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"With or without offense to friends or foes I sketch your world exactly as it goes."

Back to the Old Bogeys

Having rambled all over the country saying one thing in the east and another in the west, denouncing in some places New Deal measures that as governor of Kansas he ardently championed and in others admitting their merit but condemning their administration, Governor Landon swings back at Los Angeles to a defense of a constitution which is not endangered and clamors for a return to "Americanism" which he sees threatened, presumably because the racketeers of privilege have been curbed without depriving any individual of constitutional liberty.

Governor Landon is never specific, he confines himself to generalities without committing himself to a definite program. At Des Moines he stated that "after four years in power, the administration is still without a settled, workable, national policy for agriculture." The answer is of course the prices the farmer gets for his produce compared with what he got when the president was inaugurated. And all the administrative farm policies originated in the national farm groups and received their approval. They increased the cash farm income from \$4,337 millions in 1932, to \$7,400 millions in 1936.

In his Columbus speech, Mr. Landon said "the present mess and muddle at Washington extends as much to conservation as it does to other matters under the New Deal. It is my purpose to straighten out that confusion. I will insist on the fullest cooperation with the states and will support and advance the work of the national park service in protecting the beauty of the great outdoors." Yet during his four years as governor he did nothing along this line, while President Roosevelt has doubled the area of national forests, carried on an extensive program of improvement, introduced soil erosion work and farm conservation, created bird and game preserves, and has done more for conservation than any president since Theodore Roosevelt.

At St. Paul, Governor Landon denounced the reciprocal trade treaties as "injurious to American citizens and offensive to American principles" and proposed a return to the old log-rolling methods of tariff making that contributed so largely to bringing on the depression by destroying foreign commerce, which the new pacts are gradually restoring, as increased exports and imports show.

At Milwaukee, Governor Landon described the Social Security act as a "fraud on the working man and a cruel hoax." Yet it was enacted by an almost unanimous vote by congress and is recognized as a legislative contribution of permanent value in establishing social justice.

In his California speeches, Governor Landon has gone back to Liberty League scare campaign, raising the old bogeys of destruction of Americanism, originating in the fact that the government has been taken over in behalf of all the people from the special pressure groups who were using it to further their own ends—which accounts for the trumped-up alarm about communism, regimentation, collectivism and scrapping of the constitution.

The republican nominee has gone through the campaign without presenting a constructive program or standing for anything except "turning the rascals out." Perhaps under the compromise republican platform, definite only in its hymn of hate, he feels justified, but that he has not measured up to presidential statesmanship—even his supporters admit. As old "Crack-Down" Hugh Johnson puts it:

But imagine Mr. Landon in defeat. What is he in the day of his ascendancy? An amiable synthesis. A creature of expediency. In the complete Pauline sense, "all things to all men."

In the east he is a budget-balancer and a penny-pincher. In the agricultural west he is Herod in spending from the public treasury more prodigally than anything the New Deal dreamed.

He swallowed George Peck's "pekenomics" whole without taking the trouble to have anybody check up on their benighted absurdity. His is a complete analogy to a vacant billboard owned by a great advertising company at an advantageous location on country road—ready and available to receive and publish the great patent panacea of any person who has the pelf and patronage to pay for it. What would such a man amount to in defeat? In the poetic words of that inspired satirist on Gertrude Stein and the neo-modernists in poetry:

"High heels in the ash-oon
Width of 'A'—width of 'A'."

A discarded domino—a set of false whiskers thrown in the garbage at the end of a revel—resting there among the grapefruit rinds and coffee grounds.

Constructive McNary

Contrasted with the rainbow-chasing, vote-baiting visions of his opponent, which could only result in greatly increased taxes for the people of Oregon and the nation as a whole, it is refreshing to find Senator Charles L. McNary adding to his already imposing record of constructive thought in the interests of his constituency by advocating extension of existing legislation whereby the federal government reimburses the counties and state of Oregon for tax monies lost on lands held by the government.

Addressing a conference of representatives of 16 Oregon O-C land grant counties at Roseburg yesterday Senator McNary pledged himself to strive for the enactment of federal legislation providing for payment by the government of tax-lieu money on all lands owned by the government.

What Senator McNary now proposes is but an extension of the principle involved in the plan under which the government for several years has been reimbursing the 16 Oregon counties for taxes lost on revested Oregon-California railroad grant lands out of the proceeds of the sale of timber from those lands.

It was chiefly through the efforts of Senator McNary that the O-C rebates were secured on the theory that the counties were being unjustly deprived of tax revenues on lands held in trust for present and future generations of the entire nation.

He now proposes that the federal government pay similar rebates in lieu of taxes on government owned lands, even where the land is acquired by purchase, extending the benefits now enjoyed by the O-C land grant counties to practically the entire state.

Life's Little Dramas



News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, Oct. 21.—There is a popular notion that President Roosevelt, if re-elected, will ease down and swing to the right. The absence of promises in his campaign speeches has encouraged that general belief. The president has suggested nothing new from the stump except a long range crop insurance farm program.

If you want a tip on this from the inside, read the Detroit speech over again. In it you will find significant hints as to "There are a thousand and one things still to be done. . . There are many problems not yet solved. . . It is not enough that we have ended the days of 1932. . . It is not enough that we have saved many homes and put thousands of people to work. . . The automobile industry and every other industry still need great improvements in their relationship to their employes. . . Certain steps looking toward that end (spreading of the work) have been taken, but they are not sufficient. . ."

Mr. Roosevelt did not say what would be sufficient. Nor did he mention any of the 1,001 things. The simple truth is he has the purpose, but not the program—that is, not yet.

Circumstances—Presidents, in their first terms, usually live for re-election. In their second terms, they live for history. At least, they are subject to these highly important considerations.

The few around Mr. Roosevelt who really seem to understand him know he has not been wholly immune to the usual requirement of the first four years, and do not believe he will be different from most presidents in their second terms. Consequently, they expect him to do anything except swing to the right.

The program to carry out his purpose, they say, will be subject primarily to circumstances. The biggest circumstance to be considered is congress. It will be more conservative and less amenable to White House discipline. (The last republican canvass is said to have indicated a republican gain of 71 to



Landon and Ickes Exchange Thrusts on Charges of Socialism

(Continued from page 1)

ness to get wind of it," Ickes said. "Mr. White unfolded a plan by which Kansas, as a state enterprise, would build a pipe line to the natural gas fields in southwestern Kansas and market that natural gas in competition with private industry. "It also developed later that Governor Landon did not propose to take the people of his state into his confidence until it was too late for

them to block his ambitious plan. . . The cost of Mr. Landon's little pipe dream would be \$35,000,000. "How does it happen," Ickes asked, "that the state socialist of 1935 is the republican candidate for president in 1936 on a platform of uncontrolled private initiative? Is it possible that the governor of Kansas was willing to tear his principles from the shallow soil in which they were rooted because of the lure of the greatest office in the world?"

Landon, in a statement issued in Los Angeles, said the gas negotiations were undertaken in a successful fight to obtain lower gas rates. He said he favored "public ownership as a gun behind the door" in adjusting rates.

The reason he asked Ickes to keep the negotiations secret, he said, was that if they had been made public "the private gas interests would have pre-empted all the available gas reserves and we would have been out of luck. "But we were finally able to obtain the lower rates, with a large saving to the gas consumers of Kansas, without resorting to the last weapon that should be resorted to—public ownership," he added.

Continuation of— Spaulding

—From Page 1

Bush of Salem. Default on debt payments is said to have resulted from a succession of small losses from 1934 to 1929 culminating in a heavy loss in 1930. Large expenditures on renewals and additions to the plant and investments in the Spaulding Pulp & Paper company. Impairment of the logging company's finances left it in no position to withstand the ensuing depression. Another cause was purchase of outside timber instead of using the company's own supply, forced on it to a large extent, says a prospectus of the situation, because of prohibitive high rates for log shipments. These rates have been in litigation with court orders favorable to the company's contentions.

The plan of reorganization includes a loan of \$330,000 from the RFC for payment of taxes, rehabilitation of camps, plants and equipment, payment of current indebtedness and the balance for operating expenses.

All indebtedness shall be subordinate to the RFC loan. Under the amended plan in event the debtor is forced into voluntary liquidation, the loan will be paid first, the bondholders receive \$100,000 as a preference. Unsecured creditors receive a payment of 45% in cash when the plan becomes effective, the balance payable over a period of two years in installments.

Twenty days are given from the date of the order approving the amended plan for assenting creditors and stockholders who filed acceptances to the original plan to withdraw their acceptances. Those who have not withdrawn such acceptances prior to November 9, shall be deemed to have accepted the plan.

Bridge Club Guest

Stayton—Mrs. Earl Yoeman and Mrs. Ernest Regimbal were additional guests when Mrs. Ernest Dozier entertained members of her bridge club. High score was held by Mrs. Martin Gehlen and low, Mrs. Ernest Regimbal. Club members include Mrs. Vincent Mertz, Mrs. Eleanor Stewart, Mrs. A. M. Dozier, Mrs. Gilbert Wourms, Mrs. Ralph Scramton, Mrs. Henry Geacher, Mrs. Martin Gehlen and the hostess, Mrs. Ernest Dozier.

Turner—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kendall of the Cottage Court motored to Portland Friday returning home Sunday. They visited with Mrs. Kendall's sister, also other relatives and friends at Oregon City and Oswego lake. Mrs. Kendall is instructor of the Turner Arts and Crafts club.

SHOP BUILDING FOR NEW SENIOR HIGH

A shop building, 99 feet long, 89 feet wide and two stories high will probably be built adjacent to the new senior high school at 14th and D streets, according to action taken by the school directors. The structure was made possible when an additional PWA grant was allowed some time ago. The new building will be of concrete construction and will house the agricultural shop and classroom, auto and machine shops, storage and wash rooms on the first floor. The second floor will be devoted to three classrooms, mechanical drawing, woodworking and finishing shops.

Plans for the new building have been submitted to Hoffman and company for estimates of cost. This concern has the contract for the high school.

Razing of the wooden Lincoln building on South High is scheduled for early next week as a WPA project. Material which is found suitable will be salvaged and used in connection with playground restrooms.

RICHARDS WATCHES BALLOT Lyons—Mr. Richards of Albany was the speaker at the Lyons Townsend club. He stressed especially to watch closely the ballot if the Townsend plan is to win.

84 house seats, which is probably too high by 25 per cent or more, but nevertheless, an indication.) Another circumstance is the supreme court. The size of his majority, if any, also may determine, to some extent, how he chooses to move.

One thing is clear. He is setting through the campaign without heavy promises and would have complete freedom of determination.

Enthusiasm—Certain presidential advisers were dismayed that the president chose to say so much at Detroit. Some of those phrases were not in the original drafts of the speech which he took with him on

the train. They say the enthusiastic crowds he met along the way imparted some of their enthusiasm to him and he wrote in a few extra paragraphs under the excitement of the campaign traveling.

Animus—Some of these current stories about changes to be expected in the cabinet, if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, come from a lofty authority; in fact, no lower than national Democratic Chairman Farley. He told some of his friends, off the record, who would probably be dropped from the cabinet, and he mentioned at least three names. All it really means is that this is

what Mr. Farley would like to do. He would have done it long ago if he had been running the cabinet. But it really does not mean the changes will be made.

Wrecking Started

Aumville—What was one of Aumville's big business places known as Hien's store and hall to being wrecked. Before the automobile and paved road this was a general merchandise, ready-to-wear, grocery and produce store. The hall was used for clubs and amusements.

Stayton—Harry Humphreys is on a business trip to Boise, Idaho.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

ELECTRIC BUILDING

PORTLAND, OREGON
October 21, 1936.

FRANKLIN T. GRIFFITH
PRESIDENT

To the Voters of Marion County:

Neither the State nor Marion County can go into the business of distributing electric energy without raising large sums for capital investment. To supply transmission lines, distribution lines, transforming equipment and standby service will require the investment of millions of dollars. This will be true whether the existing lines and equipment of private companies are acquired or new lines and equipment are constructed and purchased.

The proposed state measure and the district act provide for the issuance of State and District bonds to enable the State or the District to make such capital investment. There is no other certain means by which the initial capital could be raised to enable the State or District to make these initial investments.

It is urged that revenue certificates secured by the revenues of operation may be sold to raise money for initial plant investment; but, in an experiment of this kind, it is extremely doubtful if any market can be found for the sale of revenue certificates which are only secured by the revenue from a prospective plant which has no record of operation and which will be subject to the waste of political control and management.

The State measure provides that general obligations of the State for such purposes may be issued upon a vote of the people to the extent of 2% of the assessed valuation of the State, or in the amount of \$18,000,000.00. The District Act provides that Marion County, as a People's Utility District, may issue, upon a vote of the people, general obligation bonds for said purposes to the extent of 10% of the assessed valuation of the District. In other words, the passage of the two pending measures would subject every piece of property in Marion County to a possible mortgage of 12% of the assessed valuation thereof.

The irrigation districts and the port districts of Oregon are good examples of the honest enthusiasm of the promoters of those municipalities. Today we find that many of the irrigation districts are bankrupt, with bonds defaulted, and both port and irrigation districts are saddled with an indebtedness for the interest and principal of said bonds which can only be paid by direct taxation of the residents of these districts.

Unless we put the brakes on this bond and tax orgy, the answer will be found in the bankruptcy of our municipal communities.

In my letter next week I will discuss municipal ownership.

(Paid Adv.)

Very truly yours,

Franklin T. Griffith
President