

LIGHT VOTE NEXT FRIDAY FORECAST ON 4 MEASURES

(Continued from page 1)

Garden Valley, Garden Valley Women's club.
Gardiner, barber shop.
Glendale, city hall.
Green, Evergreen grange hall.
Gunter, Panther Creek school house.
Hamilton, Roseburg Hotel.
Hermann, basement of Presbyterian church.
Kellogg, Kellogg Cash Store building.
Lane, residence of Chas. McCoy.
216 N. Stephens street.
Lookingglass, grange hall.
Leon Lake, schoolhouse.
Melrose, grange hall.
Mill, county home.
North Myrtle, grange hall.
South Myrtle, town hall.
Oakland, L. O. O. F. building.
Oalla, Tennie hall.
Parrott, residence of C. E. Thomas, Miller's Addition.
East Reedport, bank building.
West Reedport, Winchester Bay Lumber company hotel.
Riddle, Christian church.
Roseburg, city hall.
Scottsburg, Scottsburg hall.
Smith River, grange hall.
Sutherlin, city hall.
Tiller, Edw. building.
Umpqua, Umpqua Inn, 825 Winchester street.
West Fork, West Fork hotel.
West Roseburg, West Side Grocery.
Wilbur, schoolhouse.
Winchester Bay, schoolhouse.
Yoncalla, L. O. O. F. hall.

Issues in Brief

Two of the issues, the sales tax, and the measure designed to raise the pay of state legislators, have appeared on the ballot on various occasions and have been defeated. The vote on the sales tax was expected to be closer than ever before in view of the fact it was designed to furnish funds for old age pensions.

The four issues in brief, to be settled Friday, are as follows:
A constitutional amendment, referred to the voters by the 1935 regular legislature, to allow legislators to fix their own rate of compensation. At present they are limited by constitution to \$3 a day.

A referendum by the 1935 legislative assembly to change the time of holding primary nominating elections from the third Friday in May to the first Friday after the first Monday in September. This measure would eliminate the presidential direct primary, and necessitate the nomination of presidential candidates by party conventions.

The sales tax measure, referred to the people by the recent special legislative session, designed to raise funds for old age assistance, aid to the blind and dependent children, by imposing a two percent sales tax on gross income from sales of intangible property, two percent on retail sales and one-fourth of one percent on wholesale sales.

The initiative petition to repeal the law authorizing the state board of higher education to collect a \$5 term fee from students of state institutions of higher learning, for student recreational activities.

The polls will open at 8 a. m. and will continue open until 8 p. m. with the boards authorized to take time out for meals.
Due to the short ballot and anticipated light vote, only one election board is being used in each precinct. The second or counting boards will not be used, and no count will be made of the votes until after the polls are closed.

AAA SUBSTITUTE OFFERED TO SENATE

(Continued from page 1)

signed to serve as a stop-gap until a permanent program is enacted based on federal grants to states.

Today's action was attributed by some senators to demands from the farm belt for a speedy vote.

Chairman Jones (D., Tex.) said members had backed to the administration bill a provision to authorize the secretary of agriculture "to use local, county and community committees of producers and the agricultural extension service or other approved state agency" in farm relief.

The committee also is considering a broadening of the permanent provision "to set out a little more fully the program of state grants and state cooperation." Jones said. The federal government, under the measure, would be vested with executive responsibility for a period of two years, after which the states, under the cooperative program, would take over some functions.

Stock and Bond Averages

STOCKS

Compiled by The Associated Press.
Jan. 29:

	30	15	15	60
Today	77.2	34.3	47.7	59.1
Prev. day	76.8	33.6	47.6	58.7
Month ago	73.8	30.9	41.7	55.6
Year ago	52.7	23.2	25.3	38.5
1935-36 high	76.8	33.6	47.6	58.7
1935-36 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	32.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	31.9

BONDS

	20	10	10	10
Today	101.1	103.2	101.9	70.9
Prev. day	100.9	103.4	101.9	71.1
Month ago	86.5	102.2	99.8	69.5
Year ago	85.8	94.9	87.9	68.6
1935-36 high	101.1	103.2	101.9	71.1
1935-36 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	62.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2

Senator's Widow to Seek Office



Douglas Schall Mrs. Thomas B. Schall

A feminine bonnet was tossed into the ring for the unexpired term of Minnesota's late blind senator, Thomas B. Schall, when his widow announced she would be a candidate for the office with her son, Douglas, as campaign manager. Gov. Floyd Olson is expected to win the election, however.

'Clinic On Wheels' Tells What's Wrong



THE "Clinic on wheels," illustrated above is an important part of the service equipment in most Ford dealerships. Developed by the Ford Motor Company and a manufacturer of electrical instruments, it is able to diagnose with positive accuracy nearly all the ills which may befall the modern motor car. The service man is shown testing the ignition. Engine, electrical system and radio tests of every useful sort are made by this Ford laboratory test set. The findings of the device keep repairs at a minimum cost, as there is no waste effort in hunting for the cause of obscure troubles.

Amazing Memory Displayed in Service of Nation by Oklahoma's Blind Senator Gore

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate's remaining blind senator—Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma—asked for and received the seat of the late Huey Long on the front row in the chamber, but his physical handicap had nothing to do with the request.

The white-haired, distinguished-looking, sightless senator, a victim of two accidents in his boyhood, spurns any such aid. Aside from relying on the arm of a page to conduct him to and from the capitol and his offices, he is amazingly self-sufficient. Rather than depend on braille, he relies solely on what is read to him to keep up on current happenings.

Gore's statistical memory is remarkable. Once in the senate, for example, during debate on a financial measure, a colleague asked for information on the total tax burden of the American people. No one could give it offhand. Gore chanced into the chamber in time to hear the question. After the others had failed, he quietly rose and from memory not only gave the total, but broke it down into federal, state, county and municipal taxes.

Knows His Library

Once he was to make an address in Baltimore. On his way to the railway station in Washington, it occurred to him he should include in his address the popular vote for president by states and parties back to the Cleveland administration.

He stopped at a news stand in the station and bought an almanac. During the less than an hour's ride, a companion read him these figures. By the time he

EASTERN STAR HAS ANNIVERSARY FETE

(Continued from page 1)

worthy matron.
Past matrons of Roseburg chapter, honorary degree.
Vocal solo by Mrs. Elsie Strang, of Medford.
Birthday cake ceremony. The cake was brought in on a tea wagon by Mrs. Victor Micelli, associate matron, and was cut by the charter members of Roseburg chapter, Mrs. George Kohlhaugen and Miss Frances Howell, Roseburg, and Mrs. J. B. Horner, Corvallis. "Auld Lang Syne" was played during the ceremony.
Skill, "Fifty Years Ago and Now," by members of Roseburg chapter of Eastern Star and Job's Daughters, Bethel No. 8.
Talks by present and past grand officers.
Gifts were presented from the visiting chapters to the Roseburg

SMITH EXPLAINS PRESENT ATTITUDE

(Continued from page 1)

unconstitutional plan.
"Of course I said that in wartime, we wrapped up the constitution and went under wartime powers. That doesn't keep the American people from demanding obedience to the constitution in times of peace."

"Of course I said that I thought there should be a dictator of federal public works with full power. Federal public works are the proper concern of the federal government. That doesn't keep the American people from protesting against federal interference with the individual lives of our citizens."

Lip Service Denied
"Of course I said government should lend money for relief to the states that needed it. That is what the democratic platform said. That doesn't keep the American people from denouncing the creation of the greatest federal bureaucracy this country has ever seen, and denouncing a new deal which has created a payroll for the federal government that has gone close to a billion and a half dollars a year not including the army, the navy, the CCC and the people on relief and the legislative and judicial branches of the government—just regular expenses and as Joe tried to cloud others and when he calls the roll of who was at the Liberty league dinner I happened to see the great democratic governor of the state of Maryland, Albert C. Ritchie, the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency, John W. Davis; the great democratic governor of the state of Massachusetts, Joseph B. Ely; and hundreds of other outstanding leaders of democracy, northern and southern alike, who are unlike some of my old friends who feel forced to give lip service to the new deal and seem unable to put country above party."

Approval Flows In

The 1928 candidate for the presidency said that since his speech Saturday he had received about 2,000 letters and telegrams which he described as preponderantly favorable, and more messages were arriving constantly from more distant points. He received, too, check and cash donations for the Liberty league approximating \$2,000 in sums from \$1 to \$100.

The Liberty league said it had received 9,000 requests for printed copies of Smith's speech.

TOWNSEND PLAN HIT IN HOUSE SPEECH

(Continued from page 1)

"did not even answer" the questionnaire sent to him.

BORAH INDECISIVE IN HIS STAND, TOWNSEND ASSERTS
LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 29.—(AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, replying to Senator Borah's criticism of the Townsend old age pension plan, termed the Idaho senator "indecisive" and an "opportunist."

Senator Borah is always indecisive and his remarks last night were characteristic of him," said Dr. Townsend in reference to the senator's New York speech in which he advocated a \$50 or \$60 monthly pension for persons over 60 years of age. Senator Borah called the Townsend plan impractical.

"He is an opportunist. When millions are in dire distress, no criticize a radical old age pension plan unless he has something better to offer," said the retired physician.

Previously Dr. Townsend had declared that if Senator Borah "will say publicly what he has said privately," the Townsend movement, advocating \$200 monthly pensions for the aged, will support him for the republican presidential nomination.

Dr. Townsend, bedridden yesterday with a cold, showed improvement today. As soon as his health permits, he said, he will start a speaking tour of the southern states.

YOUNG TEXANS ORGANIZE TO FIGHT TOWNSEND PLAN

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 29.—(AP)—The Townsend old age pension plan drew a new opponent today from the ranks of the younger generation.

Five young men met here to form the anti-Townsend league. They will carry their fight against the \$200-a-month pension to campuses of the nation's universities and colleges.

The organizers, E. D. Dewese, of Detroit, and D. C. Hicks, O. W. McCard, George Haddaway and Martin Scott, Fort Worth, asked Carter Palmer of Detroit to be president of the league.

COWBOY KILLS SELF IN JACKSON COUNTY

MEDFORD, Ore., Jan. 29.—(AP)—Ernest Herman Eder, 24, cowboy, of Globe, Arizona, killed himself at the home of his brother, Louis Eder, near this city last night, by firing a bullet from a high-powered rifle into his head.

Despondency over ill health was given as the motive.
In a suicide note, addressed to a friend at Globe, Eder wrote, the authorities say:
"I have caught the last horse, I'll be riding."

The coroner said there would be no inquest.

BORAH AGAIN RAPS OLD GUARD OF G.O.P.

(Continued from page 1)

nomination. His words, however, were generally interpreted as authorizing his friends to enter his name in New York's preferential primary.

On several occasions, the sena-

tor gave an indication of his intention. Early in his address, he said: "You doubtless have read recently the long and learned story of my great unfitness for the presidency."

He said he would not go into this, "at this time," but declared the fitness of any presidential nominee must be determined "in the open" and cannot be decided upon in the "back room."

After the rally, Senator Borah conferred with W. Kingsland Macy, former chairman of the republican state committee and leader of the "republican progressive committee" organized after the "old guard" ousted Mary. Another conference was William Ziegler, Jr., treasurer of the state committee under Mary. Another conference was planned for today before Borah's departure.

"We'll have our drive going in full swing in a few days," Macy declared.

Against Monopoly

Senator Borah prefaced his discussion of some current issues with the remark:

"I may be wrong, but I'm never in doubt."

"We will go into this campaign against regimentation. We are opposed to controlling production. We are opposed to controlling business. That in all probability will be the position of the party."

However, in order that monopoly shall not control the business of the United States, the senator said the republican party must at the same time declare against "that

monopolistic power which can fix prices for the people."

Those leaders "who think the American people are going to return to many of the old practices of past years," he continued, "and are leading the republican party in that direction are leading it to defeat."

"We cannot go back. We must move forward."

ROBINSON REPLIES TO SMITH'S ATTACK

(Continued from page 1)

attitude and wrapped it up and put it on the shelf."

New deal principles, Robinson concluded, encapsulated the platform of "the happy warrior" of 1928; but "the policies of the Liberty league have become the platform of the unhappy warrior."

The capital warfare to see what effect the attitude of the administration would have on Smith, who threatened to "take a walk" unless the Philadelphia convention repudiated Roosevelt policies.

To Smith's charge that the new deal has tossed aside the party platform and become socialist, Robinson replied that Smith was "warring against his own people and against the men and women with whom he fought shoulder to shoulder in the past."

Pictured as Turncoat.
The senator, who was Smith's running mate in the 1928 presidential campaign, said:

"Alfred E. Smith sought the presidency in 1928 when a man

who raised his voice on behalf of the great causes of social justice and democratic principles was regarded by the stock-ticker patriots with smug toleration or as a potential enemy of his country."

"Now we are on the threshold of another national campaign with the same two armies facing each other. The preliminary skirmishing is under way and what is our amazement to find Governor Smith enthroned in the camp of the enemy."

"The brown derby has been discarded for the high hat."

Declaring Smith's "harangue" was "barren and sterile" Robinson challenged his statement that there has been no progress. He contended the country has come a long way since the days of 1933 when hungry people were "searching the garbage pails" and "American farmers were halting court foreclosures by physical force."

As for Smith's charge that the platform was violated, Robinson said:

"Smith started to read the democratic platform but never finished it. I wonder why? Was there something further along, condemning stock market manipulations, that he didn't like to read before his wealthy friends?"

Hoover Included.

Robinson reiterated the statements of other administration men, that Smith leveled the same charges of socialism against the new deal that Hoover hurled at the New Yorker in 1928.

Declaring that the new deal had carried out the very policies ad-

vocated by Smith, Robinson said: "I am sure Mr. Hoover was with you in spirit. His cherubic face aglow and his chubby hands applauding ecstatically, as you repeated against Mr. Roosevelt the very speech which he himself delivered against you in 1928."

The democratic party, Robinson said, "cannot be purchased by the American Liberty league. The financial straits of the league will discover they cannot buy a monopoly in the name of freedom in the same way they have purchased monopolies over oil, coal and water power."

It is "strange," Robinson said, to see Smith in the company of members of the "power trust," of men who "demolished" the nation's natural resources.

Smith, the speaker said, "has turned away from the east side with those little shops and fish markets, and now his gaze rests lovingly upon the silted towers of Park avenue."

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VICKS VAPOROL

Governor Charles H. Martin Supports Sales Tax For Old-Age Assistance

**Every Voter Should Read His Statement
—He Does Not Dodge the Issue**

Social Security a Compelling Subject

In recent years one of the general subjects most prominently before Congress and the Legislatures of the several states has been that of public welfare and social security. Consideration of this subject has been prompted by the conviction, growing stronger each year, that neither the nation nor the state can ignore its responsibility to the aged and the destitute.

A generation or more will be required to clear the economic and social wreckage of this depression. Many workers in their prime six years ago now have reached physical and mental conditions largely precluding re-employment for the remainder of their lives. As unavoidable results of the depression, reversals of fortune, losses of property and dissipations of savings have come to millions of middle age, leaving them no opportunity whatever to regain a competence for their remaining years. These aging men and women must continue below the border line of self-support.

Measures and means for the amelioration of these conditions are engaging the most serious attention of the legislative and executive branches of our national and state governments. Irresistibly the conclusion has come that human welfare and social security are vital problems of the nation and the state which no longer can be left largely in the care of lesser political units.

Old-Age Assistance Necessary and Permanent

A crowning achievement of welfare legislation is the Social Security Act of 1935, and particularly so as it relates to assistance for the needy aged. Regardless of whether we be for or against the so-called New Deal, or whether the advisability of other features may be subject to question, we cannot sensibly deny the necessity nor doubt the permanence of that part of the Social Security Act which makes provision for assistance to the aged in want.

Oregon Law Now Idle Machinery

By acts of the 1935 regular and special sessions of the Legislature, Oregon now has an Old-Age Assistance Law which conforms in all respects with the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act. But this law is not self-operative; it must remain idle machinery until put in motion with funds which Oregon itself must provide to match the proffered funds of the United States. State money in half is required for payments up to \$30.00 a month to the needy aged.

The Legislature was confronted with the necessity of providing a revenue measure to put the Old-Age Assistance Law in operation. The final result of its deliberations on this difficult problem is the so-called sales tax act, referred to the people for approval or rejection at the special election of January 31, 1936.

Effects of Approval or Rejection of Proposed Tax

If the sales tax proposition shall be approved, it immediately will begin providing funds for old-age assistance. Equal matching funds then may be obtained from the United States for the same purpose. This means that qualified persons, 65 years of age and over, may receive as much as \$30.00 a month, \$15.00 of which will be contributed by the United States and \$15.00 by the state of Oregon. In place of the county old-age pensions, now paid in beggarly amounts to those only in the direct need, 70 years of age and over, the reduction in the age limit alone will increase by 75 per cent the total number of eligible persons in Oregon.

If, on the other hand, the sales tax proposition shall be rejected, the Oregon Old-

Age Assistance Law will remain wholly inoperative, unless and until some other revenue measure shall be devised, enacted into law and begin supplying state funds to match the waiting Federal funds.

Property Taxes at Breaking Point

I have vigorously opposed increases in existing taxes and, also, the imposition of new taxes on the people and industries of Oregon. Property taxes are at or beyond the breaking point and running against the index law of the diminishing return. In general, Oregon's accumulated \$47,000,000 of delinquent property taxes not only impair the solvency and efficiency of many local governmental units, but also have brought loss and ruin to thousands of owners and hang as a heavy cloud over the processes of industrial and economic recovery.

Let Well Enough Alone With Income Taxes

I am a firm supporter of our state income tax laws—personal, intangibles and corporation excise. But it is time to let well enough alone. Our income tax laws are in more danger from their unreasonable friends than from their most violent enemies. No surer method could be found of destroying these laws or impairing their productive capacity than by reducing the exemptions and so bring in an enlarged opposition, or by increasing the rates so high as to drive those with large incomes from the state. Inordinate property taxation has killed many a goose laying golden eggs and similar results can be secured by excessive and unreasonable taxation of incomes.

Agree With Legislature on Sales Tax

As is well known, I have not approved the findings of the Legislature in several important matters. But I do agree in the findings of the last special session that Oregon's necessary contribution to adequate old-age assistance, in cooperation with the Federal government under the Social Security Act, could not properly and safely come from increased taxes on property or on incomes. Neither do I know of any other source or sources of revenue sufficient and available for that vital purpose, except the sales tax.

Support Sales Tax Because Vitality Necessary

I have no fondness for a sales tax and for any ordinary purpose would not support it. But we are confronted by a serious human condition and I cannot join with those who would sacrifice the aged in their necessities for the sake of maintaining stubbornly an economic theory. Therefore, I support this sales tax whole heartedly, not because it is a sales tax, but because it is vitally necessary to bring aid and comfort, here and now, to thousands of aged men and women who are in distress and want.

I know they say this is the worst sales tax yet proposed. Such statements are common with people given to superlatives of denunciation of all ideas not of their own conceiving. To them each sales tax is the worst ever, notwithstanding that the particular features of one to which they chiefly object do not appear in the next proposition submitted.

In one breath they proclaim that this sales tax would ruin the merchant because he would have to absorb it and, also, oppress the buyer because the merchant would pass it on to him. Manifestly, it could not do both these things at one and the same time. The merchant is permitted to pass the tax to the buyer and common sense tells us he would not absorb it to his serious injury. Common sense further tells us the passing of the tax by merchants or sellers would involve a distribution so thin and wide that the economic status of buyers

and consumers would not be appreciably impaired.

Numerous representations that this sales tax would "soak" particular groups of producers, manufacturers, merchants or consumers are but further demonstrations of the fact that issues in taxation present some of the severest tests of our capacity for self-government, for no other field is more fertile wherein appeals may be sown to ignorance, prejudice and selfishness.

No Time to Dodge Issues or Twist Facts

I am not unmindful of the devices many public officials employ to avoid commissions on unpopular issues. But this is no time for artful dodging of responsibility or clever twisting of plain facts, particularly when such responsibility and facts concern the vital welfare of thousands of misfortunate aged men and women of our state.

Ancient Arguments Do Not Apply

Neither am I unmindful of the sound arguments against a sales tax where employed as a principal source of public revenues. Like learned sales tax opponents of the present day, I too could repeat Adam Smith's denunciations of 150 years ago, hurled at the Spanish alcavala and other sales taxes of the Middle Ages and later centuries. Whenever "sales tax" is mentioned, the alcavala and its kind of the centuries preceding the American and French Revolutions loom before those of narrower visions. Immediately they join the courageous attack on the same old wind-mills.

But it is a far cry from the Spanish alcavala and other sales taxes of some four hundred years ago, outrageously imposed by absolute monarchs, at rates of 5 to 10 per cent, for purposes of conquest and oppression, to the sales tax now proposed in Oregon, at rates of one-quarter of 1 to 2 per cent, with liberal exemptions chiefly beneficial to the poor, to provide funds necessary for the support and comfort of our needy aged.

Properly have the economists denounced the sales tax as the theoretical basis of all taxation. But none such is proposed or conceived for Oregon. It is proposed only as a minor factor in a tax system and to meet a desperate emergency.

Meet Responsibility and Perform Patriotic Duty

It is high time that we turn from the advice of ingrowing narrowness; that we meet our grave responsibility with open and liberal minds. Let us all chip in our bits of assistance for the needy old people, and particularly so since each penny or dollar we contribute will bring another penny or dollar from Washington.

"The Greeks are at our gates." I appeal to all the people of our beloved state to perform their patriotic duty in the present emergency by voting for the sales tax for old-age assistance. Let us not leave the old folks in want.

The Legislature at its special session, on its own initiative, gave this question the most thoughtful consideration and could find no other means, without further impairment of our present deplorable tax situation, than