

Capital Journal

Salem, Oregon
An Independent Newspaper Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday
at 135 S. Commercial Street. Telephone 81; News 52

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Publisher

Entered as second class mail matter at Salem, Oregon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By carrier 10 cents a week, 45 cents a month, \$5 a year in advance.
By mail in Marion and Polk counties, one month 50 cents, 3 months \$1.25, 6 months \$2.25, 1 year \$4.00. Elsewhere 50 cents a month, \$5 a year in advance.

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also local news published herein.

"Without or with offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes." —BYRON.

Saving America

President Coolidge has followed his recent plea for tolerance to the American Legion, at Omaha, with an order denying Countess Karolyi, wife of Count Michael Karolyi, former president of the Hungarian republic, permission to visit the United States on a lecture tour, because of her known revolutionary views—which is evidently the executive's idea of tolerance.

Following the refusal to permit Count Karolyi to lecture in the United States, and the barring from admission to this country of Saklatlaya, communist member of the British parliament as a member of the inter-parliamentary union, the action is said to represent a definite policy on the part of the administration to preserve the republic by the reactionary policy of prohibiting the discussion of new ideas.

Neither Count nor Countess Karolyi are Bolshevists or Communists, and while in power, the Count vigorously suppressed Red uprisings. Neither is he a reactionary, and the speech he was denied permission to make in the United States but made in Canada, contained nothing revolutionary.

For the first time in the history of this erstwhile land of liberty, it has become national policy to bar distinguished foreigners whose ideas differ from those of the bureaucrats in power, or whose philosophy differs from the stereotyped dogma of party political hacks. Henceforth the American people must hear, from abroad, only such ideas as the Secretary of State thinks are good for them, and all other ideas must be kept out, and if originating at home, kept down.

It is fundamental of democracy that every citizen has a right to consult freely with every other citizen on public matters, that free speech, free press and free assemblage be preserved; that every person has the privilege of expressing his own ideas, no matter how mistaken, and to determine when and where he shall express them. If the people cannot be trusted to thresh out new ideas and winnow the wheat from the chaff, then democracy is a failure and a guardian angel like old lady Kellogg is justified, but not until then.

There seems no question but that the United States from having been the greatest of democratic states is now the least democratic of any, for on all sides the basic rights of citizens of a free nation are curtailed and denied. And the worst of it all is, that under the rule of bureaucrats making America unsafe for liberty, we are becoming more and more a land of intolerance.

The Thank You League

We are in receipt of a bunch of literature from a new uplift organization that calls itself the "Thank-You League" whose object is to restore the almost obsolete habit of thanking persons for small courtesies.

The League was started by some returned travelers who were forcibly struck by the boorishness of American manners as contrasted with foreigners, and so a collection was taken, a publicity man and a secretary selected, and the campaign is on.

At any rate the League can't do any harm, and may do some good, besides providing jobs for the campaigners. Good manners should originate in the home, but as the home is rapidly abdicating all of its time-honored prerogatives, perhaps it will be necessary to call on the schools and newspapers to supply the deficiency. It is for most things, nowadays.

Americans are, however, among the worst mannered of peoples. Perhaps it is a privilege of democracy to be discourteous, an expression, as it were, of our equality. As we are rapidly losing democracy, however, perhaps there is a prospect that we may acquire courtesy.

SECOND WIVES

By VIOLET DARE

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FUTURE
The moment Marie Lane had dreaded had come—her first meeting with her husband and the woman because of whom she had divorced him. She was surprised to realize that she felt perfectly calm. She held out her hand to Johnny, who took it firmly. They talked for a moment of things that did not interest any of them—the weather, the golf tournament at the club, subjects that were like masks held up before their faces. It was relief when at last she could turn back to the bridge table, where Theresa Winship was clamoring to go on playing. The engine of the automobile roared, and she slid into a hum that vanished in the night, and Marie, automatically glancing over her cards, drew a deep breath.

That was over, then, that first meeting. Of course, it would have an aftermath; Billy had asked how long she was to be a guest at Caroline's and had said that he wanted to talk with her, something about the house in town that they had bought the year before; she had gone abroad so suddenly when they decided to separate, that there had been no time to talk of what they were to do with it. Well, that could soon be settled; she had never been happy in that house, bought after Billy became so successful; all she cared about keeping was the memory of the days before that time. And those days had had no permanent home; they had been spent in a little, dingy flat, where other people, perhaps as poor and happy as they had been, were now living.

Theresa Winship was winning; it seemed as though she forced the right cards to come to her by her very determination to win.

"How terrible it must be to de-

Patterson Announces Platform, Candidacy On Republican Ticket



I. L. PATTERSON

A re-uniting of the republican party, reduction in the cost of state government with more responsibility for the state's financial welfare placed on the shoulders of the governor by a change in the budget law, reorganization of the state prison system to get it away from politics and a policy of consistent law enforcement are the principles emphasized by I. L. Patterson of Eola in making formal announcement today of his candidacy for the republican nomination for governor. A detailed platform is to be made public later.

At the outset of his statement Senator Patterson makes an appeal to the farmer by announcing that he operates one of the most diversified farms in the state and through his lawyer each month and then not draw on them. Later, when she was established, she would return the entire sum to him.

She wished that she knew Caroline well enough to confide in her, but, devoted friend that Caroline was, that would never do.

"There's nobody I can talk it over with," she told herself, when Caroline had at last left her alone. There was someone, though—Bob Randall. When she had known him a little longer, felt a little more at home with him, she'd tell him how things were and ask his advice. Inexperience though she was, there must be some way in which she could earn enough to support herself.

There were few things that she could do. She could take care of little children—but a position as

understands the farmers' problems. As for tax reduction he says a redistribution of taxes is not sufficient, and that by the term "tax reduction" he does not mean the creation of a deficit to make an artificial appearance of tax reduction.

Senator Patterson, if elected, proposes to ask an amendment to the state budget law whereby the governor, instead of the state budget commission or board of control, will prepare the state budget and thereby be mainly responsible for state finances.

He would place the state penitentiary under the board of control and abolish the state parole board. The functions of the latter's helper would not pay much. She could become a clerk in a department store, at twenty-five dollars a week; that would be enough to get along on, and she might study stenography in the evenings. The contrast between what her life would be then and what it was at that moment, when she was so completely surrounded by luxury, made her smile. From the home of a millionaire to a hall bedroom—quite a leap!

She'd be riding in the subway or on street cars instead of in limousines, and eating in cheap restaurants, washing out her own clothes, instead of being waited on by well-trained maids.

"Oh well, it will be good for me," she told herself. "I've been poor before this."

Tomorrow—A Blow For Billy.

I am going to make a vigorous, clean and constructive campaign for the republican nomination on issues, saying nothing and doing nothing against any other candidate that could be used against him in event of his nomination; a campaign that will tend, as far as possible, to unite the republican party so that the nominee may have the entire party support, thus insuring his election.

Tax Reduction.
If elected to the office of governor, it is my intention to bring about a reduction in taxes.

I desire that this statement be understood to mean precisely what it says. I make no pretense to give it enlarged or uncertain influence. I do not refer to one kind of taxes to the exclusion of other kinds of taxes. I shall never point to mere redistribution of the present tax burdens as fulfillment of this pledge, although I believe that the tax burden should be reduced, not shall I ever offer as the fulfillment an expensive temporary expedient, such as postponement of immediate obligations or creation of a deficit to make superficial show of tax reduction.

By reduction of taxes, I mean exactly that which the people commonly understand reduction of taxes to be. I mean by it a reduction of the total sum derived by taxation from all sources. I mean, in short, a reduction in the cost of government.

Budget.
As an earnest of my purpose to bring about reduction in taxes, I invite a larger responsibility on the part of the governor for the cost of state government. I shall recommend an amendment to the state budget law, and by its terms the governor shall prepare the general budget of state expenditures for submission to the legislature. Preparation of the budget is now in the hands of the state board of control. The state board of control is also one of our most

important agencies for expenditure of public funds. I believe the budget making power of the state or any subdivision of the state should be as far removed as possible from the spending power or body. I believe it is a right principle, no matter how sincere, honest and intelligent the board or man clothed with dual authority may be.

In our national government, the president is the budget making officer. Likewise in many states of the union, the governor is the budget making official.

I favor in this state making our governor the budget making officer.

Under our law, the governor has the power to veto any appropriation made by the legislature, or any single item in an appropriation bill.

If given the power to make the budget, the governor would be solely responsible for state expenses and could not evade the responsibility. The only way he could be relieved of any part of it would be by the legislature overriding his veto which requires a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Penitentiary
The state penitentiary has for years been used as a political football for furthering the interests of politicians and political parties at the expense of the taxpayers. Any department of the state, the employees of which hold positions by reason of political activity and contributions to campaign funds, and lose them by failure to qualify in this respect, is necessarily extravagant and inefficient. The net result is that the taxpayer is actually paying the campaign expenses of candidates and party organizations.

We have the example of the appointment of six wardens at the penitentiary in a period of six years.

No private business could prosper with annual changes of management, no matter how able the

manager. No one can hope for any permanent efficient, economical administration of the penitentiary under this system.

Hospital an Example.
For comparison, take the state hospitals at Salem and Pendleton operated by the state board of control. There inmates are mentally deficient and yet the per capita cost at these institutions, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1924, was about \$16.32 less per month than at the penitentiary where most of the inmates are able bodied.

The per capita cost of caring for prisoners at the penitentiary, as shown by reports of the warden for 1923 and 1924, was \$33.15 per month, or more than the per capita cost of living of the average family in Oregon.

I favor placing the penitentiary under the board of control, as it is the only state institution not now under the board, to the end that the tenure of office at the penitentiary may depend solely on merit, as it does at other state institutions. That is the only way to remove it from politics. We can then reduce the cost and hope, in time, to make it self-supporting.

Also, I favor abolishing the parole board and placing the paroling of prisoners under the board of control, thus reducing, by one, the already too numerous state boards.

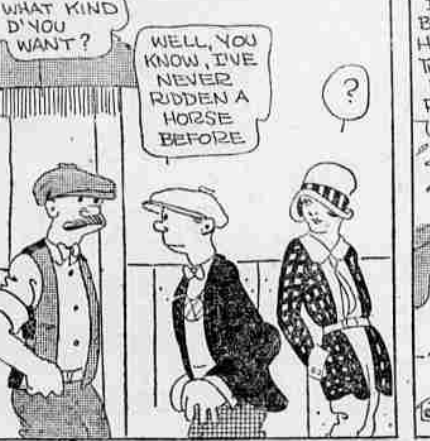
Further, I favor the board of control's acting in an advisory capacity to the governor in the matter of pardons.

Law Enforcement.
I believe in the impartial enforcement of all laws, and, if elected, will work to that end and will appoint no man to enforce a law who is not known to observe the law.

There are many other matters of vital importance to the people of Oregon that I will discuss in a platform to be issued at a later date.

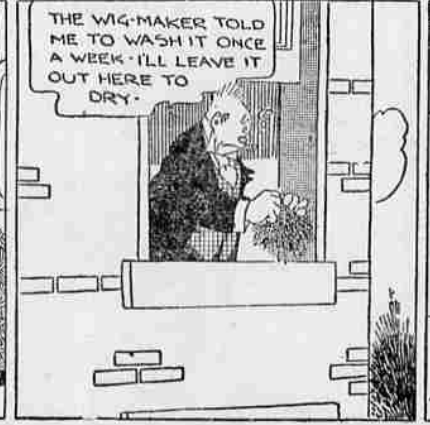
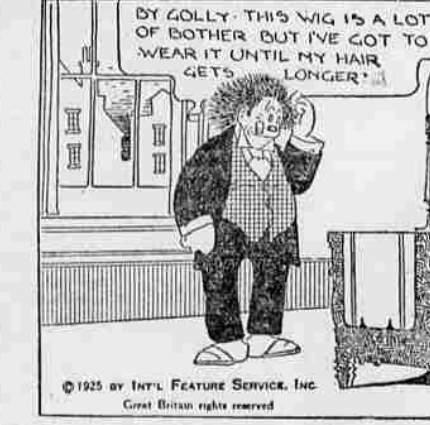
By Chick Young

DUMB DORA



By George McManus

BRINGING UP FATHER



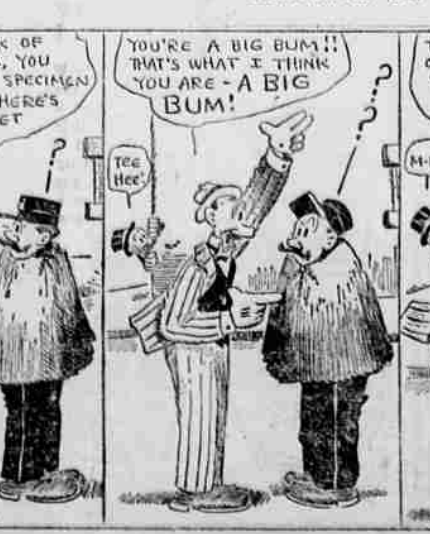
By Billy de Beck

BARNEY GOOGLE



By Bud Fisher

MUTT AND JEFF



By Bud Fisher