

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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"DON'T KID YOURSELF"

Below is reprinted an editorial which appeared first in the Union Labor News of Indianapolis, Ind. What it says is so very true that everyone—the farmer, the business man, the working man, the professional man—should read and ponder what this insidious communistic propaganda will do to the United States, unless it is driven back to the Russia where it belongs:

Don't kid yourself, brother, for regardless of who is elected President of these United States on November 3, next, you are going to have to work to get along in this man's world.

And don't kid yourself, in order to work you are going to have to have a job—if you expect to have a regular pay envelope at the end of the week or month.

And in order to have a regular job it will be necessary for government, business, industry and labor to pull together as never before. That much is certain.

For don't kid yourself, brother, whatever the government hands out will be just that, a handout, and sooner or later you or your children or your children's children will have to pay it back in one way or another, no matter what might be said about "soaking the rich" . . . that is a lead-pipe cinch, to use the vernacular of the street.

From the beginning of time man has had to work for a living. There is no such thing as getting something for nothing. The world does not owe any man a living, but . . .

The world does owe every man the right to work for a living. The opportunity to work must again be restored to the American people. It is the opportunity that is most needed now.

It is the business of the government to help and not hinder private enterprise. It is the business of industry to initiate a forward movement and it is the business of labor to co-operate to the utmost. Government meddling in private business will never bring the desired results.

Despite the huge expenditures of government money, millions of persons are still unemployed. That is an unfortunate situation, yet the present administration deserves much credit for its efforts to reduce unemployment.

But, when the millions of men and women now on relief or WPA are taken off these jobs, what then? . . . What then, indeed!

Agitators are busy trying to array class against class in our country. For don't kid yourself, brother, the Communists are not sleeping. These self-seekers are using every means at their command to bring about a bureaucracy of Communism in this country. With it all, it is our firm conviction, however, that the average American will stand always as a bulwark against these insidious attacks upon our government and the Constitution!

He knows that the Red doctrine of hate is a false doctrine.

For, don't kid yourself, the American system of government is still the most effective for the benefit of all the people yet to be devised anywhere in the civilized world.

The honest working people will continue in their loyalty and allegiance to this form of government which our forebears fought so valiantly to establish and preserve.

Net neither Labor nor Capital feel smug; let neither feel secure from the "inside attacks" being made upon them.

The Communist threat is aimed at both. Don't kid yourself about that!

WORKMEN RECEIVE 97 %

According to surveys just completed, one by a government agency and the other by a private organization, the working men and women of the United States receive 97 cents out of each dollar paid for salaries and wages. The remaining three cents per dollar go to the executive management.

In 1934, when employees in this country other than government employees earned a total of 26 billion dollars, the wage earners and lower salaried white collar workers received approximately \$25,220,000,000.

In that same year the major executives received a total remuneration of \$780,000,000.

In 1935 the wage earners and salaried workers saw \$2,425,000,000 added to their aggregate yearly earnings while the executive managers found \$75,000,000 added to theirs, thus maintaining the 97 to 3 average.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS (Oregon Voter)

Paying old-age pensions of about twice the size, to two-thirds more pensioners, the cost of old-age assistance in Oregon bids fair to be more than \$3,000,000 in 1937 under the federal and state social security acts, as compared with \$1,000,000 in 1935 under the original Oregon old-age pension act. The reason the pensions are twice the size is that the newer Oregon act, under which federal matching is received, sets up higher living standards than were set up in the original act. A further revision of the Oregon act, setting up standards only as required in the federal law, is on the ballot under referendum, to be voted upon Nov. 1. The standards set up in that amendment would cost the public materially less per pensioner than those under which grants now are made.

While the federal government will pay \$1,500,000 of the expected \$3,000,000 1937 cost, the state \$750,000 and the county \$750,000, the entire sum comes out of taxpayers. The cost to the counties is somewhat less than it was under the old law, when the counties paid the entire \$1,000,000, but the combined cost to state and county is 50 per cent, while the cost to federal, state and county taxpayers is three times as great.

Another million or two or three may be added to the 1937 costs if the bars are taken down so that pensioners would be free to dissipate their property. Under existing practice, applicants for old-age pension are required to assign their property to the county as a condition of retaining it for their own use while receiving the pension. Thus, an aged individual would retain his homestead, his bonds and stocks, his cow, his implements and all other valuable real estate or personal property, but he would not be permitted to give away or place them beyond the reach of the county for reimbursement for pension paid. There would be no hardship on the pensioner. The surviving spouse also would be permitted to retain the property for use. The county would not come into possession until both the pensioner and the surviving spouse, who also might be a pensioner, had passed away.

Agitation to remove this requirement springs, as a rule, from lack of information as to how it works in practice. There is no foundation for the oft-repeated statement that an applicant for an old-age pension must sell his homestead, his cow and his Peeco stock as a condition of becoming eligible for a pension. Likewise there is no foundation for the story that the surviving spouse is evicted from the homestead after the pensioner dies. The applicant is permitted to retain his property if he will sign the customary general assignment, and the surviving spouse likewise continues in its use and possession. The only requirement is that the property shall not be given away or sold so that it and its proceeds are placed beyond the reach of the county to enforce its lien against the estate.

In July, there were about 10,300 on the old-age assistance roll in Oregon. This is about one-fourth of the population of 70-or-over, which was 39,133 in the 1930 census. It is expected that, if the property assignment is not waived, the roll will be about 12,000 in 1937 and that by 1938 it will be about one-third of those who are of eligible age. If the property assignment is waived, it is believed that fully half, or 20,000, would be on the pension roll by 1938.

More New Drivers This Year

An unusual factor in increased business in the secretary of state's office is the licensing of 67 per cent more original operators this year than last. In 1935, 8,271 drivers applied for their first licenses, while in the six-month period this year 13,822 operators were listed as new applicants.

"While some of this increase is due to the additional number of cars operating in Oregon," states Earl Snell, secretary of state, "some also is an indication of a more complete observance of the requirements of the drivers' examination law."

Pipes in Church

One of the little-known sights of London is a briar pipe factory which was once a chapel of the "Strictly Particular Baptists." The machines are set in parquet flooring, and to gain entrance you must knock on an unmistakable church door. Briar roots are kept in the church vaults, and the old oak benches and stone arches are plain to see.

Ask for Cow Bell Dairy cream and milk, the only milk and cream made safe by pasteurization.



The state capitol reconstruction commission is going to use Oregon stone and wood in the new statehouse if at all possible.

Basic bid for the building will be for complete facing with Oregon granite, according to J. A. McLean, Eugene, chairman of the commission. Alternate bids will call for granite bases with marble or light-colored eastern stone for the superstructure. Bids will be sought immediately and opened Sept. 2 for preliminary construction work on the capitol, McLean said. First work will comprise clearing the site, fencing the building zone, excavation of the basement, and erection of field houses for the supervising architects and PWA engineers. Contracts for actual construction of the building will be drawn in November, and work should be started in December.

Oregon woods will be used to finish the interior of the capitol. Black walnut will be specified for doors, casings and wood-work, especially in the chambers of the house of representatives and the senate. Myrtle, maple, fir and other softwoods will also be used.

Only catch to their use will be that Oregon stones be quarried in time and at a cost which can be competitive with materials from other parts of the country.

Every county in the state got \$478.48 for its fair when the state racing commission turned over \$17,115.28 to Secretary of State Snell for distribution. The sum was per cent of the commission's receipts from dog and horse racing. The state fair and Pacific International livestock exposition in Portland each received \$21,875.75; the Pendleton Round-Up and the Eastern Oregon livestock show in Union each was sent a check for \$3445; and the Northwest Turkey Show in Oakland, Douglas county, gets \$1033.50.

Governor Martin might turn cupid for a man in west Los Angeles, Calif. The executive received this letter recently:

"No doubt you are called upon for many things so I am going to ask you to help me with my problem. I have been a resident of your state for some time in the past and that is why I am asking for your assistance. I do not seem to have much luck in finding the right sort of woman that would make a good mate. Either they like their liquor too well and carouse or they want a lot of swell clothes and chase to dances and their houses in disorder. I am looking for a girl that is free, white and over 21, not over 130 pounds, with a sweet disposition, affectionate, a good cook and will stick with you at all times and does not care to be dancing and drinking all the time.

"I am 40 years old, not bad to look at, do not drink, do not dance, but I do love the great outdoors. I have been a steady worker ever since I was 14 years old, so I am not a loafer looking for a meal ticket. I am just a workingman, but due to the depression have no large bank account but am willing to work at all times. Thought possibly you might know of such a girl for me."

The state unemployment compensation commission will probably collect \$1,500,000 in payroll taxes in its first year, D. A. Bulmore, administrator, said. The commission was just organized this year. Nearly 145,000 employees are under the provisions of the jobless insurance law, and approximately 4800 employers have registered. Bulmore said he expected 200,000 workers to be benefited by the law before long.

Governor Martin's 40 years in the army stood him in good stead when prisoners in the state penitentiary rebelled recently. An advocate of preparedness, the governor had virtual "war plans" ready for use at the prison. The dispatch with which state police mobilized and penitentiary guards went to their posts was the result of many conferences between the governor, Marden James Lewis and Supt. Charles P. Pray of the state troopers.

The riot brought into the open again the oft-debated question of establishing a reformatory for first-offenders to segregate youthful penitentiary inmates from hardened criminals. Paul Foreman, state planning board research expert and sociologist, advised the board of control that construction of such a separate institution would be nothing more than "a raid on the public treasury." Establishment for an intermediate penitentiary, which has been considered a problem for the next legislature, would be unwise, Foreman believes, "considering present facilities and the organization of Oregon's institutions."

Foreman said the separate institu-

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tion would mean unwarranted costs for buildings and maintenance. Employment of more convicts on the prison farm would help solve the problem of overcrowding in the penitentiary, it was suggested. Prisoners cannot always be segregated merely according to age, state officials were told, "because anyone who has had any experience with penal or reformatory institutions knows that a lad of 19 may be a more serious criminal than a man of 35."

The governor has already taken steps to prevent further trouble at the penitentiary. "Now that conditions at the penitentiary are thoroughly under control," Martin said last week, "measures will be taken at once to prevent a recurrence of such a riot. The leaders will be summarily dealt with." This was taken to mean habitual criminal charges might be filed against some of the ringleaders of the revolt.

The tourist business this year is the best in history. More than 1000 out-of-state automobiles come into Oregon every day, Secretary of State Snell's registration records show. July was the biggest tourist month Oregon has ever known, with 30,645 non-residents registrations of motor vehicles. The previous all-time high month was July, 1929, when 23,003 was reached. More than 130,000 cars from other states and countries will have traveled Oregon's highways by the end of the year, Snell predicted. Previous records have been 103,008 in 1929 and 100,303 last year.

The state highway commission applied to the federal public works administration for approval of a \$1,000,000 secondary highway construction program on which the government would grant \$450,000. If the project is approved, construction contracts on secondary roads will be let for the first time since the depression.

Bert C. Hoover, of Salem, witnessed two deeds in 1891. The documents were found by State Treasurer Hoffman in settling the estate of an Oregon pioneer. The witness is now Herbert C. Hoover, only living ex-president of the United States.

For the first time in recent years, the state land board is in the market to make new loans. Clerk L. D. Griffith said the board had a \$105,000 surplus on hand. A plan to trade Eastern Oregon range land with the federal government under provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act is also un-

der consideration. The state has 700,000 acres of original school land in Harney, Lake and Malheur counties to sell to stockmen, but figures it can get better prices by trading with the government to get the land in large blocks.

Old Fort Dalles Frolic

The twelfth annual Old Fort Dalles Frolics, staged in the early fall of each year by The Dalles Post of the American Legion with the aim of impressing on the modern generation of Oregon the historic background of old Wasco county, which was once the nation's largest and which included this county, will be held in that city this year September 3, 4 and 5.

The Frolics this year has taken on a tone that is prophetic, for features will include an emphasis of the recent completion of a \$250,000 port project, ready to greet ocean-going vessels when Bonneville dam is completed and the channel of the Columbia is dredged from Vancouver, Washington, to the dam. The Frolics pageant is a picture of the past, but, too, it bases on that history a prophecy of a new awakening in the Inland Empire as a result of attainment of the dreams of Columbia river development.

New arrivals of Prints Dresses at Excel Dress Shop being received daily. The prints are attractive and prices very reasonable.

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Pure Arabian stallion, Rifnos, doing "Spanish March," one of several unusual feats under saddle which he will show at the Diamond Jubilee Oregon state fair in Salem, September 7 to 13. He is one of 12 Arabians from the W. K. Kellogg Institute, Pomona, Calif., that will be seen at the fair.