

Pine Grove Items

(By Special Correspondent)

The Hoyer threshers began work on spring grain Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hoyer were in Harrisburg Thursday afternoon.

Miss Petis Hulshus of Albany visited her friend Agnes Chandler, last week.

Dr. Marks was called Saturday to see Mrs. Jessie McLaren who is reported ill.

Mr. Sylvester is painting a sorority house in Corvallis owned by Charles Gibson.

Quite a number of Pine Grove people enjoyed a picnic dinner at Smith's grove Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ely left Wednesday for Oakland, California, to visit relatives of Mr. Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Camp of Washington arrived Monday for a visit at the John McLaren home.

George Windom and E. E. Hoyer visited T. A. Hoyer at Monroe and Everett Hoyer at Harrisburg Sunday.

Mr. Lee Camp and Charles McLaren drove to Portland Sunday taking Duncan McLaren to his home there.

Duncan McLaren of Portland has been visiting his brothers here and while here shingled the roof of the John McLaren home.

We are about to believe that 23 is a hoodoo number, it being the number of the Pine Grove telephone line. When our line was number 3 into Peoria we scarcely ever had any trouble with it, but since it is number 23 into Halsey it is almost a continual bother. The present trouble seems to be caused by the crew grading the road near Halsey, tearing out some of the poles.

SMITH SPEECH PROMISES US PROMPT FARM RELIEF

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Before an immense throng which gathered to hear his first pronouncement on the issues of the Presidential campaign, Governor Alfred E. Smith accepted the Democratic nomination for President here tonight in an address which was as courageous in character as it was courageous in its terms.
Governor Smith pledged himself and his party to the restoration of honesty in government; to the promotion of a

real prosperity for the whole people through actual rather than fancied economies and reorganization in government and the enactment of sound tariff legislation; to the establishment of a foreign policy opposed to unwarranted intervention in Latin-American countries and for the outlawry of war; and to the stamping out of corruption in prohibition enforcement.

The Democratic candidate placed himself squarely on record for farm relief and promised to call together the best informed minds among farmers, business men and economists immediately following the election to devise a practicable plan for the control of surplus crops for submission to Congress at the beginning of his administration.

"Upon the steps of this Capitol where twenty-five years ago I first came into the service of the state, I receive my party's summons to lead it in the nation," said Governor Smith in accepting his party's call. "Within this building I learned the principles, the purposes and the functions of government and to know that the greatest privilege that can come to any man is to give himself to a nation which has reared him and raised him from obscurity to be a contender for the highest office in the gift of its people.

"With a gratitude too strong for words and with humble reliance upon the aid of Divine Providence, I accept your summons to a wider field of activity."

He sounded the keynote of his entire address when he said:

Constructive Government
"Government should be constructive, not destructive; progressive, not reactionary."

"I am entirely unwilling to accept the old order of things as the best unless and until I become convinced that it cannot be made better," he continued.

"It is our new world theory that government exists for the people as against the old world conception that the people exist for the government," he said.

The candidate reaffirmed his belief in the soundness of "deliberate action of an informed electorate." He referred to the public issues he carried to the voters in New York State and added:

"That direct contact with the people I propose to continue in this campaign and, if I am elected, in the conduct of the nation's affairs."

He said he would strive to make the nation's policy a reflection of the nation's ideals. Cleveland's phrase, "Public office is a public trust," now takes on new meanings, he said.

"The Republican party today stands responsible for the widespread dishonesty that has honeycombed its administration," Governor Smith asserted.

The Governor attacked the claim of Republican prosperity.

"The Republican party builds its case upon a myth," he said.
Four million men out of work, whole industries prostrate and widespread business discontent do not spell prosperity, he continued.

"Prosperity to the extent that we have it is unduly concentrated and has not equitably touched the lives of the farmer, the wage-earner and the individual business man," said Governor Smith.

Republican leaders have tried to divert attention from the real situation by a propaganda of governmental economy, he asserted.

The Republican party promised reorganization of the government, he said, yet after seven years the structure is worse than it was in 1921.

Governor Smith pointed to the increase in federal appropriations, against which, he said, the official spokesman answers only, "We have given an economical administration."

"I assert that there is no proof," Governor Smith declared.
After giving a summary of the government finances, he pointed out that as against the claim of tax reductions there were actually \$24,000,000 more federal taxes collected last year than in the first year of the Coolidge Administration.

It is not economy to refuse to make necessary expenditures to provide facilities for the transaction of government business, he said, pointing out that scarcely a city in the country has adequate quarters for federal business at the present time.

Anticipating Republican misrepresentation of the Democratic party's position on the tariff, Governor Smith declared:

No Business Upheaval
"The Democratic party does not and under my leadership will not advocate any sudden or drastic revolution in our economic system which would cause business upheaval or popular distress."

"The Democratic party stands squarely for the maintenance of legitimate business and a high standard of wages for American labor."

"Pay no attention to the Republican propaganda and accept my assurance as the leader of our party that Democratic tariff legislation will be honest," he declared. "It will play no favorites. It will do justice to every element in the nation."

He said foreign policy has its roots in the approval of the majority of the people and that he regarded it as a paramount duty to keep alive the interest of the people in questions of foreign policy and to advise the electorate as to facts. He promised to stress the necessity for restoration of cordial relations with Latin America.

The Republican administration has signally failed in its endeavor to remove the causes of war, he continued.

"I pledge myself to a resumption of a real endeavor to make the outlawry of war effective by removing its causes and to substitute the methods of conciliation, conference, arbitration, and judicial determination," he declared.

The President has two duties with respect to the prohibition question, he said.

"The first is embodied in his oath of office," he went on. "If with one hand on the Bible and the other hand reaching up to Heaven, I promise the people of this country that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, you may be sure that I shall live up to that oath to the last degree."

"I shall to the very limit execute the pledge of our platform 'to make an honest endeavor to enforce the 18th amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.'"

The Governor promised "ruthlessly to stamp out" the present corruption in prohibition enforcement.
"Such conditions cannot and will not exist under any administration presided over by me," he asserted.

Continuing, he said:
"The second constitutional duty imposed upon the President is 'to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.'"

"I shall advise the Congress in accordance with my constitutional duty of whatever changes I deem 'necessary or expedient.' It will then be for the people and the representatives in the national and state legislature to determine whether these changes shall be made."

"I believe in temperance," he continued. "We have not achieved temperance under the present system. The mothers and fathers of young men and women throughout this land know the anxiety and worry which has been brought to them by their children's use of liquor in a way which was unknown before prohibition. I believe in reverence for law. Today disregard of the prohibition laws is insidiously sapping respect for all law. I raise, therefore, what I profoundly believe to be a great moral issue involving the righteousnessness of our national conduct and the protection of our children's morals."

The remedy is to be found in the fearless application of Jeffersonian principles, he continued, to allow for different habits and customs of different parts of the country.

"Some immediate relief would come from an amendment to the Volstead law giving a scientific definition of the alcoholic content of an intoxicating beverage," he said. "The present definition is admittedly inaccurate and unscientific. Each state would then be allowed to fix its own standard of alcoholic content, subject always to the proviso that that standard could not exceed the maximum fixed by the Congress."

"I believe, moreover, that there should be submitted to the people the question of some change in the provisions of the 18th amendment. Certainly, no one foresaw when the amendment was ratified the conditions which exist today of bootlegging, corruption and open violation of the law in all parts of the country. The people themselves should, after this eight months' trial, be permitted to say whether existing conditions should be

rectified. I personally believe in an amendment to the 18th amendment which would give to each individual state itself after approval by a referendum popular vote of its people the right wholly within its borders to import, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell alcoholic beverages, the sale to be made only by the state itself and not for consumption in any public place."

"Our Canadian neighbors," he said, "have gone far in this manner to solve this problem by the method of sale made by the state itself and not by private individuals."

Saloon Won't Return
"There is no question here of the return of the saloon. When I stated that the saloon 'is and ought to be a defunct institution in this country' I meant it. I mean it today. I will never advocate or approve any law which directly or indirectly permits the return of the saloon."

"This country cannot be a healthy, strong, economic body if one of its members, so fundamentally important as agriculture, is sick almost to the point of economic death," said Governor Smith, taking up the subject of farm relief.

The Republican administration has made many promises of legislation to aid the farmer, but has kept none of them, he continued.

"The tariff is ineffective on commodities of which there is exportable surplus without controlled sale of the surplus," said Governor Smith. "Our platform points the way to make the tariff effective for crops of which we produce a surplus."

"Co-operative, co-ordinated marketing and warehousing of surplus farm products is essential just as co-ordinated, co-operative control of the flow of capital was found necessary to the regulation of our country's finances."

"Our platform declares for the development of co-operative marketing and an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed unit of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. Only the mechanics remain to be devised. I propose to substitute action for inaction and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my state, whenever I was confronted with a problem of this character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that course with regard to agriculture, farmers and farm leaders with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair-minded leaders of finance and business must work out the details. There are varying plans for the attainment of the end which is to be accomplished. Such plans should be subjected at once to searching, able and fair-minded analysis, because the interests of all require that the solution shall be economically sound."

Will Call Conference
Governor Smith then promised to summon an agricultural conference to work out the solution, saying:

"If I am elected, I shall immediately after election ask leaders of the type I have named, irrespective of party, to enter upon this task. I shall join with them in the discharge of their duties during the coming winter and present to Congress immediately upon its convening the solution recommended by the body of men best fitted to render this signal service to the nation. I shall support the activities of this body until a satisfactory law is placed upon the statute books."

On the subject of transportation Governor Smith said he believed in encouraging the construction and use of modern highways to carry the short haul of small bulk commodities and to aid in marketing farm products.

Also of great importance, he said, is the development of transportation by our waterways, which are still in a highly undeveloped state.

Linked with waterways development is the control of floods, the governor said. He declared that the two Republican administrations had wait-

ed for the Mississippi flood of last year instead of taking leadership in this important work.

"The money actually appropriated for flood relief is too small to make even a start," Governor Smith asserted. "Too much time has been spent in squabbling over who shall pay the bill."

Governor Smith pledged himself "to a progressive, liberal conservation policy based upon the same principles to which I have given my support in the State of New York," and to fight against selfish aggression "wherever it appears and irrespective of whom it may involve."

"The sources of water power must remain forever under public ownership and control," he said.

Benefits growing from the development of water power as an incident to the regulation of the Colorado River should be "equitably distributed among the states having right of ownership," Governor Smith declared.

It would be the policy of his administration to develop a method of operation for Muscle Shoals which would reclaim for the government some fair revenue from the enormous expenditure already made, he said.

Red tape and autocratic bureaucracy should be brushed aside in caring for veterans in distress, Governor Smith said. Likewise, he said he would continue his sympathetic interest in the advancement of progressive legislation for working men and women, the proper care of maternity, infancy and childhood, and the encouragement of activities which advance public health.

His Labor Policy
Turning to the labor question, Governor Smith said:

"The reasonable contentment of those who toil with the conditions under which they live and work is an essential basis of the nation's well-being. The welfare of our country, therefore, demands governmental concern for the legitimate interest of labor."

In conclusion the governor said in part:

"I pledge a complete devotion to the welfare of our country and our people. I place that welfare above every other consideration and I am satisfied that our party is in a position to promote it. To that end I here and now declare to my fellow countrymen, from one end of the United States to the other, that I will dedicate myself with all the power and energy that I possess, to the service of our great republic."

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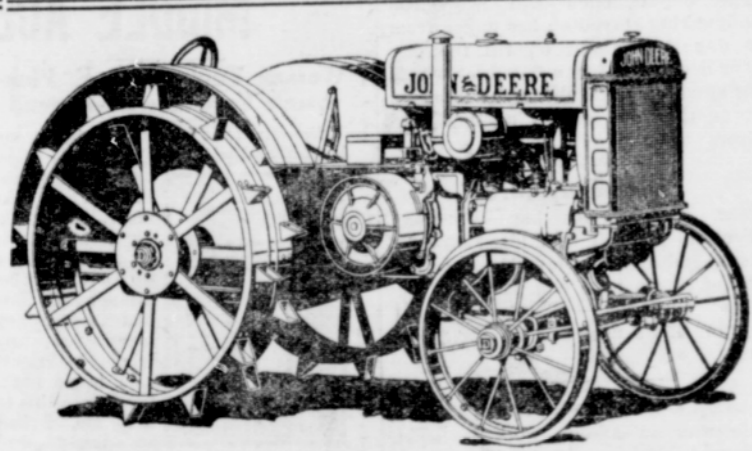
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