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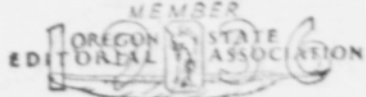
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PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION.

William Allen White, the grand old man of American journalism, respected and loved by every newspaper man who has met him and by many who only know him through his writings, recently said in an editorial that the public is recognizing the justice of the railways claim that all transportation agencies should be subject to government regulation. He said: "The railroad section of transportation industry is stepping out in a new form, determined on the adoption of policies which stand for progress in furnishing service to the public." He also observed that the railroads "have led American industry for three generations."

The Industrial News Review adds: "... that equitable regulation of all transportation agencies is of primary importance to the public. The greatest single employer and spender the nation possesses. Failure of the railroad industry would cause almost unimaginable chaos. Progress in the railroad industry, on the other hand, means better, faster and more economical service. It means more jobs—and good jobs. It means that millions of dollars will be spent, to the benefit of all business and industry. It means that the railroads' already great contribution to the maintenance of government, in taxes, will be increased."

Any regulation of transportation utilities which does not equalize, as near as possible, the profits of such utilities is not a just regulation. There is no more justice in favoring one class of transportation

utilities over another class than there would be in showing favoritism between two such utilities of the same class.

The Sentinel agrees "that equitable regulation of all transportation agencies is of primary importance to the public." Such regulation will prevent cut-throat competition which, experience has shown, always results in the deterioration of service and may eventually culminate in the bankruptcy of the competing utilities, unless they enter into a monopolistic combination and "squeeze" the public—a common occurrence before government regulation was adopted.

BYRD URGES DRASTIC CUT IN PUBLIC SPENDING.

During the government's fiscal year, record peace-time expenditures were made. The \$10,338,000,000 voted in the last congressional session brought the total government debt to about \$34,000,000,000, a gain of \$13,000,000,000 since President Roosevelt took office. The deficit of approximately \$4,750,000,000 for the year just closed also set a new peace time record. Expenditures in the year just ended, amounted to about \$8,850,000,000, while receipts came to about \$4,100,000,000.

In view of the above, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia democrat, and brother of the famous anarctic explorer, has made an appeal for a national public sentiment that would "compel a drastic reduction of public spending" and to this end explained that the chief objective of the special senate committee on government reorganization, of which he is chairman, was to "consolidate and reduce" the 40 new deal agencies established in the last three years.

Senator Byrd is not the only level headed democrat to become alarmed in view of the seriousness of the situation pictured by the figures quoted above. Anyone with a modicum of brains must realize that a nation spending yearly more than twice the amount of its receipts on top of a debt of about \$34,000,000,000 is headed for the rocks.

Apparently the president glories in the situation he has created and, if reelected, there can be no doubt but that he will continue the same unsound program which will end in a far greater disaster than the conflagration which destroyed Rome, while Nero fiddled.

Senator Byrd's senate committee may be able to do something toward consolidating and reducing the 40 new deal agencies with a president in power who is rejoicing and boasting (should we say fiddling or boondoggling) while the country is on its way to bankruptcy; but the only way to "compel a drastic reduction of public spending" is to get rid of Roosevelt and his braintrusts and put a man at the head of national affairs who knows that a nation which continually spends more than its income, cannot avoid dire consequences.

36 votes in his pocket, signed, sealed and delivered.

Dr. Ralph I. Shaddock, area manager of the Townsend organization, just returned from their national convention in Cleveland has let it be known that there will be a complete Townsend congressional and legislative ticket in Oregon. Nominees of the two major parties who are found to be sympathetic to the Townsend program will be given the endorsement of that organization. In districts where no Townsend sympathizer is on the ballot independent candidates will be placed in the field.

Reports drifting into Salem indicate that "Union" party petitions are being circulated in several counties with results that are very gratifying to the promoters of the new organization who expect to complete their petitions in time to qualify for a place on the November ballot. Socialists who are also active throughout the state will not attempt to qualify as a party but will bring their candidates out under the "Independent" label.

The State Industrial Accident commission has just closed its biggest year, according to Albert Hunter, chairman, with receipts totaling more than \$4,000,000. The annual report of the commission shows \$6,632,771.56 set aside in the segregated fund to pay pensions to 3330 beneficiaries including 790 widows, more than 1000, orphans, 223 permanently and totally disabled workmen with 418 dependents and 899 partially disabled workmen. Although industrial activity covered by the workmen's compensation act was much greater last year than for 1928-29 accidents were greatly reduced and only 130 fatalities were reported as compared to 200 for the previous year.

In an opinion to the capitol reconstruction commission, this week Attorney General Van Winkle said that there was nothing in the legislative act to prevent the construction of the new state house on the land adjoining the old capitol site and recently donated to the state by the city of Salem. The capitol reconstruction act provides that the new building shall be constructed on some portion of the premises "now" owned by the state. The attorney general holds that the adverb does not necessarily connote "at the present moment" but that it may mean "performance at a later date."

Life policies of the 2829 Oregon citizens in the Pacific Mutual Insurance company which collapsed last week are fully protected in the reorganized company, according to Hugh H. Earle, state insurance commissioner. The company had more than \$3,500,000 in life insurance in force in this state. The company, one of the largest in the nation, was organized under the laws of California.

World war veterans serving time in the Oregon penitentiary received bonus payments aggregating \$22,941. Thirty-eight of the 47 veterans in the institution qualified for the bonus. The others served in the army less than 90 days. Two of the pension beneficiaries are life termers. Several others are serving long terms of 20 to 25 years.

Oregon sold \$3,268,000 worth of hard liquor through its state stores and agencies during the first six months of 1936, according to a report of the Liquor Control commission. Profits for the six month period amounted to \$1,156,742 from all sources including license fees and privilege taxes.

Both Attorney General Van Winkle and Governor Martin have been appealed to this week by persons interested in helping fish over the Bonneville dam on their way to the spawning grounds on the upper Columbia river. Master fish warden Hoy predicted that the Oregon fishing industry would suffer loss unless adequate fishways were provided immediately.

Public Work administration officials are urging the board of control to prepare a list of projects for prompt submission if Oregon wants to get in on the newly appropriated federal funds. While the board is willing to accept Uncle Sam's donations and there is real need for many state buildings there is a catch in the offer that has the board stumped—that is the 55 per cent share which the state must put up out of its own funds. The board expects to make a survey of the state's building needs and submit the most pressing of these to the legislature for consideration. It is expected that the list will include either another office building or a library building, possibly both, as well as new buildings and additions at several of the institutions.

A total of 474 motorists in Oregon had their operator's licenses revoked during the past year, 441 of these for drunken driving, according to a report by Secretary Snell and 11 for hitting and running without rendering assistance to their victims.

Payrolls have increased 75 per

cent and wage levels are up 30 per cent over those of two years ago in Oregon industries according to a survey by the industrial accident commission.

Three more youthful convicts have been transferred from the penitentiary to the boys' training school at Woodburn. Three young felons were transferred previously under Governor Martin's order

that youthful first offenders be segregated from the older criminals.

TODAY'S TAXOGRAM.

There is a lot of talk about being taxed to death but the truth is that you can't escape taxes even by dying. A recent study of hidden taxes, the kind that you pay but don't see, shows that there are 157 taxes buried in your funeral bill.

Farmers Vote Presidential Preference

The first figures in the Farm Journal's Presidential straw vote show a majority for Governor Landon over President Roosevelt, with a relatively light vote for Mr. Lemke, Mr. Thomas and others.

The individual states, however, show striking differences in trend, as, for example, between Missouri, with a pronounced republican preference, and Iowa, which so far is standing by Mr. Roosevelt.

This is one of the oldest of Straw Votes, the Farm Journal having taken this poll in every Presidential campaign since 1912. Beginning with 1916, this has correctly forecast the result of all elections, including the very close Wilson-Hughes campaign; it even showed in 1928 the capture of Virginia, Florida and Texas by the republicans.

All ballots in this first tabulation have been obtained by personal calls on farmers in their homes. In most of the 32 states for which figures are given many counties have been covered, so that the result is a reliable and representative sample of farm opinion up to the 10th of July.

It may be added that the latest figures show a slight republican trend, the republican share of the total vote having risen from 49.8 per cent to 54.7 per cent since the nomination of Governor Landon. As pointed out above, however, the situations in different states vary sharply.

	Landon	Roosevelt	Thomas	Lemke	Others
Arkansas	46	46	3		
California	318	394	13	3	87
Connecticut	134	47	11		8
Idaho	671	473	11		183
Illinois	734	710		8	52
Indiana	2,289	1,815	25	4	148
Iowa	993	1,584	9	21	73
Kansas	587	434	4		41
Kentucky	289	1,096			16
Maine	276	164	5		46
Maryland	173	224	9		37
Massachusetts	145	115	20	1	19
Michigan	1,038	915	35	13	268
Minnesota	558	788	4		41
Missouri	3,839	2,862	61	10	277
Nebraska	955	308		5	56
New Hampshire	23	7			
New Jersey	860	479	5	1	92
New York	3,169	779	28	19	134
Ohio	1,263	1,251	12	56	207
Oklahoma	541	610	7	6	75
Oregon	193	189	3	4	54
Pennsylvania	1,861	985	8		59
Rhode Island	12	8	2		1
South Dakota	275	209	1	3	3
Tennessee	215	1,075	5		13
Texas	26	129	10		5
Vermont	72	23	2		5
Virginia	496	663	5		11
Washington	1,002	1,349	18		317
West Virginia	300	168	1		15
Wisconsin	1,974	970	144	137	185
Totals	25,307	20,869	461	291	2,518

Note: The Sentinel has permission of the Farm Journal to continue the publication of this interesting straw vote as released by that outstanding journal.

High Lights From Landon's Speech of Acceptance

"I accept the nomination of the republican party for the presidency of the United States. In accepting this leadership I pray for divine guidance to make me worthy of the faith and the confidence which you have shown in me."

"No man, in common good faith to his fellow citizens, may rightfully assume the duties of the high office of chief executive, and take the oath that goes with the office, unless he shall intend to keep and shall keep his oath inviolate."

"The time has come to pull together."

"No people can make headway where great numbers are supported in idleness. There is no future on the relief rolls. The whole American people want to work at full time and at full pay. They want homes and a chance for their children, reasonable security, and the right to live according to American standards. They want to share in a steady progress. We bind ourselves with a pledge we shall not ignore, thrust aside, or forget, to devote our whole energy to bringing these things about."

"The nation has not made the durable progress, either in reform or recovery, that we had the right to expect."

"The time has come to stop this floundering with recovery."

"The total of this demand—in industry, in new enterprises, in our homes and on our farms—amounts to billions of dollars. Once all this consumer demand is released, the problem will be not where to find work for the workers, but where to find workers for the work."

"We must be freed from incessant governmental intimidation and hostility. We must be freed from the effects of an arbitrary and uncertain monetary policy. And, through a vigorous enforcement of the anti-trust laws, we must be freed from private monopolistic control."

"Let me emphasize that, while we propose to follow a policy of economy in government expenditures, those who need relief will get it. We will not take our economies out of the allotments to the unemployed. We will take them out of the political exploiters. The question is not as stated by the administration—how much money the American people are willing to spend for relief. The question is how much waste the American people are willing to stand for in the administration of relief."

"We shall undertake to aid these innocent victims of the depression."

"We shall amend the social security act to make it workable. We recognize that society, acting through government, must afford as large a measure of protection as

it can against involuntary, unemployment and dependency in old age. We pledge that the federal government will do its proper share in that task."

"Mounting debts and increasing taxes constitute a threat to all of these aims. Taxes, both visible and invisible, add to the price of everything. Let us not be misled by those who tell us that others will be made to carry the burden for us. While spending billions of borrowed money may create a temporary appearance of prosperity, we and our children, as taxpayers, have yet to pay the bill. For every single dollar spent we will pay back two dollars!"

"No sound national policy looking to the national welfare will neglect the farmer. It is necessary because the needs of a great nation require that its food producers always shall stand upon a social and economic plane in keeping with the national importance of their service."

"Our farmers are entitled to all of the home market they can supply without injustice to the consumer. We propose a policy that protects them in this right."

"Some of our farmers, dependent in part upon foreign markets, suffer from disadvantages arising from world disorder. Until these disadvantages are eliminated we propose to pay cash benefits in order to cushion our farm families against this disastrous effects of price fluctuations."

"The American people, now as always, are responsive to distress caused by disasters, such as the present drought. Our platform reflects that spirit. We shall fulfill its pledge to give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from such temporary afflictions, so they may again get on a self-supporting basis."

"The benefits which will be paid under our program will go no higher than the production level of the family type of farm."

"The right of labor to organize means to me the right of employees to join any type of union they prefer, whether it covers their plants, their craft or their industry. It means that, in the absence of a union contract, an employee has an equal right to join a union or to refuse to join a union."

"We shall take every opportunity to promote among the nations a peace based upon justice and human right. We shall join in no plan that would take from us that independence of judgment which has made the United States a power for good in the world."

"In its ultimate effect upon the welfare of the whole people, this, then, is the most important question now before us: Shall we continue to delegate more and more power to the chief executive, or do

we desire to preserve the American form of government? Shall we continue to recognize that certain rights reside with the people, that certain powers are reserved for the states, and that certain functions are delegated to the federal government?"

"The republican party, however, does not believe that the people wish to abandon the American form of government."

"We propose to maintain the constitutional balance of power between the states and the federal government."

"We propose to use the full power of the federal government to break up private monopolies and to eliminate private monopolistic practices."

STATE CAPITOL NEWS LETTER

SALEM, OR.—Except for an occasional picnic and pep rally to keep up the morale of the partisan politics can be expected to take a recess for the remainder of the summer. The public is in no mood to listen to the arguments of office seekers during the dog days of July and August and the wise candidate will conserve his energies until the voter is more receptive to his offerings—after the end of the vacation season along about September 1.

This does not mean that the political medicine men are going to remain idle for the next six weeks. Not by considerable. Here in Oregon the two major parties have just revamped their state organizations, strategy boards are being selected and there will be plenty of behind-the-scenes action in preparation for the big push this fall when both the Republicans and Democrats go out to carry the state while the Townsends and the Union party adherents and the numerous independent aspirants do their best to cross up both of the big parties and gather the plums unto themselves.

And speaking of the reorganization of the state central committees there was a meet of surprise in both sessions. Claude McCulloch of Klamath Falls went into the Democratic race for state chairman as a dark horse although he polled 10 votes on the first ballot and received the benefit of the support of Fred Fisk and some of Floyd Bilyou's votes when it developed into a fight between Jack Caulfield of Tillamook county against the field.

On the republican side of the picture efforts of Floyd Cook and his fellow "horsemen" to stop Arthur W. L. Proulx in his race for reelection failed when the Chiloquin newspaperman went into the committee meeting with 19 of the

Cottage Grove FRI., AUG. 7th

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