

# KANSAS HEARS ROOSEVELT ON FEAR GOSPEL

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got to qualify that. He is a very good friend of mine for 3 1/2 years out of every 4 years. I won't say anything about the other six months."

When he saw Mr. White in the crowd the president said he would say "nothing more about those other six months."

"Thank the Lord," Roosevelt added, "we're seeing into this election with smiles on our faces. Make way for Mr. White."

As the president called again White made his way alongside the platform.

"Shoot not this old gray head," he told the president as he smiled and shook hands.

Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt, bringing his reelection campaign to the heart of Gov. Alf M. Landon's home state, asserted today that republican leaders were telling "political bedtime stories" in "spreading the gospel of fear" about the new deal setting one class against another.

Speaking in Lawrence stadium, from an open car, the chief executive said he was certain the American people would not be frightened by "fairy tales" in November and added:

"The people who talk about these distinctions are the very ones who are encouraging class antagonism. For they tell one story in the East and another in the West: one story in the city and another story on the farm. This is not my way and never will be my way."

Mr. Roosevelt did not mention his political republican rival by name.

He declared the "leaders" who were disseminating "this silly false fear" are the men "whose blindness to facts and refusal to act caused the real fear and the real danger of national disaster in 1932."

After outlining in detail the objectives and philosophy of his administration as having been based, generally speaking, on economic security, freedom of religion and full opportunity for education, he said: "We are coming through a great national crisis with flying colors. We have not lost our self-respect. We have not changed our form of government."

Turning to peace, the president said the United States had taken the lead among the nations of the world in "restoring economic peace which is so essential to military peace."

"We propose, of course," he added, "no interference with the affairs of other nations. We seek only by force of our own example to spread the gospel of peace in the world." The president already had made three rear platform talks from his train last night in western Kansas.

The president said he did not believe "Kansas would have pulled through the difficult problems of the past four years as splendidly as it has, had it not been for federal cooperation and federal assistance in many fields of your endeavor."

"If you think we were wrong to give this assistance, then, to be logical, you must ask that in the days to come every state in the union shall set itself up as an individual entity for the solution of all the problems of all of its inhabitants, save possibly the maintenance of the army, the navy and the handling of our foreign affairs."

He repeated a previous statement that with "income increasing and expenditures declining, we shall be able to balance the budget and start paying down" on the public debt in a year or two.

"The farmers of the nation are a good example of what government can do," he said, "not only in direct help but in providing security for the future. From a state of collapse in 1932, agriculture has not only been brought back to life but has received the encouragement of government which enables it to face the future with confidence."

The president devoted the remainder of his talk to an enumeration of the "three broad classifications" of the new deal "security" and what it has done to attain it:

1—Immediate and direct assistance, including work for the unemployed, help for drought sufferers and assistance to youth.

2—Protection against "recognized abuses" such as kidnaping, safeguarding investors, regulation of stock exchanges and utility companies, bringing down electric rates and eliminating "unsafe" banking.

3—Reduction of interest rates, "saving" of farms and homes from foreclosure, insurance of bank deposits, old age pensions, assistance to states, and loans to railroads.

The speech was the first formal one in the Sunflower states where the president was making eight talks in all before going to Kansas City, Mo., this evening for another address.

As the president drove the mile route from the depot out over the big Arkansas river to the Kansas Diamond Jubilee Exposition grounds, some straw hats sailed out of windows from which scores applauded.

One sign held aloft along the way said: "Independence, Kas., Landon's home town votes for Roosevelt."

# Boulder Power Reaches Los Angeles



This picture shows the burst of brilliant light that resulted when the first power from Boulder Dam project, 266 miles away, reached Los Angeles. Its arrival was heralded with the lighting of a huge electric arc which cast its light on the buildings of the Civic Center. The arc is at the left, with the city hall in the background. (Associated Press Photo.)

# Continuation of— Monetary Policy

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trade barriers. A Hitler lieutenant warned that Germany might be forced into an international trade war if her lost colonies were not returned.

While the Franco-British-American accord did not establish fixed ratios between the three currencies, Morgenthau said he regarded it as a long "second step" toward ultimate stabilization.

The first step was taken September 23, when the same three nations made a "gentleman's agreement" to cooperate in steadying the exchanges while France devalued her currency.

Morgenthau characterized the first understanding as a "complete success." He noted that seven other nations had followed France in devaluation, in some cases simultaneously easing their tariffs and other trade restrictions.

The secretary said today's agreement would have virtually no direct effect on "the man in the street," because it will not influence the internal value of the dollar.

Immediate results, he said, would be felt by only two groups:

1. Professional currency speculators, who will no longer be able to influence the market by shifting gold from one country to another.
2. Business men buying and selling abroad, who will be relieved of the risk of violent exchange fluctuations.

Price of gold today is \$35 per fine ounce plus a 1/2 per cent handling charge. This price may be changed, if necessary to protect the internal value of the dollar, but Morgenthau indicated that such a shift was considered highly improbable.

Gold prices may be changed, or the agreement terminated by any of the three nations on 24 hours notice.

Today's arrangement removes gold still further from ordinary commercial transactions, government economists observed.

Under the new agreement, it is removed from ordinary international business, and becomes, in effect, simply a kind of counter for use in bookkeeping between governments.

The president prefaced his prepared remarks by saying "After four years things have changed a good deal."

He said it seemed on a "pity" to mention an election on a beautiful sunny day.

"Every four years," he added, still speaking extemporaneously, "there's a knockdown, Kilkenny fight but we get over it the day after election."

Loud "nos" followed his questioning whether there was a farmer in the audience "who would want to go back to the uncooperative formula—the rugged individualism, the economic freedom of 1932?"

At Florence, Kas., later today, the president said in every state he had been, "Things seem to be coming back."

"People on the whole seem to be better off than four years ago," he said, and added: "There is no panacea or medicine for all our ills."

"We have tried to work for greater security for the people," he said, and declared the new deal was trying to "straighten out" the "fluctuating line of prices."

# LANDON WARNS LABOR BEWARE FALSE FRIENDS

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(the right of freedom of assembly," the governor said. "It is the government's duty to protect labor and the people in these rights."

"I, for one, am sorry to see the recent split in the ranks of labor and hope it will be speedily healed. The great gains made by labor through its organizations are in danger so long as this division exists. Here again unity is requisite for progress and achievement."

"Organized labor," the Kansan said "in the fifty years of its experience, has made a distinct contribution to our American life. It has achieved progressive reforms for the welfare of working men and women through evolutionary rather than revolutionary processes."

The candidate told his audience to "look abroad."

"Trade unionism has been made a statutory crime in many nations. The working people have become serfs of the state. Only last week, in a European nation, hours of work in industry were increased 50 per cent without wage adjustment by the edict of a single man."

Concluding a three-day Ohio drive the nominee sped toward Detroit for the third major address of his lake states tour and conferences with Henry Ford, Edsel Ford and other political and industrial leaders. He arrived in Detroit at 12:35 p.m.

His speech, to be nationally broadcast from Navy field tonight, was expected to deal with "freedom of enterprise" in American business.

Presenting his relief program at Cleveland, Landon told a throng that overflowed the 15,000 capacity public auditorium:

"I am dedicated to the proposition that henceforth no American citizen will ever again be put in the position where he has to sell his vote for bread."

Landon said this was "a broad outline" of the republican relief program.

"Get rid of waste, extravagance and politics in the administration of relief."

"The first step in building an in-

# Guard Against Border Entry Into California May Stir Coast States

Proposals to establish border patrols to prevent transients from entering California this winter will probably be one of the most discussed problems before the next session of the California state legislature.

Reports have been circulated that the Los Angeles police department will again establish guards at the "ports of entry" to look for tramps, hoboes and others who are drifting into California to spend the winter in that state's high-advertised sunshine.

The damming of the ordinarily through traffic of "drifters" from one border of Oregon to the other is a matter of great concern to Oregon officials and the officials of other states bordering on California.

Oregon officials believe that when California refuses entry to transients and forces them back into the adjoining state that California is refusing its share of winter relief and refusing to accept a condition brought on solely by its high-pressure climate advertising.

California officials, on the other hand, believe the relief problem in California is bad enough without all over the United States. They believe the state has enough money to handle its own relief demands this winter, but it cannot afford to feed the transients without direct aid from the federal government.

The sole solution to the problem is to erect barriers and turn back anyone who is not a tourist or who does not have sufficient means to support himself or a job awaiting him, they believe.

The 1935 California legislature turned down a bill which would have established state police guards at the borders. Opponents suggested instead the erection of a high fence and guard towers; the issuance of passports, or possibly wholesale massacre of persons unable to support themselves. The bill went down under an avalanche of ridicule, but it will be revived within the next three months when the legislature goes to work, according to advance indications.

It has been suggested that this year the California state health department handle the matter and turn back everyone at the border who has a contagious disease—even a cold. Such an action would entirely be legal, it is believed.

Chief concern, nationally, is that every state will follow the California lead and erect similar barriers, thus grouping the unemployed and destitute within state boundaries, causing social problems and contributing to the unrest of the depression victims.

# BOARD ASKS OPERATIONS BE CONTINUED

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each of them in this emergency is to the public."

The commission acted with only 26 hours remaining before the expiration of a 15-day truce arranged for negotiations designed to settle the west coast dispute, involving 37,000 workers.

Hamlet recently was offered membership on the commission by President Roosevelt but did not qualify because he had not yet retired from the coast guard.

The commission said he would be followed to San Francisco "immediately" by additional representatives.

The commission called reporters into its offices shortly after noon after an all morning conference.

Previously extended conferences had been held with west coast labor and civic leaders, all of whom urged the federal board to intervene. Because the act under which it was created does not become effective until October 26, the commission heretofore had indicated it would not take action at this time.

"In the public interest, this commission proposes to use, to the fullest extent, its power and authority, both legal and moral, to prevent the threatened (strike) catastrophe," its statement said.

It added, "therefore, the commission is undertaking an investigation to determine the merits of the various questions involved and upon completion of it, without delay, will announce its findings."

The commission described the Pacific coast situation as a matter "of grave public concern," and said it appeared an agreement between operators and the union could not be reached before October 16.

A delegation of San Franciscans who came here yesterday, said the commissions' intervention, halted the announcement as "definite recognition of the seriousness of the maritime problem."

Speaking for the group, Colbert Goldwell described the action as "a step in the right direction," and added:

"It is evidence to us of the com-

mission's desire and intent to prevent a tieup." Goldwell said the delegation would leave for San Francisco late today.

# MOURNING MONK KILLED BY SQUAD

Paris, Oct. 13 (AP)—The man who hoped to marry Matti Hari, beautiful wartime adventurer and German spy, has died in exactly the same way his sweetheart's life was ended—before a firing squad, according to a dispatch in the Paris Midi.

When Matti Hari was sentenced to death, Pierre de Moissac believed there has been a miscarriage of justice and, crushed in spirit, retired to monastic life in Spain.

Recently, according to Midi, Spanish loyalist troops in the small town of Penafar ordered all monks in the monastery to surrender. All fled but de Moissac, called "El Misterioso" because of his expressionless face.

Seizing a machine-gun left behind by rebel troops, he turned it on the advancing loyalist column and fired until his ammunition was exhausted.

The loyalists took the stone-faced man, put him against a wall and the firing squad did its work.

That was the way Mata Hari died 19 years ago.

OMAR BAKER BACK Independence—Omar Baker, salesman for the Mountain State Power Co., located at Marshfield, spent the week-end here with his parents and other friends. Omar was formerly connected with the Craven Confectionery in this city and was recently transferred from Tillamook to Marshfield.

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