

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Camels and Communists FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—There's nothing new about the fable. The only novelty is in the moral.

One night a camel came and begged to be allowed to poke his cold nose inside an Arab's tent.

So the Arab, being a good-hearted Arab, says yes. Pretty soon the camel claimed his ears were chilly and could he shove in as far as his ears?



Irvin Cobb

Next the camel got permission to put his neck in out of the weather, and, after that, his forelegs and then his front hump, closely followed by his rear hump, and finally his hindquarters.

When morning came the camel was inside the tent, completely filling it, and the Arab had been crowded outside and there he was—poor shivering wretch, as homeless as a ha't.

Moral—Every time I hear of an imported Communist smuggling himself into our midst, I think of a cold-nosed camel.

Holding the Bag.

UP TO now our government has declined all invitations to jump into the Italian-German-French-Russian-British snarl, but watch for an effort to induce America to join in when the time comes for dividing up control over poor old Spain's ports, islands and remaining colonial possessions.

Not that we'd want anything out of the grab-bag and not that they'd give us anything. They'd merely expect us to hold the bag afterwards, which would make two bags in all—this little new one and the big one we've been holding ever since 1918.

Travelers' Homecoming.

CALIFORNIA travel bureaus report an increase of incoming tourists. But then again, on the other hand, part of it may be due to returning residents who went hurriedly away when the papers started printing a certain romantic diary.

It's all over now and peace and quiet have been restored to our home circles, but at the height of the rush one involuntarily was reminded of the ancient story of the Frenchman who bet with his friend he could prove every man, however outwardly pure, had a dreaded secret in his life.

"Backward" British Justice.

ENGLISH news-reel producers have been fined \$10,000 — and that's important money in any language — for titling a film "An Attempt on the King's Life."

Mind you, they weren't punished for any injury this title might do his majesty. Incredible though it sounds to us, the charge was: "Contempt of court for prejudicing the case against McMahon (the man who tried to shoot King Edward) before he was brought to trial."

For contrast, take a not altogether forgotten criminal case.

Possibly you may remember a certain murderer's trial and what sort of publicity went before it, and what actually occurred whilst 'twas being held, and what the aftermath has been, with attorneys and key-witnesses and—yes—actually some of the jurors peddling their private views for public consumption; and the governor of a great state displaying curious and violent activities, even when the verdict had been called a fair one by the high courts?

Backward race, these Britishers, trying people by the evidence and not by the newspapers and the moving-picture cameras.

A Gentleman's Dinner.

BACK EAST, a distinguished continental chef rises up to outline the American gentleman's ideal dinner. He names eight courses, which is too many, and no domestic flavor about any part of it.

In rebuttal, I crave to offer a menu of all native products.

First, Lynnhaven oysters on the half shell, with western celery and ripe olives.

Second, terrapin stew. Third, rice-fied canvasback duck, with lye hominy and a baked wine-sap apple.

Fourth, one very small slice of hickory-and-sassafras-cured razor-back ham with watercress salad, seared in a plain oil and vinegar dressing.

Fifth, toasted southern beaten biscuit and a mere morsel of old-fashioned country rat cheese—preferably from Herkimer county, New York.

IRVIN S. COBB.

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OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Estacada—Labor Day marked the opening of the \$30,000 bridge across the Clackamas river here.

Vale—Inspection of the \$18,000,000 Owyhee reclamation project will be a major feature of the Oregon reclamation congress.

Seaside—A ten year old boy burned himself fatally recently by turning on scalding hot water in a shower and then stepping under it.

Oregon City—A Clackamas county rancher reports that he received 61 bushels of wheat to an acre from land that grew wheat last year.

Mt. Angel—Dedication of the Mt. Angel co-operative flax plant was held recently with Gov. Martin numbered among the principal speakers.

Ontario—Ontario's smallest citizen, who at birth weighed only two pounds and 12 ounces, progressed in ten days to a weight of three pounds.

Salem—Gasoline taxes for July 1936 aggregated \$1,091,565.14. This is the first time that Oregon's tax from gasoline has exceeded the million dollar level.

Ontario—Malheur county's 1936 hay crop is small with very little carried over from 1935. There seems to be an increased desire among ranchers to buy feeders.

Pilot Rock—W. P. Folsom recently sold 215 Delaine bucks and 45 ewes at San Angelo, Texas. He received an average price of \$36 for the bucks and \$15 for the ewes.

Klamath Falls—Ten carloads of Nebraska drouth refugees stopped here briefly last week en route to California. Each car carried fluttering "We Want Work" banners.

Pendleton—The Oregon state highway commission has purchased a ton of atlacide to be used in the fight against morning glory weeds which are clogging many ditches in this part of the country.

Grants Pass—Smoking costs ran high for a Selma citizen when he was fined \$10 and \$5 costs for throwing away a lighted cigarette. It cost the government in excess of \$150 to combat the blaze resulting from it.

Gresham—The city council has enacted an ordinance granting persons wholly or partly blind the exclusive right to use white canes or white canes with red tips so that motorists are required to give them the right away at all times.

Government Camp—A 50-foot log 5 feet in diameter at one end and 44 inches at the other has been taken from the Ochoco forest for use in the construction of the new hotel at Mt. Hood. It will be made into a square pillar and ornamented with carving giving it a value of \$3000.

Tillamook—To a youth of 19 goes much credit in the capture of one of two safe-crackers. The youth hearing the explosion from a friend's house across the street from the scene of the robbery rushed out, hid behind the safe-cracker's car, obtained their license number and the direction of travel and notified the police. One man was apprehended.

Salem—Tourist business grosses Oregon \$111,000 daily during the summer according to a recent estimate of the Oregon state highway commission. This summer was especially good, the average tourist spending about \$30 during his stay. The department estimated that the tourists would leave about \$35,000,000 during 1936.

BEAVERS TO WORK Walla Walla—Albert Baker, district forest ranger, reports that beavers are being transported to Toll Gate district of the Blue mountains to build dams.

Eight beavers were released in the mountains to build dams which will serve to retain water and as a result raise the level of water in the lowlands of tributary streams.

"KITTY" NOT TAME Silverton—A new and different "kitty" story was circulated here recently, the incident happening at the cabin home of Mrs. Ferguson, wife of a state forester.

Hearing a car approach, she saw a friend's car, but was surprised to see a huge cougar nearing the car. The women in the car had called the animal "kitty" and evidently wanted the "kitty" to come to her. Mrs. Ferguson called to neighbors and the cougar was shot. Apparently the beast was hungry enough to approach man without fear.

Portland—Sales of U. S. bonds, commonly called baby bonds, totaled \$163,143.75 for the month ending Aug. 31 with 402 purchasers. Interest for ten years will bring the maturity value of this amount to \$217,525.

Bonneville—Employees in the engineers department here increased nearly 200 during the past month a recent survey shows. This brings the total on the engineers payroll to nearly 750 men, with the possibility of 1000 being reached soon.



The Man Who O-O Tales and Traditions from American Political History

FRANK E. HAGEN and ELMO SCOTT WATSON

CROWN OF THORNS

DOUBTS of the identity of the leading presidential candidates, so thoroughly dispelled early in 1936, sometimes have held on to the midst of the conventions.

So it was that the Democratic gathering of 1896 provided a tremendous upset, giving the party William Jennings Bryan, a leader who literally was to wear a "crown of thorns" through three unsuccessful campaigns.

No less than 13 candidates for the Democratic nomination were regarded seriously in 1896 and the usual stableful of dark horses was present.

"Pitchfork Ben" Tillman of South Carolina, whose hat was definitely in the ring, prodded the delegates unmercifully and the wordy battles from the platform spread to one fist fight after another on the floor. Then Bryan was recognized.

"We are fighting in defense of our homes, our families, and posterity," he declaimed. "We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked us when our calamity came. We beg no more, we entreat no longer, we petition no more—we defy them!"

His remarks were on the financial plank of the Democratic platform and Bryan fired them directly at the delegation from New York. Then he closed with the defiance which still rings down the corridors of time: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

He "stopped the show." The delegates went wild. When the business of the convention could be resumed the day following, Bryan was nominated.

His defeat by McKinley, two succeeding failures for the presidency, in truth settled a crown of thorns upon the brow of Bryan which he was doomed to wear until the last public act of his life—participation in the famous "monkey" trial down in Dayton, Tennessee. He held, and he swayed, multitudes with the power of his oratory, but on election day he could not mark their ballots for them.

THE FIRST PLATFORM

ONE of the essentials of a modern political convention is the adoption of a "platform" upon which the Presidential nominee is to "take his stand" during the campaign. Whether or not he stays on it is quite another matter but few candidates would think of going before the "peepul" without one.

The first platform appeared during the campaign of 1840. In that year the Democrats, holding their convention in Baltimore, set forth what they considered the fundamental principles of their party. Asserting that the federal government was one of strictly limited powers and that all grants not expressly made to it were reserved to the states, this platform

Declared against the assumption of state debts, contracted for local improvements, by the federal government. Denied the power of the federal government to foster one industry, or section, to the detriment of another.

Asserted that the federal government exceeded its authority when it raised more revenue than was required to defray the ordinary expenses of administration.

Denied the power of congress to interfere with or control the institution of slavery.

Declared against the handling of public funds by private banks. Denounced restrictions upon the privileges of citizenship and of ownership of land with respect to foreign immigrants.

They then unanimously renominated Martin Van Buren for the presidency and got ready to fight the battle of ballots along the lines of policy they had laid down. But if they expected their opponents to meet them on that ground they were grievously disappointed. The Whigs not only failed to adopt a platform but they failed to put forth any statement of principles for the very good reason that they didn't have any. They disregarded issues entirely and launched their whirlwind "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too!" campaign.

The bewildered Democrats stood firm on their platform and watched the procession go past—a triumphal procession for the Whigs!

Secretary of the Treasury In 1789 congress enacted a law providing that the secretary of the treasury may not engage in trade or business, own steamships or otherwise be active in profit-making enterprises during his incumbency. He is liable, on conviction, to a \$3,000 fine, dismissal and may never thereafter hold office under the federal government. The same provisions apply to the treasurer of the United States and the register of the treasury.



Washington, D. C. National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART

True Picture

Washington.—The Department of Commerce has lately released its annual "World Economic Review," and again has painted officially a picture of general conditions that I believe to be the most accurate obtainable under present chaotic conditions. I might add that it is one of the few official analyses coming out from the government these days that is not colored in any manner or form.

The reason this review is so interesting is because it points out what can be expected to happen by a disclosure in detail of what has happened in commerce and industry. To that extent it delivers a rather definite body blow at some New Deal policies affecting business. Since it does this sort of thing, the review is entitled to more faith and credit than usually is accorded government publications, whether compiled by the Roosevelt administration or those before it. Political leaders always want to put their best foot forward and the New Deal under Mr. Roosevelt has not failed to carry on this tradition to the fullest possible extent.

The section of the "World Economic Review" that was most interesting to me contained this statement: "Deficits of great magnitude created yearly during the depression to meet payments of wages, salaries, interest and dividends sapped the vitality of the entire business structure and could not have been sustained indefinitely."

Here then is an official declaration from that agency of the government most concerned with commerce and industry which says that corporations and employers of labor maintained as far as they were able the payrolls and interest payments during the depression. It says likewise that had corporations failed to do this, our unemployment problem would have been much greater, the income of those who hold securities, whether in large or small amount, would not have received dividends on their stocks or interest on the bonds and, as a result, it is obvious the buying power of the country as a whole would have been sharply reduced. That is to say, had these payments both to labor and capital, been curtailed there would have been even a lower level of retail business than obtained during the depression. It ought to be added as well that had a lower level of business resulted, the manufacturing industries from which the retail stores buy their supplies would have closed down their plants in even greater number than they did.

As we look back over the last five or six years it is easy to see how things could have been very much worse. It is easy to recognize that the strength that comes from amassing capital in corporation form has developed in this country one of the greatest shock absorbers that any people may have when those corporations, those businesses, are permitted to develop under sound management and with as little governmental interference as the general public welfare will permit.

Now, as to the reason why these businesses were able to accomplish the things they did: The answer is simple. Managements of businesses must follow the same practices in guiding the financial affairs of those businesses as you or I do in the management of our personal affairs.

This brings us to a point of current interest. In preparing for the rainy day, all business, whether great or small, lays aside a certain percentage of its profits. This is called a surplus. The surplus is invested. It is made to yield a return in the form of interest or dividends. It is seldom touched. It is treated just as you and I would treat our savings accounts—just as we deal with our Christmas savings account.

Thus, the arrival of slack times, dull business, no profits, the arrival of the time when we must live on our own fat so to speak, does not find us without a reserve because that is what a surplus is.

The records of the savings bank and of the life insurance companies through the last six years show definitely how many hundreds of thousands of people had to draw on that surplus just as the Department of Commerce statement now reveals how many corporations drew upon their surpluses in order to maintain their organizations, pay the workers and be honest by paying the interest on their debts. All of this sounds like a chautauqua lecture on savings. But however it may sound, it links in directly to legislation that was enacted in the last session of Congress, a law driven through under the lash of President Roosevelt after it was conceived by a bunch of radicals who constitute the majority of the

so-called brain trust at Washington. That law levies a new tax on corporations. It does not touch us as individuals except indirectly. The tax applies to surplus, to the savings of business, a savings designed to meet just such conditions as those through which we have gone and which business was able to meet because heretofore it had been permitted to pile up reserves to carry it through the rainy day.

Official figures from the Department of Commerce show that the payments for wages, salaries, interest and dividends from 1930 to 1934 amounted to \$21,288,000,000. In 1935, according to incomplete figures, business paid out \$1,500,000,000 for these same purposes, thus making the total for five years approximately \$23,000,000,000.

Now, in normal times these figures would not prove exciting. Under present circumstances and those through which we have been passing, they border on the sensational. This is true because these payments have been made, not from the earnings of the businesses during the years in which they were paid, but from earnings of earlier good years when a part of the profits were laid aside as a protection.

It would seem therefore that since business has performed a social service of this kind under its own management that it ought to be allowed to continue. I am convinced that it is a much safer method than to have the federal government mess around through laws such as the tax on surpluses for it must be remembered that under the law which I have criticized, no corporation can build up again such surplus as has happened in the past.

I might mention further that the effect of this law is going to be to prevent small corporations from ever growing large. I mean by that, if a corporation, through careful management and frugal savings, was able to expand its plant facilities, increase its production and thereby increase the number of workers it employs, it will be unable to do so. It will be unable to accomplish this for the reason that the operation of this tax law prevents it from storing its savings. The law takes such a heavy toll of any stored-up earnings that no corporation can afford to store them up. They must be passed out in dividends during the year they are earned or else the government puts its tax hand into the business treasury.

One might say that such a distribution is helpful and undoubtedly in the cases of some owners of securities it is helpful. But questions of this kind must be treated in the whole and not on the basis of isolated cases. Consequently, it takes no stretch of the imagination to see how a business is forced to distribute its earnings, to distribute them in good times when a comparatively small number of its security owners need the funds—and the result is obviously a shortage of reserve for that rainy day. In other words, a corporation is compelled to be a spendthrift or else pay a tax that is designed as a punishment.

There is another phase of these payments by businesses that deserves attention. The dividend payments, in fact, many of the earnings reports of business lately have shown a decided up-turn. This circumstance has prompted Democratic Chairman Farley and Attorney General Cummings to entuse somewhat about business recovery. Each of them insist in recent political statements that prosperity actually is here; that it is not "just around the corner," as Mr. Hoover once predicted while he was president.

But there should be some attention paid to the meaning of the dividend payments and increased earnings. They should be analyzed. It is true that some industries, like the automobile industry, for example, have increased production beyond the hope of any students of economics and that they have restored to their payrolls a considerable percentage of the workers they once employed. Some other industries likewise have moved forward and promise to get on their feet again in sound fashion. Yet I find a number of authorities in the business world who continue to be doubtful. They fear that the foundation is not sound.

These facts have not deterred Mr. Farley and Mr. Cummings from shouting from the house-tops that this is prosperity, resulting from Roosevelt policies. Their declarations, however, are just as fallacious, just as political as some political pronouncements that I have heard from the Republican side to the effect that business is picking up because of prospects of electing Governor Landon as President. All of these statements in my opinion are pure hokum for the reason that the facts generally speaking do not bear out any of them.

A Rural Scene in Pleasing Stitchery



Pattern 5602

The "Duck Pond"—a quiet, shady nook where graceful ducks float to and fro, is a charming subject indeed for a wall-hanging, the detail will prove fascinating to embroider. It's no time before every stitch is in, done in wool or rope silk, and you're ready to line and hang it.

In pattern 5602 you will find a transfer pattern of a wall hanging 15 by 20 inches; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed; color suggestions.

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OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Never prune climbing roses in the fall. Cut out all dead canes but wait until next spring before cutting out dead shoots.

Pull out old stalks in your vegetable garden as soon as the crop has been picked. This will make the cleaning up of the garden later much easier.

To clean glass in oven doors rub over with vinegar then wash with soap and water.

A damp cloth dipped in baking soda will remove tea and coffee stains from china cups.

In pressing never put an iron on the right side of any goods except cotton. Always lay a cloth between the iron and the goods.

HAIR COMING OUT?

Regular use of Glover's Mange Medicine and Glover's Medicated Soap for the shampoo helps check excessive falling hair and wards off dandruff. An aid to normal hair growth and scalp health. Ask your hairdresser.



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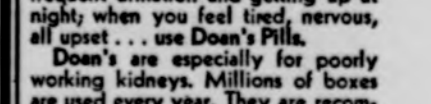
will you have regular, successful elimination? Get rid of gas, waste material, acid, headaches. Take Miltosa Wafers. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonsful of milk of magnesia. Crunchy and deliciously flavored. 20, 35c & 60c.

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Periodic disturbance is natural but the stabbing backaches, nerve-racking, piercing, throbbing pain is not. Your nerves, your equilibrium, your happiness, your health demand relief. When the pain begins, take two SALICON tablets and repeat if necessary. SALICON is quickly effective, forms no habit, does not disturb the digestion and is convenient to carry around. Incidentally, it is good for headaches and colds too.

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DOAN'S PILLS