

# Loyalist Troops Banish Dress-Up Idea Leaders Blamed for Political Mistakes

## Officers' Rank Set Apart Only by Sam Browne Belt, Say American Volunteers

BY RICHARD SCHOLZ  
Staff Writer, The Oregonian

The only difference between a buck private in the rear ranks of the Spanish loyalist army and a top-ranking officer is a Sam Browne belt, according to letters received recently in Portland by friends of several American members of the "international brigade," a part of the Spanish government military machine.

All the conventional trappings normally attributed to army life are conspicuous by their absence in the loyalist forces, the letters report. And the famous "army discipline" is nowhere to be found in this revolutionary type of military organization.

## General Joins Raid 'For Ride'

While an officer is "boss" during working hours, off duty he is just "one of the boys," Walter Okane, battalion runner with the volunteer "McKenzie-Papineau" battalion—which includes several hundred Americans, Canadians and English—had this to say about this unconventional type of warfare:

"We have no flags to salute. Saluting officers is out, too. There is nothing bureaucratic about the battalion. The officers don't try to be big shots. They don't have uniforms with fancy braids, either, although they wear Sam Browne belts and have pistols and boots. A private can have the same clothes as he buys them—all except the belt, as that is the only way to distinguish officers."

Officers in the loyalist forces are looked upon as "leaders," and are called such by the men under them, the letters said. Off duty they mingle with the privates, participating in all their recreational activities.

## Through Censorship

That the letters received in Portland had passed through the Spanish censorship was apparent from their appearance. A portion of one of them was deleted by the application of heavy black ink, while another significantly stated that "owing to circumstances I can't let you know all."

In spite of the censorship the communications are replete with detail and incident connected with the behind-the-lines life of the loyalist troops.

Errolan Runner Okane writes that "living conditions are good in this territory. Of course, you have nothing like the states. We rise at 6:30 A.M., go out and work until 11:30 A.M., eat at 12 and siesta until 2.30. Then we work until 5:30 P. M."

"These Spanish towns are nothing like America. The people live in big brick houses, not individual, but all run together. They all have a big gate and inside a big yard. Lots of them have large grape vines covering the top. Good protection from hot sun, and it is hot, too."

"There is a little shortage of meat here," Okane wrote. "Vegetables, like tomatoes and cucumbers, are plentiful. Grapes of all varieties and melons—musk and water—are also plentiful."

**Knowledge Surprise**

Surprise at the technical knowledge needed for participation in modern warfare was expressed in one of the letters. "I have learned very much since I have been here," the correspondent wrote. "I didn't think there was so much technicality to a war. There is very important technical work that is essential in warfare that our army is learning all the time."

They were outwitted and couldn't fight on anything but their nerve until the last two or three months. Now they are matching every bit of technical equipment they build up or use."

War profiteering is taboo—and the taboo is enforced strictly, according to Okane. "Eggs are very scarce; in fact, they are a luxury," he wrote. "We get them if we can from private homes. The government does not allow profiteering on food and the eggs only cost 50 centimes apiece. About 4 cents."

**Candy to Front**

Milk is good, plentiful and cheap near the battalion headquarters. Goats rather than cows supply the drink. Beer is not to be had, "but champagne is plentiful. About 10 pesetas (75 cents) a bottle."

**Candy to Front**

Supporters of the volunteers in the loyalist ranks are supplying tobacco and candy. While the cigarettes are distributed behind the front lines, most of the candy goes to the front, for "quick energy" supply. The stock breakfast diet described in the letters is corn flakes and condensed milk, making the American volunteers feel much at home.

**Candy to Front**

Volunteer corps members—a part of the international brigade—are being paid, according to Okane. Sixty pesetas (\$4.50) ten days is the salary for those not in the front lines, while active combatants receive 100 pesetas (\$7.50) every ten days.

Farming methods of the native peasants date "back about 2000 years," one of the correspondents wrote. "You'd be amazed at the methods they use. They are feudal."

"Grain is cut with a machine dragged along by burros. It is gathered by hand. The grain is partially separated from the chaff by beating it with hand-made pitchforks—which takes a lot of work and patience. When it is loosened it is pitched in the air, the grain falling to the ground while the remainder blows away."

"The average yield is about eight bushels to the acre, compared to 50 to 100 for the United States."

Experiences of two members of the international brigade who were captured by rebel troops were vividly described in one letter. They were captured along with 23 others, "who were shot."

One of the two was wounded in the right arm "and didn't get medical attention for ten days. The newly captured prisoners were herded together with other Spaniards in a two-by-four jail and confined there for seven weeks. Then they were tried and sentenced to death."

At the last minute the two Americans were reprieved and put on a labor gang. "They said they were beaten often," the correspondent wrote. "The fascist British consul

## They Learn How



As part of the broadened program in the civilian conservation corps, emphasis is being placed on instruction and training of the young men. Here one is shown at work with an air-driven chisel in the Lower Cispus camp roughing out a rustic table.

## 1600 Boys From Washington And Oregon Wanted for CCC

Quotas of Two States Being Filled Rapidly; Applicants Many

BY JAMES S. NUTTER  
Staff Writer, The Oregonian

"Wanted: 1600 Oregon and Washington boys for the CCC."

That is the "help wanted" sign which Uncle Sam hung out this month.

Already a large percentage of the vacancies have been filled, and the entire quota may be completed before the present conscription period ends October 30, officials say. But there will be another enrollment period in three months to accommodate the ever-increasing number of youths applying.

There was a time when quotas were hard to fill, and sometimes were only partially filled. The CCC program has come of age, and now is being placed on a permanent basis, with some notable changes.

When loggers and lumbermen of the west and northwest assemble to talk over their problems, there occasionally is heard murmuring that some politics has been played in selection of camp directors.

Far overshadowing any criticism is the virtually unanimous agreement that the civilian conservation corps boys have done wonders for the forests. But there is something more valuable than the help given the forests. It's the help given the boys themselves.

Remember the army of almost countless boys—youths in their teens—which hung out in their freight trains to every passing train a few years ago? There still are too many youngsters on the drift, but not as many as previously, thanks largely to the CCC program.

## Striking Changes

The CCC program has passed the probationary period, and now it is being placed on a more permanent basis, with some striking changes.

The new program is designed even more in the interest of youth rehabilitation than of forest rehabilitation, nor does that mean the forests will be neglected.

The two most significant changes are:

First—Enrollees no longer need come from families on relief.

Second—Age limits have been reduced to include single boys between the ages of 17 to 23 years; and two years will be the maximum enrollment time allowed each CCC lad henceforth.

A boy who can pass physical requirements now has only to demonstrate that he is unemployed and in need of employment to gain admittance.

County relief or welfare committees in both Oregon and Washington are enrolling the boys. Washington's quota for October enrollment is approximately 1000, and Oregon's approximately 600.

Previously CCC enrollees could remain in the camps until 27 years of age, and there was no other limit on length of service. Now no one can serve more than two years, according to a nonretroactive ruling which went into effect July 1, 1937.

The first thing the prospective

## Entire City Goes To Highest Bidder

MANNING, Tex., Oct. 16 (AP)—M. B. Tyre of Lufkin has bought this entire town.

More than 250 buildings—lumber yards, lodge halls, business houses and residences—are being razed for lumber.

Manning, serving almost exclusively the employes of a lumber mill, once had 1500 inhabitants. Civic tragedies, such as fire and abandonment of a railroad, sent residents away.

The company decided to salvage the lumber in the old buildings and looked for a bidder. Tyre made the best offer and bought the town.

## PLENTY OF WEIGHT

TACOMA, Oct. 16 (AP)—When the referee speaks, Tacoma amateur boxers listen respectfully. In most of the simon pure matches here, the referee is Harold Bird, who is (1) a former junior lightweight champion of the 13th division, United States army; (2) present Tacoma chief of police.

## Confusion Held Trouble Cause

Magazine Avers Party Officers in Doubt as to Goal

The following article, from the quarterly survey of the magazine Fortune, is reprinted by The Oregonian through special arrangement:

The trouble with United States national politics is not, by and large, the wickedness of its politicians, but rather the fact that its leadership does not know precisely what it is leading—if indeed it's leading anything at all.

Messrs. Roosevelt, Hamilton, Hoover, Lewis and a half-dozen lesser national lights, left and right, may sincerely feel that they are leaders speaking for important parts of the public, and not mere politicians speaking to important parts of the public.

But if they could be thoroughly searched, the minds of most honest leaders would probably be revealed as cases of confusion in point.

During this year (supreme court year) there has been an important change in the standing of Mr. Roosevelt. During last year (election year) there was none.

Despite an immense expenditure of money, effort and bitter words, Mr. Roosevelt's popularity remained practically a constant from Fortune's first investigation to the final count of the November ballots. That popularity carried over into the beginning of 1937 as shown by Fortune's April survey.

At that time a majority was found agreeable even to the idea of a third term for Roosevelt—not so large a majority as the one that elected him, but a good clean one at that. At the second asking, in the midst of the supreme court controversy (results published in Fortune's July survey), that majority had shrunk to a minority.

## Third Asking

This third asking, just at the time that the president had suffered his final defeat on the supreme court, marks a trend. Here compared is thrice measured public opinion on the subject of a third term:

	Apr.-July, 1937	Oct. 1937	Total 1937
(a) Opposed, because of danger to democracy	6.0	12.2	17.6
(b) Opposed, because of Roosevelt's record	11.1	15.3	16.9
(c) Opposed, because of Roosevelt's personality	28.3	27.5	27.9
(d) In favor of a third term	24.2	26.4	29.5
(e) In favor of it if his second term is successful	28.4	18.6	13.8

Is the large decline in people with attitude e due to a feeling that this second term is not being successful? At any rate among those favorable to a third term, there is a shift from conditional to unconditional approval.

Among those opposed, there is a shift from opposition on principle to opposition to Roosevelt himself. But this sharpening of likes and dislikes is of minor importance compared with the summary results.

Grouping the possessors of attitudes d and e, it appears that an April third-term majority of 52.6 per cent has shrunk 9.3 per cent to an October minority of 43.3 per cent. Most of this shrinkage has been traced directly to the supreme court issue (see Fortune's survey, July, 1937). It has apparently continued since at a slower rate—perhaps mainly because of the supreme court issue, perhaps for other reasons.

A snap reading of these figures, consulting to the administration, would run thus: The people who say they approve of Roosevelt but not of a third term, plus those in favor of a third term (attitudes c, d and e), seem to add up to the good spanning majority of 65.5 per cent favorable to Roosevelt today, or more than his November ballot majority.

So, this interpretation would conclude, this question is a measure of opinion on third terms and indicates no disaster to the president's popular standing.

## Improbable Peak

But, by the same calculation, the president's April popularity would appear to have been at the very improbable peak of 80.9 per cent and to have since declined 15.4 per cent, which would be even more serious than the drop in favor of his reelection.

Attitude c then almost certainly conceals a decisive clump of hostile anti-Rooseveltians who are getting less bashful all the time. Their opinions on other subjects confirm this supposition.

So no matter how the figures are

Well, now, that's business. If the added touch touched everybody, nobody would consider it an addition. And, finally, they insist that Oscar isn't really a somebody, but is just something the hotel has pasted up from news clippings, that he is a myth. The answer to that is, yes and no.

Oscar started out in the old Hoffman house, where the big spenders liked the way he said hello to them, and they started insisting he come to their homes to oversee their private dinner parties and stock their yachts.

Delmonico's heard about it and hired him away. The big spenders came trooping after him. The Waldorf decided it could use that kind of clientele and Oscar has been there ever since, growing wealthy in his frugal Swiss way, acquiring decorations (King Albert of Belgium awarded him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown, and Queen Marie of Rumania, after ditto, did ditto), acquiring a 1000-acre model farm

from the proceeds of his added touches.

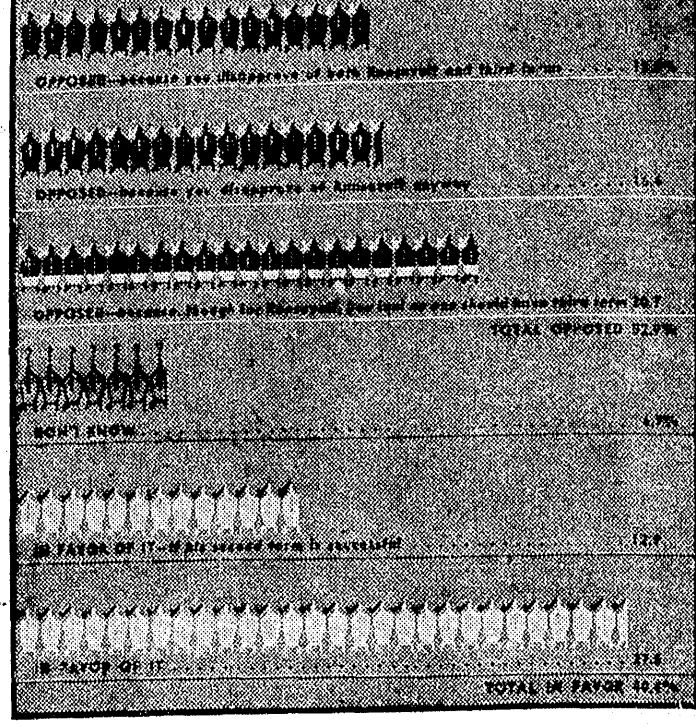
That much of his success is his own doing. His national standing in the added touch league is the work of the press.

What fascinated the press was that Oscar knew more famous people than anybody else on earth and saw them all off guard during moments which, if not intimate, were at least piquant. He has seen scandals about more magnificent doos than anybody you can think talk, and no one has ever solved the problem.

Knowing on which side his bread is buttered and cake iced, he always says how nice and dignified everybody will be. He writes that kind on the bright side of things.

The anti-Oscar mutterers around town are chiefly newspaper reporters who got squint-eyed listening

## Maybe Yes, Maybe No



A majority of citizens are opposed to the idea of Franklin Roosevelt running for a third term, according to a survey of public sentiment made recently by Fortune. Above is Fortune's chart of answers to their variously stated questions on the matter.

## Arizonian Braves Himalayas To Bring Rare Lama Books

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 16 (AP)—Across a gale-swept pass, 18,000 feet high in the Himalayas' perpetual snows, an Arizonian is struggling to bring out on the backs of yaks and 100 mules what he believes to be one of the world's most precious cargoes.

Hundreds of selected volumes "which the outside world has been looking for during the last century," containing the wealth of religious, ethical and historical knowledge of forbidden Tibet, are being carefully eased across the mountains to India by Theos Bernard, Tucson.

The University of Arizona graduate who was sent to Tibet from Calcutta six months ago by Columbia university told his mother, Mrs. A. G. Gordon, in a letter of his perilous journey, unique success in being admitted to the inner secrets of the monasteries of the Lamas, of being instructed by the abbots, and of taking part in the

combined, they give evidence of a serious and sustained flight from Roosevelt. And this casts a shadow of doubt upon the confidence with which the president declared in August at Roanoke Island that his mandate covers not only all he wishes to do, but whatever way he wishes to do it.

This trend holds true, in varying degree, from the top to the bottom of the economic scale, as shown by these six-month changes (read April and October lines across together):

	Pros-Up	Low.	Mid.	High.	Ne-Pros
(a) Opposed to Roosevelt	11.3	10.1	7.5	6.8	2.7
(b) Opposed to Roosevelt and third term	20.0	21.6	17.0	12.3	4.6
(c) Opposed to Roosevelt, though approve of Roosevelt	20.0	13.0	10.5	6.6	3.6
(d) In favor of a third term	23.0	23.2	25.3	11.3	4.6
(e) In favor of it if his second term is successful	10.9	15.6	25.4	32.4	46.2
(f) In favor of it if his second term is successful	10.3	19.7	25.6	42.0	60.0
(g) In favor of it if his second term is successful	23.7	25.6	29.1	31.4	32.6

So while Mr. Roosevelt has lost heavily at the top, as might be expected, he has not made up for it with gains at the bottom but has lost there also.

Thus with neither mass nor class rallying to the president at the time of his great conflict with the senate (i. e., rallying more than they did with the issue was made), and with the general public moving in the opposite direction, Roosevelt's Roanoke Island mandate to provide "democracy and more democracy" by methods of his own choosing seems debatable.

The president has not gained among the masses, neither has he in 1937 swelled his following in any geographical area. Third-term sentiment has receded in every section, from a negligible drop of less than 1 per cent in the southwest to some 20 per cent in the mountain states, stronghold of Senators Wheeler and O'Mahoney and some of their anti-control-plan cohorts.

The general public is fairly well versed in the issue of federal versus state and local responsibility for various types of activity (see page 174), and as it divides on this

question, so too does it tend to divide in its opinion of Roosevelt. For example, people who favor a third term for Roosevelt plump fair majorities for federal administration of relief and federal regulation of hours and wages.

Those who oppose Roosevelt declare even more decisively for state and local relief, and for wage-and-hour control by state or local units or by "nones."

The uneasy median people who disapprove of a third term but incumbent are more on the fence on these subjects and on most others where there is a fence, which makes them far the most politically interesting group.

Also see article on page 1, this section.

## Visits Shrines

"I have been several times to the Potlata and have visited every one of its hidden shrines of entombed religious wealth. It has been my unprecedented experience of being able to take part in a ceremony held before the tomb of the late Dalai Lama which is over 60 feet in height and covered with solid gold and studded with priceless gems."

"And to prevent people from disbelieving any of these stories, I have been able to make a photographic record of the ceremonies in which I participated. I am trying to shape things so I will be able to visit Arizona next summer and first ever to be brought to America."

Bernard planned to leave Lhasa this month to return to Calcutta to study his treasures.

question, so too does it tend to divide in its opinion of Roosevelt. For example, people who favor a third term for Roosevelt plump fair majorities for federal administration of relief and federal regulation of hours and wages.

Those who oppose Roosevelt declare even more decisively for state and local relief, and for wage-and-hour control by state or local units or by "nones."

The uneasy median people who disapprove of a third term but incumbent are more on the fence on these subjects and on most others where there is a fence, which makes them far the most politically interesting group.

Also see article on page 1, this section.

## Odd Weather Cycle Noted

Floods, Drouths, Heavy Rainfalls Occur Simultaneously

Oregonian-Chicago Tribune News Service  
CHICAGO, Oct. 16—The earth in the midst of a cycle of freak weather. Floods, heavy rains and great drouths have been occurring simultaneously in various parts of the globe. Unusual disturbances interfere more frequently than in former years.

These conditions, according to a school of natural scientists, will continue until 1938. Beginning next year and continuing until 1940 there should be a gradual change in violence of such phenomena and a gathering quietude in natural forces.

Such are the predictions of a range weather forecaster and students of whom Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., is a leading colleague. He said that his colleagues believe that the traces directly on the earth are the sun's radiation caused by spots.

## Sun Spots Solar Storms

These searchers after new knowledge say they have found a variation in the level of the sun's great lakes to sun-spots. They have found evidence that the current rash of spots is reaching its maximum, which will be reached next year. Beginning 1939 and continuing thereafter, eleven and a half years, there could be fewer sun spots and the strange weather cycles which we have been having on earth.

Sun spots are solar storms of vast energy. Some of them are exploding tornadoes 200 miles in diameter. They are known to observers as auroras. A scope was invented, but recently were they connected with terrestrial weather.

A number of clues pointing to a cycle of 11½ years of the sun's activity were found in a study of various branches of science. The auroras, when considered as a whole, inevitably turned students to the sun for an explanation. On the 11½ years these clues is in tree ring growth in each year of a tree's life span in a separate ring and they may be read even in patterns in the wood of years of heavy rainfall. The rings are thicker than in dry years.

## Tree Rings Studied

By studying the rings of old trees it is possible to get a record of rainfall for centuries in various parts of the world. Also, the woods disclose a pattern of weather cycles in the geological past.

These wood patterns, which have been found, show a consistent recurrence of a 23-year cycle in rainfall reaches its maximum. The cycle is 23 years long.

Similar evidence is found in the deposits in glacial lakes. The evidence says that silt in an ancient lake bed near Havertown, Pa., showed 25 consecutive years of groups in 757 years.

Then came the search for the 23-year cycle in some of the products which affected weather. The number of factors which were studied was found to be a full 23-yearly sun spots followed the 23-yearly cycle.

After further studies it was decided that sun-spots activity produces an important influence on the weather not heretofore recognized. This conclusion was based on the comparison with the level of the sun spots with the periodicity of the 23-year cycle.

## More Rainfall

Dr. Abbot, says that during periods of greater activity of sun spots there is a larger amount of rainfall in the middle section of the world. His study shows that the drainage of the lake level since 1850 has been out into four periods of 23 years each, from 1855 to 1878, 1883 to 1906, 1911 to 1934 and the current cycle which began in 1929.

The graph pattern for the 23-year cycle is very similar during the 11½ years of each group. The corresponding lower, less active annual fall during the 11½ year phase of the 11½ years.

## Stamp Sales Gain Volume

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Heavy liquidation of United States stamps is evident as the stamp market season gets momentum. Evidently influenced by the high quotations, but not by the realization of a speculative market, the principal auctioneers are reporting a situation where the volume is increasing. Despite the fact that prices are firm, dealers are reporting a volume of stamps which is being swamped with a new material.

This condition is eventually to a point where the sounder older issues of the stamp market are being liquidated. Prices are firm, despite the fact that the entire stamp market is being swamped with a new material.

Supplies of the 1938 Oregon postage stamps are on the way to New York postoffice. The stamps are poor.