

Campaign Hits Oratorical High During Week

(By the Associated Press)

The history-making 1940 campaign hit the "big push" stage today, with both major parties ready for a concentrated drive that will carry through the last two pre-election weeks and up to the even of voting today.

On the democratic side, President Roosevelt prepared to deliver Wednesday, the first of five addresses intended, so his own announcement said, to "correct deliberate falsification of fact" by campaign foes and to "give the true facts to the public."

On the republican side, Wendell L. Willkie embarked on another closely filled itinerary of many speeches and much mileage. The republican presidential nominee's schedule will take him from Wisconsin, where he makes a major address tonight at Milwaukee, eastward through Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania to New York.

To back up the personal campaigning of its standard bearer, each party marshaled a supporting array of notables.

Former President Hoover is scheduled to urge Willkie's cause in a Thursday night speech at Columbus, Ohio. Frank Lowden, former governor of Illinois, is on the program for a broadcast address (NBC) on Friday night. Numerous other party prominent also are down for talks.

In the democratic camp, Henry A. Wallace, vice-presidential nominee, has the most active week with a schedule which will take him into Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and adjacent territory. William C. Bullitt, ambassador to France, speaks in Chicago tonight and Attorney General Jackson is listed for a radio address (NBC) Wednesday.



"Bomb Berlin" Says London Poster—A London building, its own bomb scars covered by paulins, gravely flaunts a poster urging a "Bomb Berlin" reprisal policy. British censor-approved caption says this sign, which is in the Strand, is one of the many privately erected in a gesture of defiance against Nazi air raids on the British capital. — Associated Press Photo.

How Uncle Sam Will Train His Army

(Editor's Note: The Capital Journal presents the first of a series of six consecutive daily articles on how the new army of the United States will be trained and on other important phases of the defense of this country. The stories are written by W. B. Ragsdale, a reporter of many years experience in Washington, for the Associated Press Special News Service. Tomorrow's article tells how billions are being spent on tools and plants to make arms for the two million men.)

Washington, Oct. 21. (AP)—Nothing has happened in Europe yet to change the conviction of the war department that "hard, well trained, efficient marching infantry supported by all other arms, clinch the decision of the modern battlefield."

That, boiled down to its essence, would necessarily mean that the war department still regards the tough, long-winded, hard-fighting infantry as the good right arm of its fighting forces.

It doesn't matter how the infantry goes from here to there. It may cross a county, state or country by train, airplane or truck. But after it gets to the scene of action, it stands up on its own two feet and fights with rifle and bayonet.

As General George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, described it, the infantry is a "hard bitten service where the men have to slough through the mud and do not get much publicity; they do not photograph well." But they are the men upon whom rest the winning or losing of battles.

Consequently, the training program is working toward the development of 45 infantry-artillery divisions. This will provide almost four infantrymen for every one motorized or in the cavalry. There will be ten armored and two cavalry divisions. And, of course, there will be the air force.

Most Go to Infantry

But it is to the infantry that most of the men inducted into the service through the selective draft will go at the outset. Some of those especially adapted by aptitude or special training will filter through into other branches of the service. But by and large, the infantry will claim most of the recruits.

The tank corps, cavalry, air corps and most of the more modern military creations that have evolved from the war in Europe are agencies that must be operated by the professional soldier. It takes years of training to perform the tasks any of these divisions are called upon to do.

The man going into the army under compulsion for one year of service can hardly be assigned to training in the handling of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns. He cannot be trained for the newly created parachute units. He cannot learn to pilot an airplane, handle navigation instruments or use a bomb sight.

It costs \$500 to give a man his primary training as a pilot, plus another \$1,075 for secondary training. After that he is just ready to enter an army flying school. And

\$360,670 Jump In County's Tax Valuation

Marion county's assessed valuation, exclusive of public utilities which are assessed by the state tax commission, aggregates \$35,092,770, or an increase of \$360,670, according to an announcement by County Assessor Shelton. The statement shows land taxes down slightly while improvements on lands showed a substantial gain.

Land acreage classification is \$14,928,330 or a decrease of \$61,350 and town and city lots assessed at \$4,737,460, or a decrease of \$2270. Improvements on deeded or patented lands are placed at \$110,430 or an increase of \$110,430 and on town lots at \$8,182,050 or an increase of \$234,430.

Engines, manufacturing machinery and equipment are assessed at \$1,002,515, a decrease of \$46,470; logging roads and equipment from \$6500 to \$3060, and lands not deeded or patented dropped from \$13,250 to \$12,500. However, merchandise and stock in trade are valued at \$1,332,800, an increase of \$85,280.

Farming implements increased from \$278,000 to \$328,915, due largely to tractor farming, while valuation of horses and mules shows a decrease from \$129,040 to \$110,780. Hotel and office furniture showed an increase from \$309,045 to \$322,145. Veterans exemptions are listed at \$208,590 as compared to \$201,370 for the previous year.

Classifications of livestock showing first, number of animals, second, valuation and third, the change from last year, are listed as follows:

Horses and mules 2809, \$110,780, down \$18,260, \$39.44; cattle 13,004, \$333,375, down \$5125, \$25.64; sheep and goats 19,790, \$45,605, up \$1765, \$2.30; swine 3026, \$25,330, down \$5040, \$8.45; poultry 38,903, \$13,075, up \$1015, 34 cents; dogs, foxes and mink 1783, \$11,600, up \$1590, \$6.55.

Censorship Makes War Coverage Hard

(By John Evans, Associated Press Chief of Foreign Service)

Paris, once the news cross-roads of Europe, is today the most isolated spot on the continent. News comes from German-occupied France as it does from every spot in the world, but usually it takes five days for a dispatch to come to the United States from the old French capital as compared with five minutes before the war. Couriers must carry news from Paris to Berlin by train, plane or auto.

Knowledge of what happens in various countries comes to Associated Press newspapers almost as freely as ever, but war brought changes in gathering news and especially in transmitting it.

Censorship of some sort exists in nearly all European countries. In England it is thorough and often severe. In France it is light. In Germany and Italy there is a censorship of responsibility which means that a correspondent is free to send anything he wishes, telephoning it out of the country, but he is answerable to the government for any breach of impartiality or violation of military secrecy. News from Italy is limited in quantity because officials refrain from discussion of many things. Correspondents in Germany may discuss almost anything with anyone. Some newspapers whose dispatches were considered hostile by Germany have been asked to leave the country.

All Facts Not Given

Much interesting news comes by trans-Atlantic air mail from all countries except England. This correspondence usually deals with living conditions, reconstruction of devastated areas and such matters which require considerable research and frequently some travel. There is more of that serious kind of reporting than for many years.

Censorship blacks out some facts, but not enough to prevent newspaper readers from knowing the essential truth. Military movements are obscured, but the public generally

learns of them almost as soon as do opposing armies.

The work of Associated Press reporters in gathering news in the war zones is difficult and often extremely hazardous. AP reporters in London wear "tin hats" much of the time. The AP London office was damaged recently by a bomb that fell just outside. There were no casualties.

Dislocation of normal facilities and the nature of events more than ever require reporters to get their news by going to the scene. That is because there is so much less of routine reporting of political, industrial and personal news. War is the theme today. Much of the war news is reporters' descriptions of what they see.

A constant problem of every foreign correspondent is how to send his dispatches quickly. In peacetime the job has to reduce transmission time by minutes. Sometimes now, the task is to get out the news in hours or even days.

News Speed Tested

Alternate routes were tested with duplicate dispatches to determine comparative speeds. From some points, telephone, wireless or cable route proved faster than another. Duplicate messages were sent directly to New York and through some other bureau. Amsterdam, Bern and Copenhagen in neutral Holland, Switzerland and Denmark quickly proved to be good centralizing and relay points. Staffs at those points were reinforced.

When the Germans took Holland and Denmark they caused Amsterdam and Copenhagen to be abandoned as relays because free communication with other countries no longer was allowed.

For six months Bern has been a forwarding office for much of the

Associated Press news from the Balkan area, Berlin and Rome. In the early days of the Vichy French government, most of the news from there was telephoned to Bern or sent there by courier. Now the Vichy wireless sends dispatches direct to New York.

Stockholm in nervous Sweden remains a center for Scandinavian and Baltic news. To it go the scanty reports from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania now absorbed by Soviet Russia.

Foreign news gathering organizations such as Reuters in the British Empire, Havas in unoccupied France, DNB (Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro) in Germany, Stefani in Italy and others function, but their news naturally deals largely with war from the national point of view. There is missing much of the detailed report of industry, political friction and human activity that formerly pictured nations.

Honest as many of the foreign organizations' reports may be they show a patriotic self restraint that makes some of their accounts of other than war conditions rather thin. These foreign organizations still are useful as they always have been in distributing government announcements, texts of important documents and speeches and such matter.

The Associated Press and other United States organizations and

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Band Parents Elect Johnson

A meeting was held by the Salem Junior band parents association Friday evening and the following officers were elected: Arthur Johnson, commander of the American Legion for 1940, president, replacing C. L. Jones; William Wilson, vice-president, advanced from treasurer; Mrs. Nina Baggett, secretary, replacing Mrs. Lottie Apple who has held the office for three years; Carl Allport, treasurer to replace William Wilson.

The executive board will consist of Art Johnson, Mrs. Nina Baggett, Elmer Klein, William Wilson and Penimore Baggett. The auditing committee was held over for the coming year.

The uniform committee will be Arthur Peters, chairman, Thomas Faught and Harry Esch. C. L. Jones was appointed as publicity manager and a transportation and business manager will be announced later by the president.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Turner will be chairman of the November business meeting, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw. The place of the next meeting will be announced later by the president.

It was voted to purchase a large horn to be rented to a student and the rental to be put into a sinking fund to purchase other horns as needed.

Both the first and second bands will play for the American Legion on Armistice day. Mrs. Kunze of Keizer won the prize given to the captain bringing the most parents to the meeting.

French Catalonia Has Serious Floods

Vichy, France, Oct. 21. (AP)—More than 100 persons were reported dead or missing today and officials estimated damage of a billion francs as a result of torrential rains and floods which forced thousands to flee their homes in French Catalonia.

(The franc no longer is quoted but before the German occupation of Paris it ranged from 1.73 cents to 1.26 cents this year.)

Details of the week-end disaster became known in Vichy only today as telephonic communication with Perpignan, capital of the stricken region, was restored. Perpignan itself had been evacuated when the swollen river Tet inundated the lower parts of the city.

Prefectural authorities there estimated a hundred dead or missing in Pyrenees-Orientales department alone.

(In Spanish Catalonia, 182 persons have been officially reported missing or dead as a result of floods. Heavy rains continued to hamper the rescue work there.)

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ANTI-CHRIST

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Is Hitler Digging the road over which he will ride?
Is Mussolini the fore-runner?
Will he be Jew or Gentile?
How will he affect America?

in the

ARMORY

by

Claude Cooper

SOUTH AFRICA'S YOUTH REVIVALIST

YOU ARE ADVISED TO

COME EARLY

AS ARMOY WAS CROWDED EARLY LAST NIGHT

Know the TRUTH about PUD Rates

SEE HOW MUCH LESS PGE CHARGES FOR BONNEVILLE POWER THAN PUDs CHARGE

The PUD promoters talk glibly about "lower electric rates" in an attempt to put over their scheme. What are the facts? We show in the table below the rates of two PUDs now distributing Bonneville power at Bonneville rates—the only PUDs hooked up to Bonneville Dam and offering rates approved by the Bonneville Administrator. Alongside these PUD rates, we show the amounts PGE residential customers pay for electricity. See how much MORE

PUDs charge for Bonneville power than PGE. AND—these PUDs are richly subsidized by the taxpayers . . . while PGE brings you Bonneville power at low rates, WITHOUT A SINGLE PENNY OF TAX SUBSIDY.

Don't Be Put Behind the PUD 8-Ball

- 1 Creation of a New Tax-Levying Body.
- 2 \$79,380 New Taxes Every Year for Five Years.
- 3 Unlimited Amounts of "Revenue" Bonds.
- 4 \$3,969,041 of General Obligation Bonds; Liens on Your Home
- 5 PUD Bondholders Could Force Up Your Rates.
- 6 Loss of \$123,163 Taxes Now Paid by Power Companies.
- 7 Mismanagement by PUD Promoters.
- 8 The Biggest Risk of all: Higher Electric Rates.

—See table at left

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CHECK YOUR RATE

KILOWATT HOURS USED MONTHLY	Below are rates of the only two PUDs which sell Bonneville power, at rates approved by the Bonneville Administrator. These PUDs are tax subsidized.		Below are present rates of Portland General Electric Co. PGE gives LOW rates WITHOUT tax subsidy.
	PACIFIC PUD No. 2 (Standard)	SKAMANIA PUD No. 1 (Standard)	PGE Rates (Standard)
Minimum Bill:	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$ 1.85
20 Kw-h	1.00	1.00	1.85
30 Kw-h	1.35	1.35	1.05
40 Kw-h	1.80	1.80	1.40
50 Kw-h	2.35	2.35	1.75
60 Kw-h	2.50	2.45	2.00
70 Kw-h	2.75	2.65	2.25
80 Kw-h	3.00	2.85	2.50
90 Kw-h	3.25	3.05	2.75
100 Kw-h	3.50	3.25	3.00

NOTE: 47% of the above rates for PGE are 10¢ per kWh, per month.

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