement that you made, that there are people all the time arriving at the age of 60 years who will prolong the fight for the Townsend pension appears like a 'come-on' racket. The people who were promoting the women suffrage movement could comfortably take 10 years to accomplish their goal—they were not hungry."

On May 20 last Dr. Townsend admitted having received this letter from Mrs. Hughes and burned it, commenting incidentally that "there was a lot of poison in it and no truth." Each reader will have to be his or her own judge in this matter.

This constitutional amendment proposal, could, if properly maneuvered, be a bait with which to keep suckers following for many years.

Among the tactics resorted to, in order to keep the most loyal club members in a high state of enthusiasm and hope, a year ago was the great noise made about getting millions of signatures on petitions to congress as an indication of a great demand for enactment of the Townsend plan. Everyone who thinks even a little, believed, when they signed those petitions, that they would be laid before the congressmen so that each could see how many people there were in his district that would like to have him do something about the Townsend plan. Naturally when a congressman receives a petition bearing the names of a large percentage of voters in his district he will ordinarily interest himself in the legislation that is petitioned for.

The Townsend leaders never did present those petitions to congress, and yet they have been hammering congress mercilessly in the Townsend Weekly and by public speakers.

Those of us who have kept track of the Townsend movement will remember the great ado about several tons of petitions to congress being taken cross country in a caravan of auto trucks. Those petitions, it develops now, were dumped in a basement instead of being used to give congressmen information about the wishes of their constituents.

This whole petition business was a racket stunt with which to keep up high enthusiasm among well meaning supporters of the Townsend movement, so that they would shell out their money the more freely.

On the subject of delaying legislation so as to provide for a steady flow of revenue, the following statement made by Jack D. Leasia, former Michigan area manager, in telling about how he was instructed to go about his work is very enlightening. The statement, copied from page 438, hearings under H. Res. 448, on April 27, 1936, quotes from instructions given him by his regional director:

"If you went out and got 10,000 members a week instead of 1000, why you would have some congressmen this fall and this thing would be enacted into law and you would not have any further revenue; it would be all over with."

At that same time Mr. Leasia said that his regional director told him that a world war or something else, that would bring prosperity quickly, was the only thing that would keep it from lasting a couple more years. (Page 440 H.R. 443.)

Silverton—Arland Sliffe and Ernest Armstrong are reported as recovering satisfactorily from an automobile accident near Waldport two weeks ago. Mrs. Armstrong was also slightly injured. Sliffe is the son of the R. N. Sliffes of Silverton and Armstrong is the son of the Frank Armstrongs of Valley View. The men are both employed at Toledo.

SEVEN NATIONS JOIN FRANCE IN PEACE EFFORT

(Continued from page 1)

Spain's fratricidal conflict were Belgium, The Netherlands and Czechoslovakia.

Both the Soviets and Italy attached reservations to their complete accord.

Sources close to the government said the French foreign office, agitated for days over the possibility of a general European conflagration growing out of Spain's bloody civil war, would try immediately for a practical application of the neutrality policy.

Diplomatic sources said new notes would be dispatched to interested powers proposing the prohibition of shipments of arms, munitions, airplanes, warships or any other war materials to Spain proper or to Spanish Morocco, the seat of the revolutionary movement.

Italy, in her acceptance, raised the question of possible methods of guaranteeing the neutrality pledge and asked for Spanish suggestions. She also inquired as to whether such a pledge would bind not only the signatory governments but also their private industries.

Russia imposed two conditions in announcing her limited acceptance of the neutrality proposal. They were:

1. Portugal must be included in the agreement.

2. "Certain States" must halt immediately "all assistance given to the rebels."

The second soviet limitation was interpreted in French official circles as a flat charge against Germany and Italy.

Italy earlier had been suspected by French authorities of aiding the Spanish fascists in return for what was believed might be rebel concessions to give Italy the use of a Spanish port in the Balearic Islands.

Rome, Aug. 6 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini has accepted "in principle" the French proposal for a neutrality agreement among the powers concerning the Spanish revolt, it was announced today.

Mussolini, in announcing his decision to Count Charles de Chambrun, French ambassador through Count Galeazzo Ciano, foreign minister, attached three conditions to his acceptance in principle, as follows:

1. The cessation of enrollment of volunteers, the raising of public subscription and manifestations and press campaigns in favor of either faction.

2. Assurance that a non-intervention pledge will be universal and whether it will bind both governments and private individuals.

3. Information whether France proposes some form of control, to supervise the application of any neutrality agreement.

(Copyright, 1936, by United Press)
Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 6 (AP)—A dangerous cabinet crisis, which threatened to split right and left wings of the autonomous Catalan government that is defending all northeastern Spain against rebels, was averted today only by the diplomacy of President Luis Companys.

As the result of the crisis, the emergency Catalan government is to be reformed with left parties, including labor unions of the extreme left wing and Allanto-Fascist elements, represented, directly or indirectly, in the cabinet.

An open split would have been of the gravest moment to the loyalist cause, to the peace of Barcelona and even possibly to the peace of Europe because of the danger of violence and the presence here of warships of many nations including Italy and Germany.

The loyalists, youngsters in overalls and corduroy trousers, streamed down a mountain slope onto the tiny summer resort of San Rafael, to be mowed down like ten pins by rebel regular infantry and artillery, reinforced by blue shirted fascists and village volunteers.

The loyalists are effective principally with their airplanes, big three motored bombers mostly, which are doing serious damage with 110 pound bombs.

Madrid, Aug. 6 (AP)—Loyalist military tacticians, accompanied by government leaders, left for the Guadarrama mountains today to plan their major offensive against rebels threatening Madrid.

They intend to strike hardest in the Somosierra pass, directly north of the capital, it was understood, with cooperative attacks in two other dominating passes.

Virginia Farmers Pile Up Profits
Norfolk, Va. (AP)—The depression is over, as far as farmers in the Virginia Tidewater area are concerned. The crop of potatoes and tomatoes is the largest in years, and current high prices are pouring millions of dollars into the pockets of eastern Virginia farmers.

Potatoes are selling at from \$4 to \$9 a barrel, and farmers with large acreage are reaping a golden harvest. Many farms have produced 2,000 to 4,000 barrels.

Tomatoes, too, bring from 40 to 80 cents a small basket.

Not only the farmers are enjoying prosperity, but so are hundreds of workers picking, sorting and wrapping the fruit. They are able to make from \$3 to \$19 a day. One man packed 424 boxes in one day, and received \$19.96. A girl wrapped 354 boxes of tomatoes, and her check for the day was \$14.16.

North Howell—Miss Rachel Stewart has returned from Pennsylvania and with her sister, Agnes, drove to Seattle and on to visit another sister, Mrs. C. B. Piker, at Omak, Wash. Miss Stewart will be employed in Portland this year.

PERMANENT WAVES
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Complete . . . \$1.00
Oil Waves \$1.75 to \$3.25
OREGON BEAUTY SHOP
4th Floor Oregon Bldg. Ph. 5754

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The most revolutionary forward step in refrigeration. Constant, Visible Proof of safe temperatures in the food compartment.

SERVICE SHELF ON DOOR!
A handy door-shelf available in an instant, for preparing iced drinks, rearranging refrigerator contents, serving salads or frozen desserts.

INTERIOR LIGHT!
Goes on automatically when you open the door. Goes out when the door is closed. Every inch of the cabinet clearly visible.

FOOT PEDAL OPENS DOOR!
The famous Len-A-Dor! Time-saving pedal which opens the cabinet door at a pressure of your foot. Both hands are free, when you use a Leonard!

NO MORE BOTHER REMOVING ICE CUBES
All trays have flexible rubber grids. This means that colder, larger, dry ice cubes are instantly accessible—at the refrigerator instead of at the kitchen sink!

VEGETABLE CRISPER
What a joy to have a place like this to keep vegetables fresh and crisp! Even wilted lettuce or celery placed in the Crisper quickly regains freshness. A Handy Serving Tray Top.

BIG, ROOMY, EASY-SLIDING STORAGE DRAWER
The Vegetable Drawer. For storing foods that don't need refrigeration. Potatoes, onions, turnips and such things. Can't stick or fall out either. Holds over a bushel.

THIS BIG 6-CUBIC-FOOT MODEL ONLY
BACKED BY A 5-YEAR PROTECTION PLAN

It has a built-in TEMPERATURE INDICATOR

Leonard
is now on display at
\$207.50

3 famous TRAINS EAST Streamliner
CITY OF PORTLAND
FIVE "SAILINGS" MONTHLY
FROM PORTLAND, 3:45 p.m.
on Sat. 7th, 13th, 19th, 25th.
39% Hours Portland to Chicago, NO EXTRA FARE
Diner-lounge, Coach buffet and three Standard Pullmans, all air-conditioned.
PORTLAND ROSE—Daily
Coaches, Pullman Tourist and Standard Sleepers, Observation-lounge car, Diner. ALL AIR-CONDITIONED.
PACIFIC LIMITED—Daily
Air-conditioned Coaches & Standard Sleepers. Also Cafe-Observation Car. Meals at coffee shop prices.
LOW PRICED MEALS
Porter Service and Free Pillows in Coaches on all trains.
SUMMER BARGAIN FARES EAST
Daily to Oct. 15, Return Oct. 31
For details, consult Southern Pacific Agt., or write J. C. Cumming, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent, Pittsburg Block, Portland.

UNION PACIFIC

LABOR FORCES TORN ASUNDER BY 2 FACTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

controversy, the council yesterday tossed out of the federation unions comprising nearly one-third of its membership. Final decision was left to the federation's national convention in November. There was little doubt of the outcome.

Although not formally seceding from the federation, the Lewis faction clearly indicated its intention of continuing its independent organization drive, in effect setting up a rival labor organization.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, in announcing the 10 C. I. O. unions had been found guilty of dual unionism and fomenting insurrection, warned:

"They may choose whether they will remain with the American Federation of Labor or cast their lot with the dual, rival organization. The decision of the council means they cannot belong to both organizations at the same time."

Lewis met the ultimatum with the terse statement that: "We will not disband." He flayed the council's decision as "an act of incredible and class stupidity."

The council acted in the face of a warning by C. I. O. leaders that suspension would result inevitably in formation of a rival union.

Lewis apparently confirmed this intention in announcing plans for organization efforts in mass production industries in which the C. I. O. will clash with A. F. of L. Craft unions.

The C. I. O.'s campaign now centers in the steel industry, where only a few thousand workers are federation members. It is estimated 1,000,000 workers are employed in steel and steel fabricating plants.

Other industries involved in the C. I. O. campaign and the estimated number of non-union workers are the automobile, 400,000; textiles, 1,000,000; rubber, 150,000; electrical equipment and radio, 150,000; glass, 60,000; chemical, 200,000; metal mining, 125,000; oil and gas, 100,000.

New York, Aug. 4 (AP)—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters, said today that "under no circumstances" will the division between Craft and industrial labor unionists "divide the leaders of the labor movement who are supporting the return of the Roosevelt administration."

Tobin, one of the Craft unionists of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor which voted yesterday to suspend the John L. Lewis committee for industrial organization, said it was his opinion that all but three of the 17 members of the council favored President Roosevelt's reelection and that "95 per cent of the workers, whether organized or unorganized, will support the new deal administration."

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