

# Capital Journal

Salem, Oregon  
An Independent Newspaper Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday  
at 136 S. Commercial Street, Telephone 81; News 52

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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.

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

## Coolidge's Program

President Coolidge has another chance to demonstrate his capacity for legislative accomplishment by securing enactment of the program he outlined today, the principal points being:

1. Income and inheritance tax reduction.
2. Adherence to the World Court.
3. Keeping aviation subordinate to army and navy.
4. Curtailing shipping board powers.
5. Increased power to deal with coal strikes.
6. Encouragement of cooperative marketing.
7. Greater observance of prohibition and more vigorous enforcement.
8. Railroad consolidation and development of inland waterways.
9. Sale of Muscle Shoals.

The test of Coolidge leadership will come on the world court proposal, on the aviation wrangle, on the shipping board quarrel and on prohibition. Despite the fact that he has a clear working majority in both houses of congress over any coalition of progressives and democrats, and there will be little opposition to the tax bill and other measures, it is by no means certain that he will succeed in forcing his wishes upon congress.

The Coolidge record of accomplishments is not an inspiring one. Take the list:

1. Favored the World Court—it was pigeon holed.
2. Endorsed Mellon's tax plan—it was defeated.
3. Opposed soldiers bonus—they got it.
4. Opposed income tax returns publicity—they were made public.
5. Named Warren attorney general—he was not confirmed.
6. Put Admiral Palmer head of emergency fleet—he was ousted.
7. One of the most interesting fights of the session will be on the Volstead act, a law the record proves, despite the employment of thousands and the expenditure of millions, it is impossible to enforce for the simple reason, there are not police enough, prosecutors enough or courts enough to function or jails enough to hold the offenders.

## Done With It

A circular letter sent out by Armour & company, meat packers, tells of their purchase of two large meat packing plants, one at Fargo and one at Huron, and resultant celebrations attended by between 30,000 and 40,000 citizens welcoming business back to North and South Dakota.

These \$2,000,000 packing plants have remained idle for years as the result of socialistic and paternalistic experiment. The Fargo plant had been idle two and a half years after having lost over a million dollars in operation. Machinery for the Huron plant was on the ground, but had never been installed and the plant never operated.

The reopening of the plants by private enterprise it is claimed, proves that the Dakotas are done with state socialism and have lifted the ban on big business and instead of driving capital needed for development out of the country, are inviting it in. The packing plants will aid in the transformation of a purely wheat belt, to a corn and cattle country and hence make for prosperity.

The Dakota experiment of putting the state into business, has proven disastrous as all attempts of the farmer to apply political remedies for economic ills must. The individualism of the American is what has made the nation great, but unfits him for cooperation. Whenever the state enters business, it means turning it over to politicians for spoils and assures failure.

The American farmer is as great an individualist as any for he is naturally conservative. It is only hard times, periods of poor crops and poorer prices, that make him the prey of socialist and communist mountebanks. An extended trial of their alleged cure-alls has apparently convinced the Dakotas of their folly.

## Love's Greatest Gift

By VIOLET DARE

### AN IMPORTANT STEP

As Mary came out of the inner office, after making final arrangements with Stanley Blake, the girl who was waiting for her exclaimed: "You got the job, didn't you? I wish I could afford to take it; it seems like such a nice man. But I know I couldn't live on twenty dollars a week."

"Have you ever tried it?" asked Mary.

"Why, no, I haven't; I've always lived with my brother. But living in the city is so high, I've always heard that it cost a lot to live here. Well, let's go to lunch; there's a cafeteria down at the corner. I noticed it as we came in. We could go there and talk things over while we eat; it's so early that there won't be a crowd yet."

Mary felt very competent indeed as she escorted her new friend to the cafeteria and showed her how to gather up their luncheon; the other girl, though older than she was, knew so little about city ways. She liked this girl—whose name she had learned, was Celia Stewart—and wanted to do something for her, encourage her and help her to find work.

They got amazingly well acquainted during that leisurely luncheon; they found that they liked many of the same things, shared many ideas. Mary insisted on celebrating her having found a job by buying ice cream for them both for dessert; it was as they were eating it that an inspiration came to her.

"See here," she exclaimed—"Listen to this. Why shouldn't we live together, you and I—have a little place of our own? Oh, not an apartment; we couldn't afford that now. But we could get two rooms somewhere, next each other, and then make sort of an apartment out of them."

"Why—it would be wonderful! Celia's eyes filled with tears of joy. "I've wondered what an earth I'd do, where I'd live—and then you come along and suggest the very thing. Only I haven't got a job yet, remember."

and see if I couldn't get work there, or to one of the big laboratories or something. You belong in a place like that, not in a business office. Tell 'em you're specialized in scientific work. If your brother's so well known probably they'll know who he is. Now, let's see about where we could live."

The classified ads again. Here it was—rooms for seven dollars a week.

"Pretty far out; it would take us forty-five minutes to there," remarked Mary. "That's as far out as I live. Maybe there's something nearer. Oh, see here, Celia—two rooms with the use of a kitchen, suitable for married couple, fourteen dollars a week. Running water in one of the rooms. Well, we aren't a married couple, but it's suitable for one it will be for us, maybe. I'll tell you, I'll go and look at it while you go on job hunting."

"You're simply wonderful," Celia told her, as they left the cafeteria. "I'm two years older than you are, and I don't know half as much about getting around."

Mary laughed. It was delightful to have someone thinking that she knew a lot about how to do things; her aunt had always said that she was just useless. But that was because she'd never had a chance to do things, Mary told herself. There was no telling what she could do, once she got a chance.

The rooms she went to see were not very large, but there was a door between them, and one had windows that overlooked a shady back yard. The windows of the other looked out on the narrow passage between two houses. The furniture was not very attractive. But Mary told herself that they could put up cottonne curtains, and perhaps cover the chairs and the couch in the back room, so that they would use as a living-room.

"I'll take them," she told the landlady, quite forgetting that she had not yet looked at the kitchen or the bathroom which they would have to share with other tenants—and which was on the floor below. She went away figuring up expenses in her mind. Her share of

the rent would be seven dollars a week—that would leave thirteen for other things. She had plenty of clothes, and her car fare would be only ten cents a day; she could walk to the office sometimes, if the weather was good; it was only about a mile and a half.

"I won't have much to spend on luxuries," she told herself, "but maybe I can get some extra typing to do evenings, on Celia's machine; she'd let me use it. And it will be such fun having my very own home."

There would be trouble when she told her aunt and uncle what she planned to do, she knew. In that she was not mistaken. She broke the news that evening after dinner. Her aunt started at her in amazement.

"Why, Mary, what on earth would you go off and live somewhere else for?" she demanded. "When you've got a good home here I don't see why on earth you'd do that. In the first place, you can't afford it—and you can't be sure of keeping this new job you've got either. What'll you do if you lose it? You get your room and board here for just ten dollars a week—it'll be mighty different when you have to do everything on twenty dollars I'll tell you."

"I suppose this isn't good enough for you, since you've been going around with a rich man," Lulu broke in. "Pat Hamilton's been too much for you, with all his money."

"Mary—" he aunt turned on her sharply. "Has he got anything to do with your wanting to go off and live by yourself?"

"Oh no, Auntie," Mary cried. "I only her aunt knew how Hamilton had treated her! But it would be too humiliating to tell the truth. 'He's gone away and probably I'll never see him again. I just want to try living this other way, that's all. It'll be so much nearer my work, and—well, I just want to do it.'"

"If you had any sense you'd stay on here, and spend your money

buying some pretty clothes, and when he comes back you'd land him," her aunt told her. "The thing for a girl to do is to marry and marry well just as soon as she can. You don't want to go on forever working in an office and be an old maid, do you?"

Mary shook her head and left the room; it was impossible to talk with her aunt. But she was as determined as she had been that morning to move, and began to pack her things at once.

Monday—The New Home.

## SAME ISSUES ADVOCATED BY COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page One)

to produce nitrates primarily with power development incidental, he contended that the Muscle Shoals problem had "assumed a place all out of proportion with its real importance."

"It probably does not represent in market value much more than a first-class battleship," he added, "yet it has been discussed in the Congress over a period of years and for months at a time."

Prefacing his recommendations with a statement that "the country does not appear to require radical departures from the policies already adopted so much as it needs further extension of these policies and the improvement of details" and an appeal for continued vigilance against extravagant governmental expenditures, the President emphasized the need for further reduction and declared he approved "in principle" the bill drafted by the Ways and Means committee.

Satisfied With Cuts  
"In so far as income tax exemptions are concerned," he continued, "it seems to me the committee has gone as far as it is safe to go and

somewhat further than I should have gone."

In a long discussion of foreign relations Mr. Coolidge made those assertions:

That the Locarno security agreements represent the success of the policy of having European countries settle their own political problems without involving the United States.

That reduction of land armaments not only is of prime importance but a problem peculiarly European and in its practical aspects, and that "our country would look with particular gratitude upon any action which those countries might take to reduce their own military forces."

"That the general policy of our country is for disarmament, and it ought not to hesitate to adopt any practical plan that might reasonably be expected to succeed. But it would not care to attend a conference which from its location or constituency would in all probability prove futile."

Urges World Court  
That American participation in the world court would not mean involvement in the League of Nations, but would "contribute greatly to the advancement of our ideals."

That debt settlements already negotiated "impose no undue burden and are mutually beneficial" and that "every reasonable effort will be made to secure agreements for liquidation with the remaining countries."

Turning to domestic issues the President advocated a new enactment of a selective service act for mobilization of materials as well as men in emergencies. The report of the air board ought to be "reassuring," he declared, adding that the departments of War, Navy and Commerce, "should each be provided with an additional assistant secretary, not necessarily with statutory duties but who would be available under the direction of the secretary to give especial at-

tention to air navigation."

"We must have an air strength worthy of America," he said. "Provision should be made for two additional brigadier generals for the army air service. Temporary rank corresponding to their duties should be awarded to active flying officers in both army and navy."

With reference to agriculture, the president regarded its position as a whole improved although many localities and individuals still are in a distressing condition. In his opinion farmers generally do not wish meddling by the government or direct or indirect price fixing "which would result from permitting the government to operate in the agricultural markets" and power should be given the Department of Agriculture to aid marketing associations without undue regulation.

In his analysis of the merchant marine problem, he took the view that while elimination of the regional representation feature of the Shipping Board is not desirable, "it has become apparent that without centralized executive action the management of this great business will founder in incapacity and languish under a division of council."

Pointing out that the federal government has little to deal with the situation in the coal industry, he advocated authority for appointment of temporary boards with authority to call for witnesses and documents, conciliate differences, encourage arbitration and in case of threatened scarcity exercise control over distribution.

As for prohibition, the President said:

"Under the orderly processes of our fundamental institutions the Constitution was lately amended providing for national prohibition. The congress passed an act for its enforcement, and similar acts have been provided by most of the states. It is the duty of all who come under its jurisdiction to observe the

spirit of that law, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department to enforce it. Action to prevent smuggling, illegal transportation in interstate commerce, abuse in the use of permits, and existence of sources of supply for illegal traffic is almost entirely imposed upon the federal government.

"Through treaties with foreign governments and increased activities of the Coast Guard, revenue agents, district attorneys, and enforcement agents effort is being made to prevent these violations. But the Constitution also puts a concurrent duty on the states. We need their active and energetic cooperation, the vigilant action of their courts to assist in enforcement. I request of the people observance of the public officers continuing efforts for enforcement, and of the Congress favorable action on the budget recommendations for the prosecution of this work."

With reference to railroads he recommended authority for con-

solidations under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and expressed gratification that railroad employers and employees are in substantial agreement as to legislation necessary to regulate and improve their relation ship.

Along with development of inland navigation, the President held, should go every possible encouragement for development of water-power. He advocated investigation of expenditures and the success of laws in Alaska to determine whether too much money is being spent for administration and urged increased authority for the Governor of the Philippines with a view to preparing the islands for "ultimate independence."

He also expressed the view that the time had come to consider civil service classification of all postmasters, collectors of customs and internal revenue and prohibition agents, and advocated passage for the District of Columbia of a mother's pension law that would serve as a model to the states.

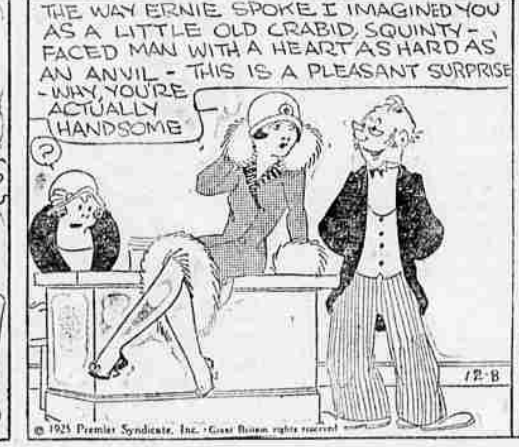


## Look For the Two?

IN?  
"YOU'LL?"

By Chick Young

## DUMB DORA



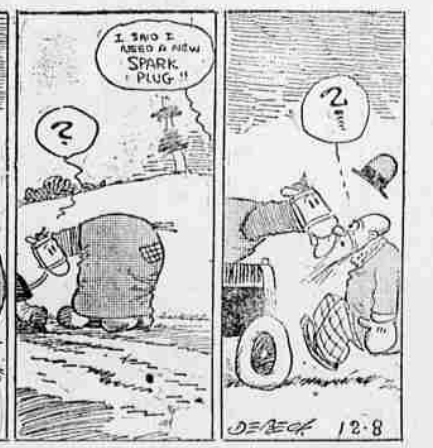
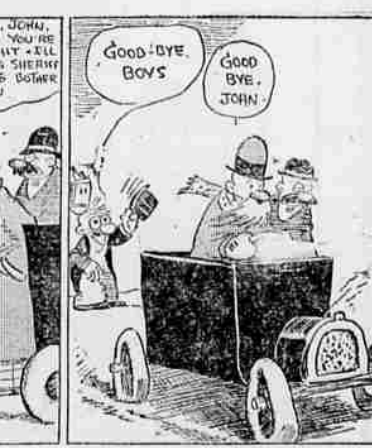
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## BRINGING UP FATHER



By Billy de Beek

## BARNEY GOOGLE



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## MUTT AND JEFF



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