

Hitt and Runn—Oh Yes! They're Always Willing to Try Anything for One Time!

BY HITT



TWO

NEWS REVIEW SECTION

State Affairs

(Continued)

"The present tax situation in California is so closely parallel to that in many other states that the present session of the National Tax Association is a very important one. California is more fortunate than many of the states which met with difficulty in the effort to tax national banks and at the same time exempt real estate and apply a low rate to intangibles."

Governors' Day. Thursday of last week was Governor's Day at the State Fair. To attend the event Governor Young penned many a letter inviting governors to attend, receiving many an acceptance. But being busy executives of busy States, only four governors were on hand last week to celebrate with California's Governor.

The governors present: Oregon's I. L. Patterson, Nevada's F. B. Balzar, Utah's George H. Dern, and Governor Young. Idaho's Governor Baldrige wired that he would arrive on Friday.

After attending a luncheon in the assembly room of the Horticultural Pavilion, the governors reviewed a parade of 2000 livestock, valued at some \$2,000,000. Amazed were they at the extent of California's bounty.

Jewish Relief. Too busy himself with State business to attend, Governor Young instructed John E. Quinn, newly appointed to the Governor's Council, to act as his personal representative at a mass meeting at Los Angeles on Thursday last week, where Jews and Gentiles joined together in protest against Arabian massacres of Jews in Palestine.

Councilman Quinn brought with him the sympathy of the State executive, expressed the great need of tolerance.

Again, Mooney. The formalities of the State Fair over, Governor Young, as the week drew to a close, settled down to study, ponder, and decide much State business.

Chief among his immediate problems is a decision on the celebrated Tom Mooney pardon case. In view of the Mooney pardon plea and attendant evidence, the Governor told enquiring news gatherers, is still far from complete, despite indications by his secretaries sometime ago that a verdict might be expected about October 1.

Viewed in this light, the relationship that properly should exist between the chain store and independent store is that relationship which should exist between two men who happen to be engaged in the same kind of business.

"Already a large percentage of the independent merchants proving to themselves that their early fears of chain stores were groundless.

"Any corporation which might have as its supreme objective, deliberate annihilation of a business project, deserves to fail, and the cause of its inability to apply its principles in its operations, if hope for its permanent success need be entertained.

"The extent to which chain stores will continue to increase throughout the country is not determined solely by the sum total financial resources these merchantizing groups can command. It is a matter of deepest conviction that the independent merchant can afford to depend upon what he has, in order to get more. More itself, does not make more money.

"The successful merchant of future, whether with a chain store system or operating as an independent merchant, will necessarily be that individual who brings to the community the services that it needs, and under the most favorable conditions possible. His conduct, both as a distributor of goods and as a citizen in the community, must command the confidence and respect of its continued patronage.

"The average chain store system is but the elongation of an independent store—a group of stores being operated by methods which have been proved profitable in successful independent stores. Its subsequent growth through chain store system, through merchant's reinvesting the earnings of his single store in additional stores, is the only natural outgrowth of a merchant's initiative.

"Reduced to its simplest form, the chain idea merely imitates growth.

"There seems never to have been an objection entertained by independent merchants concerning the growth of the business of an independent retailer. The law of supply and demand is considered sufficient to govern his investments. He finds it profitable to extend his frontage and to increase his space, he is congratulated upon his ability as a manager. If, on the other hand, he prefers to extend his increased floor space in his neighborhood or community, why should he be looked upon with suspicion, his motives questioned, or he himself be looked upon as a

collecting, disbursing and saving the States' monies for taxpayers, were gathered last week at Sacramento's Whitcomb Hotel, some fifty delegates to the convention of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. Under the direction of Association President W. S. Johnson, the delegates (mostly State officials) settled down to discuss placing State, county and municipal governments upon a "hard-boiled business basis."

State Financial Supervision. In opening the convention, Association President Johnson advocated, in an inaugural address, the adoption by the States of a local budget law under State control, the State control of local bond issues, together with State administration of local interest and sinking funds. Also would he have States require all persons aspiring to public offices (those requiring technical knowledge or special training) to pass examinations to demonstrate their ability and qualification. Such examinations and State control, said Johnson, would serve as a check against "bungling directors of the taxpayers' monies."

Accounting Methods. Discussing what State auditors, comptrollers and treasurers can do for the taxpayer, Rolland A. Vandergrift, secretary of the California Taxpayers' Association, declared for uniformity of accounting methods by all public officials. Urged by Taxpayers' Secretary Vandergrift was the popularization of financial reports so that the average citizen might understand them.

He would have State treasurers, auditors, comptrollers adopt a reporting system after the manner used by City Manager Edy of Berkeley, who presents his annual statistical reports "as if they were a series of newspaper articles covering the operation of the city as a whole and its several departments." Use of the newspaper style makes the reports not only readable, but comprehensible and useful, Vandergrift contended.

Enlightened Taxpayers. Unenlightened are most taxpayers. They do not make the tax issue their campaign issue; it is problematical; none would comment.

Aside from State Controller Ray L. Riley, an ex-officio member, the equalization board members and their districts are:

John C. Corbett, San Francisco, representing the first district, comprised of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo counties, together with the city and county of San Francisco.

Fred E. Stewart, Oakland, representing the second district, comprised of Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern, Inyo, Mono, Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador and Alpine counties.

R. E. Collins, Redding, (chairman), third district, comprised of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Mendocino, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Butte, Glenn, Lake, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Yolo, Solano, Napa, Sonoma and Marin counties.

H. G. Cattell, Pasadena, fourth district, comprising Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial and San Bernardino counties.

Mr. Collins, chairman of the board for the last fourteen years, is also its veteran in point of service. He also boasts the largest district territorially, with twenty-five counties in his bailiwick. Mr. Corbett, next in line, was first elected to the tax equalizing body in 1924.

Mr. Stewart joined the commission in 1917 by appointment, while Mr. Cattell, a former Pasadena city councilman and one-time assemblyman, was appointed in 1919.

California State Board of Equalization, listed, for convention delegates, numerous defect in the workings of the State's new law.

Said Pierce: "Under it (the bank and corporation tax law) a large foreign corporation, the principle stockholder (Henry Ford) the richest man in the world, pays the minimum tax of \$25 for its right to do a \$20,000,000 business in California."

No Business Institution. Political bartering, not business acumen, is characteristic of most State governments.

Said Will J. French, Kansas State Auditor: "If government today was run as a business institution we would cut the expense 40 per cent."

Only Elective Board

California's only elective State board is the Board of Equalization. Popularly elected, it enjoys political freedom such as do no other State boards.

Asserting its opinions freely, the Board of Equalization many a time has come to swords points with the State administration. Three weeks ago the board kicked, kicked and distressed Governor Young and State Tax Commissioner Blight when it declared that "financial stringency" faced the State because of the new 4 per cent bank and industry tax revenue law. Because of the new law, the board said the State would lose \$4,200,000 next year in revenues.

Alert newsgatherers of the Capitol News Bureau, at Sacramento, last week searched out members of the board, quizzed them regarding re-election plans for 1930, came back with the report that all four elective members would be candidates during next year's battle of ballots.

With the State administration apparently lined up against it, the board last week insisted that it would make the 1930 election a campaign for vindication of its actions, its record. Whether the board members will make the tax issue their campaign issue is problematical; none would comment.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Senate never ratified the treaties, the government took possession of the lands, sold and disposed of them, with no regard to provisions promised the Indians.

Forwarded to the Court of Claims in Washington, D. C., last month by State's Attorney Webb was a petition from the State of California asking \$12,800,000 in compensation for the lands. The petition asks that \$11,000,000 be paid for the 8,800,000 acres. Congress last spring having limited the recovery at no more than \$125 per acre. For personal services and improvements which were never made, Attorney Webb's petition asks for \$1,800,000.

Should the Court of Claims decide favorably to California and should Congress grant the appropriation of the fund, California would be \$12,800,000 richer.

Returned to Almee Semple McPherson last week was a cancelled check for \$2500. From Sacramento also were returned the journal and ledger of Mrs. McPherson's Angelus Temple.

Thus officially disposed of was the last of the State's evidence offered in the attempt, last spring, to convict Los Angeles Superior Judge Carlos S. Hardy of accepting a fee for legal services while on the bench.

Having cost the State a round \$50,000 for its sensational review of the jurist's connection with the "Almee Kidnapping" and the famous "defense fund" on which it was drawn, the "love check" was no longer of use to the State Senate.

In preparation last week at the office of the State Printer was an illustrated booklet, ordered prepared by the Senate in which is recounted the dramatic story of Judge Hardy's arraignment, trial and acquittal in full, including that touching upon the jurist's interest in establishing the reputed kidnaping of the Temple's pastor and her subsequent return from the Mexican desert.

Not for newstand sale will be the McPherson-Hardy booklet. Privately circulated, copies of the \$50,000 pamphlet will be furnished members of the Legislature, State officials, others directly connected with the trial.

Explained Kersey: "The 1929 Legislature provided for an appropriation of \$700 each by the State and counties for each 300 or major

part of 300 pupils in average daily attendance in elementary schools in each county outside of cities or districts having 300 or more pupils in average daily attendance. The old law gave \$700 each from State and county funds for each 500 or major part of 500 pupils in average daily attendance.

Attorney General Webb's ruling requires apportionment of State and county school monies during the present fiscal year on the basis of the law as it existed prior to the new amendment. Deprived under this ruling are 167 county apportionment units, a loss to county supervision funds of \$116,900 from State sources and a like amount from county sources.

Said Superintendent Kersey: "What the rural districts lose, the cities gain. In accordance with the Attorney General's ruling, supervision funds now must be apportioned pro rata on average daily attendance. Since more than 73 per cent of all the State's average daily attendance is in cities or districts with more than 300 pupils in average daily attendance, the urban districts profit materially, with the bulk of the approximately \$170,000 to be distributed to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, Long Beach, Pasadena, Fresno, Sacramento and San Jose."

Comparatively computed, loss of teacher units, loss of rural supervision funds and gains by Southern California cities and larger districts are:

County	Loss	Gains
L. A.	\$9800	\$83,084.04
San D.	7000	6,892.56
San Ber. . .	4200	5,636.88
Orange . . .	7000	4,532.04
Ventura . . .	5600	1,747.44

Former Sheriff Finn, however, has been variously reported as ready to support State Controller Ray Riley's candidacy or others while State administration leaders still express the conviction that he will ultimately line up with Governor Young again.

In view of these and other conflicting stories which have come to disturb the political atmosphere, state officialdom is hopelessly at sixes and sevens, though half inclined to believe that it is merely fulfillment of Biblical prophecy—"Your young men shall see visions and your old men shall dream dreams."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Senate never ratified the treaties, the government took possession of the lands, sold and disposed of them, with no regard to provisions promised the Indians.

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Political Notes

Again, Mayor Rolph

Almost Bryan-like in his personal aspirations for the governorship is San Francisco's Mayor James Rolph. Always a force to be reckoned with, Mayor Rolph has definitely determined to go for the governorship next year should Southern California fail to unite on a southern candidate.

Such were the political buzzings last week at the State Capitol at Sacramento.

Should a divided field develop in Southern California, political observers last week said Mayor Rolph would be willing to "mix it" with Governor Young for the votes of the north. But His Honor, Mayor Rolph, will not be a candidate, the same observers said, if the southern counties swing more or less softly behind one man.

As part and parcel of the Rolph yarn, San Francisco political scouts brought this gossip to Sacramento: James Power, a follower of Tom Finn, both of whom took a drubbing from Mr. Rolph during San Francisco's last city election, has snatched the pipe or paper and is to run for supervisor with the mayor's blessings. If elected, he will be named by Mr. Rolph as chairman of the board's finance committee. And then, if Mr. Rolph eschews the governorship, Mr. Power will be stepped up to the mayorship.

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Army & Navy

Visiting Warships

From two great world nations last fortnight came three fighting ships to Southern California's harbors. And on September 16 an American warship from the Pacific fleet will have dropped anchor in a California harbor.

First of the foreign visitors to drop anchor in local havens were two ships of Japan, cruisers, bearing young Japanese cadets in training, these were on a world tour. In Los Angeles they were formally met by Governor Young, entertained, shown the country. Japanese seamen also met new Japanese friends in California, or renewed former acquaintances. Late in August the two ships weighed anchor, departed for New York. (See News Review, Aug. 26-Sept. 1.)

Second to steam into California waters was the German ship, Emden. Mention of the name Emden last week brought memories to citizens who remembered the former Emden, raider on the high seas during the Great War. But citizens who remembered the raider ship of wartime also recalled that the notorious ship was sunk by the British cruiser Sydney, in the South Seas. The present Emden which last week dropped a weighty anchor in San Diego harbor, is a training ship, named after the famous raider. On a world tour is the present Emden. Arranged for the crew last week were dinners, smokers, sightseeing trips, dances, by San Diego's potent entertainment committee. (Last month they entertained the American Legion.)

On August 21, came home to San Diego, Uncle Sam's battle fleet. From all over the North Pacific they steamed homeward after a summer of exercises. Under the command of Rear-Admiral Schofield, the fleet is made up of the dreadnaughts Maryland, Colorado, New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho. Battleships under the command of Vice-Admiral Lucius Boatwreck also returned, from Puget Sound. The dreadnaught California, flagship of the battleship division, is under repair. When all the fleet has anchored in the home port it will begin its longest stay in naval history. Not until next February will they weigh anchor again. At that time they will embark on a cruise of the North Atlantic.



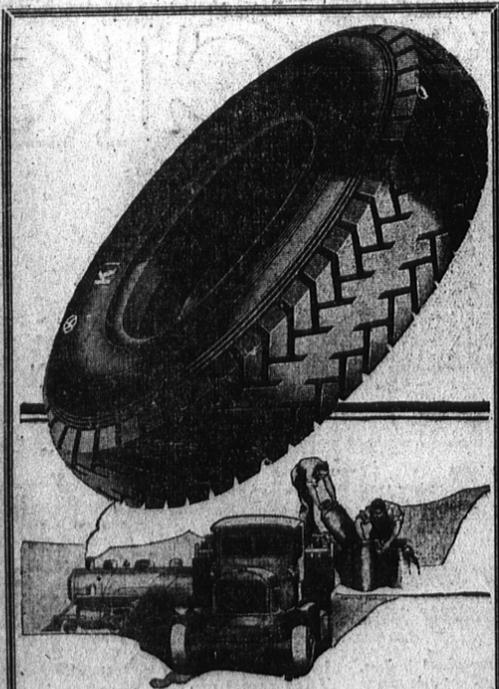
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ICE, in a properly constructed and operated refrigerator, creates a constant circulation of pure, cold air, thus removing food odors through the outlet and preventing unappetizing interchange of food flavors. The cycle of air in a well iced refrigerator is exactly as shown in the right-hand illustration. And it is this constant circulation of cold purified air which explains the incomparable freshness of ICE-kept foods.

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