

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Milk Control?—Cui Bono?

Milk control is a complicated question. That is one of the very few statements that may be made about it without fear of contradiction. Discussing previously this issue which is before the voters November 5 on a repeal initiative measure, The Statesman made the point that milk control involves a denial of free enterprise, strictly in the field of domestic milk supply; a point which might be considered decisive—unless milk for direct consumption be considered a public utility.

There is something to be said for making it a public utility. Milk is as universal a commodity as electricity; the consumer has as much of a stake in the assurance of a constant, adequate and safe supply. But—if it should be decided that it is a public utility, further progress toward protection of the consumer's interest, specifically in the matter of price, would be possible.

Everyone agrees that the portion of the consumer's price which goes for distribution is too high. Half a dozen milk wagons drive past most every consumer's door daily, and that is one reason it is too high. Establishment of a tighter control which would prevent this, which would assign a definite territory to each distributor, would make possible some reduction in the distribution price. The amount of this reduction is difficult to estimate.

But we are voting upon milk control as it is, and not as it might be. Though most any statement on this issue is subject to challenge, we have settled to our own satisfaction two points:

1. The administration of the milk control law has improved as those in charge have gained experience.
2. The consumer is at least as well off under milk control as before; thus it becomes strictly a question whether milk control is beneficial or harmful to the milk industry, and fair or unfair to individuals in that industry.

In connection with the first of these points, it should be noted that milk control came into existence because of a problem that existed in Portland. Early administration sought to impose upon the entire state, a solution that was necessary only in Portland. Since the 1939 legislative session the milk control board has gradually withdrawn from most of the areas where its services were not necessary.

The second point boils the problem down essentially to a matter of arithmetic. For the quart of milk which now costs 11 cents in Portland, the producer of "market milk" now receives 4.85 cents. This producer finds it necessary to install and operate certain sanitation equipment which adds to his costs. The milk producer who produces only "factory milk" receives for it 3.28 cents a quart. For two reasons, his costs are considerably less. First, sanitation requirements are not so stringent. Second, he may produce as little or as much milk as conditions indicate. The "market milk" producer must at all times fulfill his "quota," which means that at certain times he will produce considerably more than his quota. Despite some progress in adjusting seasonal differences in production, this "surplus" amounts in spring and early summer months to as much as 35 per cent. This "surplus" milk brings only the factory price.

Thus the spread of slightly more than a cent between the producer's price for market and factory milk is not as great as it seems. The point we are driving at is this: That if the privilege of supplying the domestic market is not so outstandingly valuable, the quasi-monopoly feature is not so serious. Once again, on this point we invite comment from the milk producers.

In comparison to the period from 1920 to 1930, the milk consumer in Portland has benefitted from lower milk prices and the producer—the one with a quota—has benefitted from a greater share of the consumer's price. In comparison to the period from 1930 to 1934 when milk control became effective, the producer with a quota has received a higher price for the portion of his milk sold on the domestic market. This milk control has served as a protection to the producer—with a quota—against any possible machinations of the distributor who might seek to profit unduly.

In justice to the distributors as a group, it should be pointed out that they apparently are satisfied with a fair profit and the guaranty of an orderly market; they do not appear to be behind the opposition to milk control. Nevertheless this angle of the issue does stand out; repeal would renew the possibility of milk wars and victimizing of the producers, not because that would be the will of a majority of the distributors but because sharp practices would be started by a few.

Right there, in our opinion, is the decisive point. In considering repeal of milk control, the conditions which brought it into existence deserve primary attention. Unless it is shown either that those conditions never really prevailed or that they can be prevented by other means, the law should be retained. We have, all along, felt that this was a matter to be settled by the legislature after extensive hearings. That solution would have the special advantage that if necessary, other safeguards could be substituted. The way to hand the issue back to the legislature would be to defeat it at the polls.

George E. Waters

All Salem was shocked to learn on Sunday of the untimely passing of a substantial, public-spirited, widely-beloved citizen, George E. Waters. Salem mourns its loss; those citizens who knew Mr. Waters but casually as all knew him, extend their sympathy to his widow and to the close friends to whom his passing is a more personal sorrow.

Yet coupled with the community's sadness is a gratification that the events of the last two years have been as they have been. To Mr. Waters was given the time and the opportunity to perform a distinct service to the community he loved, in the construction of an athletic park of which the city may be proud and in the introduction here of professional baseball. The community, for its part, was privileged through this development to become better acquainted with Mr. Waters, to learn of the less publicized benefactions which had marked his long residence here, and to pay tribute to the man for all that he represented.

Because these things came to pass the community's loss is even greater than it might otherwise have been, but it is less bitter. And for the same reason, it is not now necessary to express in words the community's appreciation of the man. His record and Salem's gratitude both speak for themselves.

What About Marion County PUD?

One would hardly believe it from general observation, but the people of Marion county are expected to vote upon a people's utility district just two weeks from today. In other counties where PUD is an issue it is receiving major attention, which is proper in view of the importance of the proposed step. But in Marion county there is no discussion except in farmers' organizations. So far as we can observe, it is not being discussed at all in Salem.

It is true that The Statesman, which is somewhat preoccupied with the subjects of national politics and the local city manager issue, could bridge the gap with a comprehensive discussion of the PUD. But surely that is not what the PUD sponsors want in the way of exposition. For as they must know, The Statesman while not violently opposed to a PUD, is skeptical.

The sponsors of the PUD are entitled to a hearing. The public is entitled to know what they propose, what benefits they anticipate, what bond issues and taxes if any they plan to request. Unless the sponsors of the PUD are pre-

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

"This is a small world, after all," you have often heard; some historic cases of the truth:

(Continuing from Sunday.)
Quoting still from the Mesny History: "As the 4th of July approached that year (1783) the Americans reared a flagstaff and prepared for a celebration. . . . They became so imbued with patriotic fervor that they kept the Stars and Stripes fluttering in the breeze for several days."
"W. S. Harney was visiting Puget Sound at the time, and, seeing the flag on land he knew was in dispute, he landed to investigate. . . . The Americans asked him to send troops to protect their interests."

"The General had already had an interview with Governor Stevens (of Washington Territory) on the question of American ownership of those islands. Here was an excuse for action."
"General George B. McClellan is authority for the statement that the saving of San Juan Island was not the only motive of General Harney at that time. He says: 'It is a fact not generally known that the movement which was referred to here in the occupation of San Juan had their origin in a patriotic attempt on the part of General Harney, Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, and other Democratic federal officers on the Pacific coast. . . . The knowledge and zealous concurrence of CAPTAIN PICKETT, to force a war with Great Britain, in the hope that by this means the then jarring sections of our country would unite in a foreign war, and so avert the civil strife which they feared they saw approaching.'"

"Whatever his real motives may have been, on July 18, 1859, General Harney sent from Fort Vancouver orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Silas Casey, commanding the Fort Stevens (Washington Territory), by which it was directed that the United States steamer Massachusetts should be used for the immediate transfer of Captain Pickett's company D of the 9th Infantry from Fort Bellingham to the southern island of Bellevue or San Juan Island. Care was taken in those orders to mention the FIRST object to be protection from the incursion of northern Indians; but, to Captain Pickett, he followed such instructions with the command to protect 'AMERICAN RIGHTS IN THEIR RIGHTS AS SUCH.'"

"Captain Pickett acted with patriotic zeal and promptness. By July 27, he had moved his command of 83 men and landed them on San Juan Island. This action was the first assertion of American claims. The naval officers and the new magistrate were surprised to find the island in possession of freshly landed American troops. On the very day of landing, Captain Pickett issued a brief but pointed order, later called a proclamation. He declared his instructions to establish a post, called upon the inhabitants to notify him of any incursion of northern Indians, and closed as follows:

"This being United States territory, no laws, other than those of the United States, nor courts, except such as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognized here. . . . After the Satellite landed the magistrate and left, the warship Tribune (American) arrived and remained in front of the American camp.
On July 30 (1859), Charles John Griffin, agent of the Hudson's Bay company, sent Captain Pickett an order to leave the island forthwith, claiming that the island was the property of, and was occupied by, the Hudson's Bay company.

"On the same day Captain Pickett replied that he did not acknowledge the right of the Hudson's Bay company to dictate his course of action. He was there by an order of his government, and he would remain until recalled by the same authority.
"August 3 was a strenuous day for Captain Pickett.

"His last letter of that date bore the following: 'Three British warships—Tribune, Plummer and Satellite—were in front of his camp. He was warned off by the Hudson's Bay company agent, ordered to appear before Magistrate de Courcy, and besides, he says, 'I had to deal with two captains, and I thought it better to take the brunt of it.' The British commander threatened to land his overwhelming numbers and force the Americans off the island, to which Pickett, like a Spartan hero, replied that he would resist such landing 'as long as he had a man able to shoulder a musket.' General Harney, reporting to headquarters this action of his captain, said: 'The senior officer of three British ships was threatened to land an overwhelming force upon Captain Pickett, who nobly replied that whether they landed 50 or 5000 men, his conduct would not be affected by it; that he would open his fire, and, if he were taken, he would fight; and so satisfied were the British officers that such would be his course, they hesitated in putting their threat into action.'

"For the most judgment, ability and gallantry which distinguished Captain Pickett in his command on San Juan Island, I most respectfully offer his name to the President of the United States for his notice, by preference of a brevet, for the joint military occupation of the island."

"When the spunky captain (Pickett) prepared to resist the landing of troops, Captain Geoffrey Phelps Horley opened negotiations for a joint military occupation of the island."
"Captain Pickett replied that he could not assent to such an action until he had heard from his superior officer."
"Pickett the next messenger was asking for instructions, and calling for reinforcements."
(Continued tomorrow.)

Pickets Seize Gates of Factory



A few of the 500 pickets who seized the gates of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Duquesne, Pa., plant are shown trying to stop a workman from entering in his automobile. The driver drove right through. Sporadic violence continued for hours. The occasion was a SWOC mass collecting drive.

"Trial Without Jury"

By JAMES RONALD

Chapter I
On a sunny August morning a merger which made one large company out of three small ones was completed to the minor detail. One of the minor details was the dismissal of a middle-aged cost accountant whose services no longer would be necessary. At least, so the officials of the company his dismissal was a detail; to Stephen Osborne it came almost with the shock of a death sentence.

At three that afternoon, Osborne came out of the office building in which he had been employed for 24 years. He walked slowly along the grey sunless canyon which is Gray street, the main business thoroughfare of Bradbury, a prosperous small city. He had the glazy eye, the blank stare of a punch-drunk pugilist. He walked with an unnatural stiffness, as though mind and body were concentrated on the problem of keeping himself erect.

He didn't look like an office worker. Perhaps that was because he had never fitted into office routine. He looked like a scholar, a dreamer. Tall and thin, about 50 years of age, he had a rather fine face with a high forehead, an aquiline nose and a sensitive eye—or perhaps it was only a weak mouth. The dark hair at his temples was sprinkled with silver. He wore a rather old blue suit which had been carefully brushed and pressed and, although his shoes had seen a lot of wear, they shone bravely.

Of their own accord, Stephen's feet led him round the first turning into Rundle street, through which he passed nightly on his way to the bus station. The relief of the Rundle street and outside it a line of men shuffled and lounged while they waited their turns to apply for aid. Some of them kept their eyes on the sidewalk, ashamed of this advertisement of their poverty; some stared at those who passed with a boldness that mocked sympathy; some seemed oblivious to everything but the door at the end of the line. One ragged soul with a faded cap and a faded bow was engaged in a racing sheet; another was telling a funny story to his neighbor; a fourth was prodding his nails with a knife. Here a clean collar and polished shoes told of a fight against odds to keep up appearances; and there a scrubby chin, a frayed collar and shoes caked with mud confessed the hopeless apathy of the derelict who owned them. No two faces were alike. Chiselled, callous, anxious, Hellish, bitter, and some were pressed an attitude towards life. Only hope seemed absent.

Usually Stephen looked the other way when he passed the relief office, but this afternoon his eyes turned to keep up appearances; and there a scrubby chin, a frayed collar and shoes caked with mud confessed the hopeless apathy of the derelict who owned them. No two faces were alike. Chiselled, callous, anxious, Hellish, bitter, and some were pressed an attitude towards life. Only hope seemed absent.

"August 3 was a strenuous day for Captain Pickett."
"His last letter of that date bore the following: 'Three British warships—Tribune, Plummer and Satellite—were in front of his camp. He was warned off by the Hudson's Bay company agent, ordered to appear before Magistrate de Courcy, and besides, he says, 'I had to deal with two captains, and I thought it better to take the brunt of it.' The British commander threatened to land his overwhelming numbers and force the Americans off the island, to which Pickett, like a Spartan hero, replied that he would resist such landing 'as long as he had a man able to shoulder a musket.' General Harney, reporting to headquarters this action of his captain, said: 'The senior officer of three British ships was threatened to land an overwhelming force upon Captain Pickett, who nobly replied that whether they landed 50 or 5000 men, his conduct would not be affected by it; that he would open his fire, and, if he were taken, he would fight; and so satisfied were the British officers that such would be his course, they hesitated in putting their threat into action.'

Stunned and bewildered, he wandered the streets of Bradbury, looking for a block of unfriendly pavement he trapped, and while he drifted he took stock of himself. They had given him a check for two months' salary and told him that they would give him without him immediately if he wanted to be free to look for another job. That stung. It stung mostly because it was true. For 24 years he had served the firm to the best of his ability and it could manage without him at a moment's notice. A certain amount of slack to take up; that was all the difference his going would make.

A poor recommendation to offer another employer. If others were to be asked for a recommendation, they would be asked for a recommendation.

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(Continued tomorrow.)

with better qualifications than his could search for work year after year in vain, what hope was there for him? He had little initiative and no confidence in a meeting and talking to strangers. He did not know how to go about looking for work. He had only had one job in his life, the one he had just lost; and it had been obtained for him through the influence of one of his father's old friends.

His qualifications were few. A common school education, four years of college, three years of idling in New York, with a few trips to Europe; and then 24 years of clerical drudgery. . . .
Drudgery? Yes, that was what it had been; and he had hated every minute of it, although he had tried not to let Edith know. It would have hurt her to realize how bitterly he loathed the office to which he had been condemned when he married.

Edith. . . . How was he to tell her? And—good heavens!—how were they to live? They had never been able to save. How could they, with five children to feed, clothes, educate? They had less than three hundred dollars in the bank; and the check for two months' salary, another six hundred dollars. That would not last long. When it was gone—what? Stephen ground his teeth. He would find another job. He must. But even as he swore it he realized that if he did find one he could not hope for anything like his former salary of three hundred dollars a month. Even that would have been barely sufficient for his family's needs. A smaller salary would mean that his boy, Michael, would have to go to work at once and his daughters, Dorothy and Ann, as well. Perhaps he had no right to have other plans for them, to want to see his eldest son a doctor, to rebel at the thought of his daughters working in offices. Probably they should have been given an early start in the lifelong business of earning a living, like the children of most men whose finances were similar to his own. But the only sweetening in the bitter cup of his 24 years of drudgery had been the aspiration to better things for his children.

And at the back of his mind there had been the thought of half-sister Octavia's money, not for himself, but for them. In the end it must come to them; there was no one else to whom she could leave it.

Thinking of his sister, Stephen frowned. "One day you'll come crawling back to me, begging for help," Octavia had said that, 24 years ago. And now he was about to prove her right. He would have to go to her and ask her to help him. Almost he would rather die than do it.

But life is not as easy as that. You don't die. You go on living. And to live you must have money, for the immediate concerns of life are not love, hate, pride, passion; but rent, taxes, food and clothing.

And after all, the quarrel with Octavia was a thing of 24 years ago. They had been on fairly friendly terms with her for 20 years and she visited them every summer. True, she had never done anything for them, but Stephen had never asked her to. She would make him squirm; but that was the price he had to pay for being a failure and the father of a family. She was very rich. It would mean nothing to her to let him have enough to tide them over for a few months.

Her annual visit was due in a week. Stephen would talk to her then. In the meantime, he would try not to let Edith know that he had lost his job. It would only worry her. He would come to Bradbury every day as usual and break the news to Edith when he had Octavia's promise to help them.

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Gill on Committee, Surplus Marketing

ROSEBURG, Oct. 21.—(AP)—Ray W. Gill, state grange master, has been appointed chairman of a surplus agricultural products marketing committee for Oregon, the Oregon Grange Bulletin reported today.
The Bulletin said the appointment was made by Claude S. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, and that Gill had appointed Morton Tompkins of Dayton, grange agricultural committee chairman, to represent him at a Washington conference.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Thorough overhauling of the whole defense setup is awaiting the outcome of the election. The administration has quietly decided to do it if Mr. Roosevelt wins.
Greatly enlarged powers would be granted the defense commission by the president.
A shakedown in personnel is being planned. An overall coordinator will probably be named, instead of a chairman (Mr. Roosevelt does not like the chairman idea since the chairman is first). The liaison job is slated to go to Don Nelson, now functioning in that capacity without power, rather than to Leon Henderson or William S. Knudsen, as has been frequently suggested. At least one industrialist has a foot on the door. John D. Biggers, president of Libby, Owens, Ford Glass Co., has been suffering unpleasantly from pressure of the new dealers.
But more important than these contemplated readjustments to the related plan to have the president issue an executive order empowering the commission to lay a heavy hand on manufacturers. Authority to enforce priorities of government contracts would be granted. Skilled labor could be requisitioned from one industry to another.
Dissatisfaction with the way the defense is going is far greater on the inside than the public realizes, worse than Mr. Willkie has charged. A swarm of bugs has developed in the initial operation. The administration is trying to sit on them until the campaign is over.

The current break of the polls from the Roosevelt trend was first forecast exclusively in this column, dated October 4. Republicans now have been further heartened by heavy registrations throughout the country. They attribute this to Willkie clubs getting out the white collar vote that formerly confined its electoral activities to vocal comment. Some business clubs also have helped by levying a fine of \$5 upon every member who fails to register.
When Mr. Roosevelt accumulated the unprecedented total of 27,000,000 votes in 1936, his poll actually represented the approval of only about one-fifth of the population of the United States (including children). No figures on adult voting population are available but it is clear that Mr. Roosevelt's "popular mandate" was rendered by far less than a majority of eligible citizens.
The United States army is slipping war observers over to England constantly by commercial airline for a few weeks survey. From an air corps officer recently back from such an air observation trip, congressmen have privately learned:
Great numbers of American planes are being fought daily against the Germans but you never hear of them because the British paint them and make a few other changes to disguise their identity. Why are never identified in communications.
German plane losses since the war began (including Poland) number 7,900 to 8,000. Hitler is pinched for experienced first-class pilots. English anti-aircraft forces are effective but it is not available in sufficient numbers.
British morale is amazing. Observers who hurried to spot where bombs hit in London generally found speculators including children coming to see the damage done by the bomb as much as the possibility that a British plane got the German assant.

The generally tight-lipped Mr. Jones incidentally relaxed too much on octane gasoline. National defense commission has found 100 days would be required to step up production to a necessary war time rate, and has recommended storing 100 days supply for emergency. Congressmen arose as to where the war and navy department would get the money. The great leader, Jesse Jones, finally agreed to make funds available. But nothing has been done despite the alarm expressed about the situation by everyone from the top of the White House on down.

Editorial Comments
From Other Papers
MARION COUNTY PUD
The most far-reaching proposal to be presented to the voters upon the coming November ballot is that which asks creation of a public utility district comprising approximately 60 per cent of the area of Marion county and including around 95 per cent of its population.
Stayton, Sublimity, Aumsville, West Stayton, and the area up-river from Stayton toward Mehamas are all a part of the district, as are practically all other towns and sections of the county with the exception of the city of Salem.
The proposal is to set up a unit which would have powers similar to those possessed by a municipal corporation for the purpose of developing or purchasing electric power, its distribution within or without the district prescribed, as well as enter into the development and sale of domestic water.

To administer the affairs of this undertaking (estimated by the state hydroelectric commission to cost \$138,117 and to have an eventual annual revenue of \$1,507,926) the voters will be asked to elect a board of five members.
Candidates for Marion county PUD board are: G. C. Pomeroy, a groceryman of Monitor; Herbert E. Barker, packing house foreman, Salem; J. O. Farr, farmer, Jefferson; O. A. Olson, dentist, Salem; Luther J. Chapin, bulb farmer, Mission Bottom; Ernest Werner, millworker, Silverton; and Urban Kirk, farmer, St. Paul. By present occupation a salesman may be successful but none of them is outstanding for knowledge of the electrical power business, a highly technical and specialized industry. And, with one or two exceptions none of these men has, in our knowledge, had any experience in administering affairs of a huge undertaking, such as they would be called upon to do under the proposed PUD.
Although the ballot measure is not a proposal to issue bonds, it does provide for the setting up of a board which would have extremely wide power to levy taxes. Without voting bonds or otherwise consulting the taxpayers, the board would be authorized (if given a majority vote in November) to borrow money, and incur indebtedness, up to "the ordinary annual income and revenue of the district. . . ."
The report made by the state (Continued on page 8)

Radio Programs

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.

8:00—Shall We Waltz.
8:15—News.
8:30—Barbershop Quartet.
8:45—Stations of Today.
8:50—No Hum!
8:55—H. V. Kesterson.
9:00—Jack Armstrong.
9:10—Gordon Hilde's Treasure Chest.
9:20—Fibber McGee and Molly.
9:30—Bob Hope.
9:40—Uncle Walter's Doghouse.
9:50—Fred Waring Pleasure Time.
9:55—Archie's Cruise.
10:00—Frostbite.
10:05—Meadowbrook Club Orchestra.
10:10—Battle of the Saxes.
10:15—New Tunes.
10:20—Bal Tabarin Club Orchestra.
10:30—News.
10:35—Friedrich Gardenia Orchestra.
10:40—News.

KELM—TUESDAY—1000 Ks.
6:30—Milkmaid Melodies.
7:00—Organized.
7:15—Melody Lane.
7:30—Popular Variety.
7:45—Variety.
8:00—Vocal Variations.
8:15—Foster's Call.
8:30—Melodie Sounds.
8:45—Popular Music.
9:00—News.
9:15—Milkmaid Melodies.
9:30—Hillside Valley Opinions.
9:45—Salem Elvins Club.
10:00—Organized.
10:15—Musical Memories.
10:30—Salem Art Center.
10:45—Melody Lane.
10:55—Grand Opera.
11:00—Maddox Family and Rose.
11:15—Your Neighbor.
11:30—Carol Leigh's Ballads.
11:45—Overseas Troubadors.
12:00—News.
12:15—Tasteful Melodies.
12:30—Popular Variety.
12:45—Helen's Melodies.
1:00—Tough's Headlines.
1:15—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
1:30—Jack and Jill.
1:45—Interesting Facts.
2:00—Organized.
2:15—American Family Relations.
2:30—News.
2:45—Helen's Melodies.
3:00—George Lee Martin Presents.
3:15—Grand Opera.
3:30—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
3:45—Jack and Jill.
4:00—Interesting Facts.
4:15—Organized.
4:30—American Family Relations.
4:45—News.
5:00—Helen's Melodies.
5:15—George Lee Martin Presents.
5:30—Grand Opera.
5:45—Jack and Jill.
6:00—Interesting Facts.
6:15—Organized.
6:30—American Family Relations.
6:45—News.
7:00—Helen's Melodies.
7:15—George Lee Martin Presents.
7:30—Grand Opera.
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11:30—Grand Opera.
11:45—Jack and Jill.
12:00—Interesting Facts.
12:15—Organized.
12:30—American Family Relations.
12:45—News.

KELM—TUESDAY—1100 Ks.
6:30—Musical Clock.
7:00—Organized.
7:15—Financial Service.
7:30—Breakfast Club.
7:45—Hot Buttons Friends.
8:00—Dee Brock.
8:15—Deep River Boys.
8:30—News.
8:45—News.
9:00—Cherbourg We Love.
9:15—Associated Press News.
9:30—Ladies in the Headlines.
9:45—New Melody Lane.
10:00—Orchestra of Divorce.
10:15—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
10:30—Just Plain Bill.
10:45—Mother of Mine.
11:00—Market Report.
11:15—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
11:30—Portland on Review.
11:45—Betty Barrett, Singer.
12:00—Associated Press News.
12:15—LVI Album.
12:30—Associated Press News.
12:45—Edith Connolly.
1:00—Grand Opera.
1:15—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
1:30—John B. Kennedy.
1:45—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
2:00—NBO Concert Orchestra.
2:15—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
2:30—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
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11:15—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
11:30—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
11:45—Claude Cooper, Commentator.
12:00—Claude Cooper, Commentator.

KELM—TUESDAY—600 Ks.
6:30—News.
7:00—The Homecoming Home.
7:15—The Homecoming Home.
7:30—The Homecoming Home.
7:45—The Homecoming Home.
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Most dangerous of our defense deficiencies is in high octane gasoline for aviation. Defense commission has found 100 days would be required to step up production to a necessary war time rate, and has recommended storing 100 days supply for emergency. Congressmen arose as to where the war and navy department would get the money. The great leader, Jesse Jones, finally agreed to make funds available. But nothing has been done despite the alarm expressed about the situation by everyone from the top of the White House on down.

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Editorial Comments
From Other Papers
MARION COUNTY PUD
The most far-reaching proposal to be presented to the voters upon the coming November ballot is that which asks creation of a public utility district comprising approximately 60 per cent of the area of Marion county and including around 95 per cent of its population.
Stayton, Sublimity, Aumsville, West Stayton, and the area up-river from Stayton toward Mehamas are all a part of the district, as are practically all other towns and sections of the county with the exception of the city of Salem.
The proposal is to set up a unit which would have powers similar to those possessed by a municipal corporation for the purpose of developing or purchasing electric power, its distribution within or without the district prescribed, as well as enter into the development and sale of domestic water.

To administer the affairs of this undertaking (estimated by the state hydroelectric commission to cost \$138,117 and to have an eventual annual revenue of \$1,507,926) the voters will be asked to elect a board of five members.
Candidates for Marion county PUD board are: G. C. Pomeroy, a groceryman of Monitor; Herbert E. Barker, packing house foreman, Salem; J. O. Farr, farmer, Jefferson; O. A. Olson, dentist, Salem; Luther J. Chapin, bulb farmer, Mission Bottom; Ernest Werner, millworker, Silverton; and Urban Kirk, farmer, St. Paul. By present occupation a salesman may be successful but none of them is outstanding for knowledge of the electrical power business, a highly technical and specialized industry. And, with one or two exceptions none of these men has, in our knowledge, had any experience in administering affairs of a huge undertaking, such as they would be called upon to do under the proposed PUD.
Although the ballot measure is not a proposal to issue bonds, it does provide for the setting up of a board which would have extremely wide power to levy taxes. Without voting bonds or otherwise consulting the taxpayers, the board would be authorized (if given a majority vote in November) to borrow money, and incur indebtedness, up to "the ordinary annual income and revenue of the district. . . ."
The report made by the state (Continued on page 8)

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