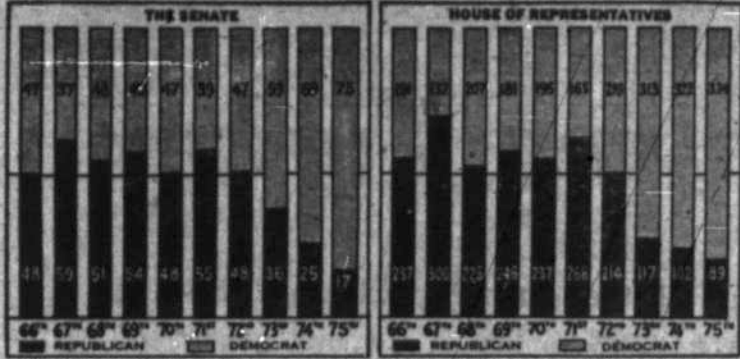


Party Line-Ups in 10 Congresses



This chart shows how Republicans and Democrats will share seats in both houses of seventy-fifth congress, as compared with nine preceding congresses.

Election Sets a New Record With 43,000,000 Votes Cast

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, elected to a second term by a greater plurality than any candidate has ever enjoyed in the past, finds himself now with perhaps more power than has ever before been trusted to any man in the world. He polled some 25,500,000 popular votes, to set a new all-time record. Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, his Republican opponent, was a bit shy of 16,000,000, while William Lemke, the Union party candidate, polled about three-fourths of a million.

These results were based upon 107,300 districts reported out of the 122,722 in the United States. It was estimated that the total vote, with all districts reported, would approximate 43,000,000 also a new all-time record.

The American people, providing the incumbent Democratic candidate with 523 votes in the electoral college to 8 for Governor Landon, also voiced their approval of the New Deal by materially increasing

the Democratic majority in both houses of congress.

The senate in the Seventy-fifth congress will find the Democrats with 75 of the 96 seats, outnumbering the opposition more than 4 to 1. The house of representatives, where the Republicans had hoped to recover as much as 125 seats, will see the Democrats even stronger than before, holding 334 seats against 89 for the G. O. P.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY STATES

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt swept to re-election on the crest of the largest wave of votes, both popular and electoral, ever cast for a Presidential candidate, it was apparent with 105,251 districts reported out of a total of 122,722 in the United States. The table below shows the number of districts reporting in each state, the popular vote, the electoral vote and the winner's plurality in each state. Pluralities are estimated, since in most cases complete returns will not be available for some time:

Table with columns: STATE, Dist., Popular Vote, Plurality in Dist., Elect. Vote. Lists data for all 48 states and totals.

The Sentinel

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THOSE "NO" VOTES RESULT OF CONFUSION

Those who, like ourselves, recommended "No" votes on measures, will make a mistake if they plume themselves on having won a great victory. This wholesale defeat was not due to campaigning against measures. It was an avalanche of protest against misuse of the initiative. Confusion caused by the ballot titles of three measures contributed to the loosening of the avalanche.

As contributing to confusion, the top measure on the ballot had a ballot title that was accurate but which failed nevertheless to indicate the main effect of the measure as disorganizing financial support of the existing old-age pensions. Those who relied upon reading the title in the polling booth must have felt their self-confidence ooze in approaching other measures, they felt irritated at being expected to pass judgment on issues so involved; this irritation increased as the titles of the advertising bill and the school tax bill were studied, the puzzle as to the effect of the military training bill probably added to the resentment, and by the time the clear-titled Grange bills were reached they were marked with savage negation.



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One of the most unexplainable results of the election was the big vote polled by the old age pension amendment which came within 5500 votes of carrying and which, had it been approved, would have completely disrupted the state's old age pension set-up, drying up the state and county old age pension funds and leaving nothing with which to match federal aid to the aged.

The personnel of the next legislature determined, the race is now on full tilt for the gavel-wielding jobs in the house and senate. For the second time in half a century—the other instance being in 1935—the democrats will control the House organization with 38 members in that body with the possibility of one more dependent upon the outcome of the race in Umatilla county where C. A. Moll, democrat, is still trailing Carl Engdahl, republican, by a mere handful of votes.

The senate remains republican, 18 to 12, but with several of the majority members decidedly independent in their voting, anything might happen in the line-up on organization. Frank Franciscovich, of Clatsop county, has been an active candidate for the senate presidency ever since the 1935 session and is known to have lined up considerable support for the job.

However there is a possibility that several of the republican members may refuse to support Franciscovich, in which event the majority members may turn to Robert M. Duncan, of Harney county, who is in a receptive mood but not actively campaigning for the honor. On the democratic side of the senate two possible candidates for the presidency are being mentioned—W. H. Strayer, of Baker county, and Walter E. Pearson, of Multnomah county. Strayer, veteran member of the senate, has always been popular with his colleagues and could possibly win the honor if he goes out for it. Pearson has announced that he will seek the presidency if Strayer does not.

In the house there is a great show of activity on the part of aspirants for the speakership, the list including Bull, of Union, floor leader in the 1935 session; Hyde, of Lane; Boivin, of Klamath; Hesch, of Deschutes; Barnes and Alber, of Multnomah. Of these Boivin or Hyde can be expected to receive the support of the state administration as well as the votes of the conservative republicans in the house in the event of a showdown between either of these two and one of the other and more radical members of that body.

Several veterans of past sessions will be absent from the forthcoming session. In the senate, Corbett, Lee, and Bynon, of Multnomah; Wallace, of Deschutes, and Fisher, of Douglas, all went down to defeat. Chinnock, of Josephine, Aitken, of Washington, Hazlett, of Hood River, Hess, of Union, and Zimmerman, of Yamhill, did not stand for re-election. Most serious loss to the house will be the loss of Hill, of Lane, Snider, of Lake, and Wells, of Multnomah, all of whom went down to defeat in the democratic landslide.

A prediction in this column last week to the effect that property owners in Oregon could expect a material reduction in the state levy for 1937 has since been confirmed in a statement by Governor Martin, announcing the complete elimination of the property levy for state purposes within the constitutional six per cent limit. At the same time the governor announced that the state would end the current year with a surplus in its general fund, the deficit which fastened itself on this fund back in 1925 having been finally paid.

Pointing out that of the \$43,000,000 tax levy against Oregon property owners for next year only \$1,250,000 could be charged to the state, the governor declared that "we must put our local affairs in order as well as our state affairs."

The governor in announcing the improvement in the state's financial status credited the improvement to his insistence upon economy in all state activities and to the operations of the new budget control act. At the same time he warned against "any attempted raid on the treasury" by pressure blocs "for their own selfish interests."

Consolidation of state-owned lands in eastern and southeastern Oregon to increase their value for grazing purposes has been proposed by State Treasurer Holman who has been assured of the support of Governor Martin and Secretary of State Snell for his plan. At the present time the state's holdings consist of scattered sections 16 and 32 in each township, set aside by the federal government for school purposes. It is proposed to transfer these scattered holdings, totalling 694,730 acres to the federal government for similar land in larger blocks to form practical grazing units. Such a transfer is provided for in the Taylor grazing act enacted by the 1935 congress.

Among the new activities for which the next legislature will be asked to provide financial support will be that

of a state mining bureau. Sponsored by the state planning commission, this new department will seek an appropriation of \$50,000 to cover its operations for the forthcoming generation. The planning board's proposal calls for a governing board of three non-salaried members and a paid director to be selected by the board. A similar program was defeated by the last legislative session after a bitter fight in which the opposition was led by Senator Strayer, democrat, of Baker county.

Six dead and eight injured was the toll of grade crossing accidents in Oregon during October, according to records compiled by the public utilities commission. The October death list sets a new high record for grade crossing casualties in this state, topping the May, 1936, record by one fatality.

The state has whittled \$14,500,000 off its load of bonded debt in the past eight years, according to Governor Martin. The state's bonded debt reached its peak at more than \$63,000,000 in 1928, the governor pointed out. Most of this debt was represented by bonds of the highway department and the bonus commission. "Calling attention to the huge bond issues floated by both California and Washington during the past few years the governor declared that Oregon was "riding high, wide and handsome amidst debt-ridden states."

For the third consecutive month September gasoline taxes rolling into the coffers of the state of Oregon exceeded the million dollar mark. Revenues from this source for the quarter ending September 30 totalled \$3,331,697, according to Secretary of State Snell. This brings the total for the nine-month period to more than \$8,000,000 as compared to \$6,150,223 for the entire 12 months of 1935.

Was It Saved or Wasted? Elections have their humorous as well as their solemn and important sides, says the Curry County Reporter.

A thrifty Scotchman—at least, he shows some Scotch inclinations—had fully intended to vote for Lanke merely as a protest against the existing order of things. However, when he started to mark his ballot he decided that such a vote would be wasted. He hated to see a good vote go to waste like that so he put an x after number 12, casting a vote for Governor Landon.

With smashing Democratic victories all down the line, this is the way the houses of the Seventy-fifth congress will line up, as compared with the Seventy-fourth congress. The next house of representatives:

Democrats 334
Republicans 89
Progressives 7
Farmer-Laborites 5

Total 435
The last house of representatives lined up as follows:

Democrats 321
Republicans 104
Progressives 7
Farmer-Laborites 3

The senate of the Seventy-fifth congress will find the seats distributed this way:

Democrats 75
Republicans 17
Progressives 1
Independent 1
Farmer-Labor 2

Total 96
The party alignment in the old senate was:

Democrats 70
Republicans 23
Farmer-Labor 2
Progressive 1

THE VOTE IN 1932

Table with columns: STATE, Demo, Repub, Social. Lists 1932 election results for all 48 states and totals.

Here's How Parties Line Up in Congress

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