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

Let Fire Alarms Wait

Tonight the city council is to receive and open bids on a 50-box fire alarm system that will cost the city a lot more than there is any justification for spending on a fire fighting adjunct of such questionable practicability at this time. There are a number of things in the fire protection line for which the same or less money could be spent to decidedly better advantage.

Nearly 30 months ago the people of Salem authorized an annual tax levy of not to exceed two mills for the purpose of establishing additional fire stations in the east, north and south sections of the city, to purchase additional equipment with which to place these stations in operation and, lastly, to install an alarm system. When the people authorized that tax, which has now been levied to the full limit of two mills for the third time, it was well understood and never denied that the sub-stations were to be built, equipped and manned before the installation of the alarm system was undertaken.

So far two of the three promised stations have been built—the East Salem station having been in operation for several months and the North Salem station just completed.

South Salem, in a geographical and physical sense more isolated from the downtown equipment than either of the others, is still waiting for the installation which will give it adequate and immediately available fire fighting facilities. Unless the council should consent to pyramid the cost of an alarm system by adding the interest which attends a deferred payment purchase, South Salem will continue to wait another two, three or four years for its promised station.

The alternative is the installation of the alarm system a few boxes at a time, which is impracticable in that the initial installation is the most expensive.

Should Reward Merit

In the appointment of a state librarian, Governor Norblad and the library board have the opportunity of keeping the state library out of politics by giving the appointment as a reward of merit to Miss Mirphah G. Blair, whose long devotion and service merit recognition.

The state library was the creation of Cornelia Marvin, now Mrs. Walter M. Pierce. Since its inception with a few volumes 25 years ago, it has expanded until it now numbers nearly 300,000 volumes. In all these years Miss Blair has been the chief assistant librarian and is therefore familiar with every phase of its growth. Since Miss Marvin's resignation over a year ago, she has been actually in charge, for the late Mrs. Bacon was too ill during her brief regime to be anything but a nominal head.

There is not money enough to employ a librarian of national distinction, and Miss Blair has much better professional standing than any of the applicants. She has amply demonstrated her ability and her grasp of the situation. Moreover her appointment is desired by all library users as well as the hundreds of circulating branch library patrons.

The fact that Miss Blair is unassuming and modest and not in any way connected with politics should be a determining factor—for people do not want the state library made the spoils of politics.

Dr. J. N. Smith

Dr. J. N. Smith, for the past 15 years superintendent of the state institution for the feeble minded, who passed away suddenly at Newport Sunday, was one of the best loved and most useful citizens of Salem. For 32 years he practiced his profession in partnership with the late Dr. W. H. Byrd and was the untiring family physician of half the countryside. As legislator he served his constituents with marked ability during five sessions.

Though a general practitioner of the old fashioned school now becoming extinct with its predominating characteristics of kindness and commonsense, in his latter years Dr. Smith specialized on psychopathy and psychiatry and his researches into the study of sterilization of the unfit gave him national repute. His administration of the institution placed it among the foremost of the country and made it a model studied by other states.

Sincere, honest and upright, modest and unassuming, Dr. Smith led a life well worth while and his loss will be widely mourned.

A Tribute to Jefferson

By MILTON A. MILLER

In discussing Jefferson we sometimes overlook his importance as an empire builder.

Most of the area of the United States was acquired through the direct results of Jefferson.

Every acre of land that United States owns west of the Mississippi river, including the Pacific Islands, was the direct result of his Louisiana purchase, and his Lewis and Clark expedition to Oregon.

If it had not been for those two great constructive acts, our boundaries never would have touched Mexico.

We would not have acquired, or had use of, Texas, California, Arizona and other lands we got control of.

We would not have been a Pacific coast nation, and therefore would not have had any use for Alaska and the Pacific Islands.

Almost as directly is Jefferson responsible for the acquisition during the Revolutionary war of what was then the Northwest territory including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

As Governor of Virginia he financed and equipped General George Rogers Clark, who was called the "George Washington of the West," who led the forces to drive the English out of this section of the country and held it until after 1783, when it was recognized as a part of

the United States of America by the British Empire.

Thomas Jefferson believed thoroughly in the rule of the people in a government based upon the eternal principle of justice. He took this position in the days of kings and queens. For thousands of years, men and women were taught the "Divine Rights of Kings"; for thousands of years they were taught the superiority of classes. Jefferson taught the superiority of the masses.

He believed in the education of the people. He taught the doctrine that strength of a nation lay, not in a strength of its armies and navies but in the intelligence and patriotism of its citizenship. "The nation which expects to be both ignorant and free expects something which never was and never will be."

It was his efforts in his countrymen that made it possible for us to pay tribute to this great patriot on his own soil, here tonight. The memory of the deeds of most men fade with years but this is not true of Jefferson; his name and fame grows brighter with the flight of time. On one occasion he said "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

In this connection permit me to quote from a letter written by Abraham Lincoln to be read at a Jefferson Day dinner on April 13, 1859:

"All honor to Jefferson—to the man who in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast and capacity to introduce into a mere revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men in all times, and so to embalm it there that today and all days to come it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very barbarism and reappearing tyranny and oppression."

Again I quote from Abraham Lincoln "The Declaration of Independence is good for today, tomorrow and for all time to come. It will be no child's play to preserve the principles as laid down in the Declaration of Independence."

That mighty document was not a 4th of July oration; it was a declaration of war; it was by no means a matter of course document; it was a call to nationality, a watchword, a rallying point to unite the people; it stated very emphatically the cause for war.

In South Carolina, the declaration was received with the greatest joy, a procession was formed headed by the officials of the state; they marched amid much enthusiasm and declared their united support of the great document.

In Georgia, the declaration was hailed with delight; the officials of the state were called together; the declaration was read and received much enthusiasm. In the public squares a great concourse of citizens gathered. The Declaration of Independence was given three cheers and the loyal support of Georgia was pledged to enforce its provisions.



"SAY! THAT'S THE WAY YOU START FOREST FIRES!"

BURGESS HURT IN AUTO CRASH

If R. Burgess, a shoe salesman employed by the Buster Brown Shoe company, and who lives at 532 North 21st street, is in the Salem general hospital Monday, with two broken ribs, numerous bruises and lacerations and possibly internal injuries, while Jack Smith and Leon J. DeSpain, Klomath Falls Indians are being held in the city jail on an open charge as the result of an automobile accident which occurred Sunday at Summer and D street, Lester Burgess, a Western Union employe, and a cousin of H. R. Burgess, a passenger in the car, was bruised about the shoulder, hip and chest.

The Dry Defense

(By Frank E. Kent in the Baltimore Sun)

The dries have begun their defense of prohibition. They will make as much noise but nothing like so good a showing as the wets, who have just concluded. In the first place, they are on the defensive. It is their law which is assailed. They are the "ins"; the wets are the "outs." As that majestic man, Senator James W. Watson, of Indiana, said recently after a futile conference on the subject of how best to offset the effect of the anti-Hoover publicity of the Shouse-Raskob bureau, "it is harder to defend than attack; it is easier to indict than to alibi."

In the second place, with practically all the metropolitan newspapers, they will not have as sympathetic a presentation of their cause and, so far as the reading public is concerned, it will be offset by editorial comment and analysis. In the third place, prohibition enforcement is such a joke the country over and the evils that have followed its enactment are so obvious and glaring that no convincing defense seems possible. As the great mistake of putting it in the Constitution becomes plainer, sentiment against it grows stronger. The dry contentions, which could not be controverted ten years ago because they were in the nature of prophecies, are hollow and meaningless in the face of the decade which has failed to see their fulfillment and brought us to a condition generally deplored.

Nevertheless the dries still have an advantage and a big one—they vote as they talk. There will be among them no Atterburys and Wadsworths and Pauline Sabinis, who are wringing wet on all the days except election day, when they walk up to the polls and vote for battles against vested interest; he wedged war against creeds.

What America needs today is a baptism of Jeffersonian principles to carry the government back to the people from whom all just powers are derived.

Every time this great patriot penned, touched paper, it was to declare for a better order of things and for the right of his fellowmen. Jefferson wished to be remembered as the author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia.

We should have every citizen read and understand his immortal work, the Declaration of Independence. We would have the people know that some of its simple lines contain the wisdom of the ages.

We would have them know that when the spirit which dictated those lines and the spirit which threw off the tyrannical yoke of the old world, is dead, then, too, will die this Republic.

Thomas Jefferson was a man of strong convictions. He had the courage to stand for them. Here are his own words: "He never feared to follow truth and reason to whatever results they led and heathing every authority which stood in their way."

He challenged the old order of things; he declared war on the land owning classes; he fought oppressive laws; he laid down the gage of

ITALIAN SWORDS BECOME PLOWS IN NO. AFRICA

Tripoli (4)—The example of the United States after the Revolutionary and Civil Wars in making land grants to discharged soldiers, is to be followed by the Italians in their newly conquered African territory of Fezzan, south of here.

Just as the Revolutionary veterans built up the states west of the Alleghenies and the Northern troops developed the states west of the Missouri, so the Italians hope that their veterans will create an agricultural domain out of a previously unproductive region.

It is all a part of the Italian policy to parallel the French attempts at creating a colonial empire tributary to the southern coast of the Mediterranean, a rivalry which had many an echo in the discussions of the Mediterranean question in connection with the five power naval conference in London.

Marshal Peter Badoglio, Governor of Tripoli and leader, together with the Duke of Apulia, of the Italian troops which complete the conquest of Fezzan, is responsible for the project.

"I do not intend," he explained, "that my soldiers shall only carry war into this country. When every soldier who wishes to settle down has become a householder on the lands which he helped to conquer, then the most beautiful operation of the campaign will have been completed."

Marshal Badoglio has already begun the work of habituating his soldiery to the soil. The troops in their rest periods have planted 150,000 trees.

The men who will benefit by the Marshal's project are in large part natives, but with heavy percentages of Italians both from the home peninsula and from Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

Fezzan will open opportunities to them for growing dates, olives, lemons, almonds and figs, together with vineyards and a small assortment of cereals, chiefly barley.

There will be chances for wealth also in trading, because Fezzan is a channel for caravan routes from the south and north. At any rate, there are 220,000 square miles of territory in which the Italians will be able to show what they can do.

Local officers are endeavoring to get in touch with Italian Falls authorities in connection with Smith and DeSpain.

FIRST STREET IN BROOKS VACATED

Formal order vacating First street in railroad addition to Brooks was signed by the county court Monday after several hearings had been held some of which developed indications of red hot feelings in the matter.

The vacation was made on petition of the Southern Pacific and the Ramps of Brooks who between them own all of the abutting property. It was asked so that the Ramps may build an additional concrete storage warehouse principally for the handling of Lahul onion crop and with vacation of the street they stated there would not be sufficient room to develop their plans. A largely increased onion tonnage is expected on for lake this year and materially increased warehouse facilities are required, accordingly, stated the petitioners.

Clyde Harris, who has other warehouse space leases from the Southern Pacific objected on the grounds that the vacation would not give proper ingress and egress to his warehouses but the court was satisfied on showing of the other side that there would be plenty of roadway for all concerned.

Calcutta, India (UP)—The arrest of Mahatma M. K. Gandhi "in the near future" will be the "crowning act of British policy in India," Pandit Motilal Nehru, who has accepted the presidency of the national congress committee, predicted Monday.

Nehru said the many arrests of independence leaders in Bengal and other districts were merely so many points in favor of the people against the British government in "the struggle for freedom."

The arrest of Gandhi is the "consummation devoutly wished," Nehru declared, but he said the fight for independence would continue "with ever growing intensity until freedom is achieved," whether the Mahatma is arrested or permitted to continue his campaign of civil disobedience unimpeded.

Nehru made public a telegram from Gandhi in which the aged independence leader praised Nehru for accepting the presidency.

"Thank you," the telegram said.

Bombay, India (UP)—Self rule or independence within eight days was promised by Mahatma Gandhi Monday if the Indian people would follow his counsels strictly.

Gandhi made his promise at a meeting at Bardoli, center of the civil disobedience campaign in the Gujarat district. He told his hearers that if all village officials would resign in a body; that if a boycott of liquor and foreign cloth were established; and that if the manufacture of homespun were begun, they would have self government within a week, if not complete independence.

The Mahatma's campaign meanwhile was attacked by Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, deputy president of the legislative assembly, who charged in a speech before the all-India Muslim conference for Palestine affairs that Gandhi had changed his attitude towards Indian Muslims during recent weeks.

Yakub declared that Gandhi now was working for Hindu domination in India rather than towards cooperation between the two religions in striving for independence. The Hindus outnumber the Muslims 3 to 1 in India.

"Gandhi once considered a Hindu-Muslim settlement the cornerstone of responsible government in India," Yakub said, "but now he seems to think self-government can be obtained without the cooperation and support of the Moslems."

"Under the circumstances, Moslems cannot sympathize with Gandhi's lawless movement. Indian Moslems are not behind any other community in their desire for freedom for their motherland, but the present movement is bound to create a state of nervous excitement among the Moslems, who rightly fear a great wrong is about to be inflicted on them."

"The movement, although a sham and bogus one, is fraught with grave consequences, and is bound to retard the peaceful progress of the country. I have appealed to Moslems to show a united front."

Yakub also condemned Great Britain's policy in Palestine and said a democratic government in which all inhabitants were represented proportionately should be established there.

Moslems Break with Gandhi in Struggle For Indian Freedom

"You have considerably relieved me. May God give you strength."

Nehru also issued a statement to the nation declaring it was his privilege to start his work by offering congratulations on the phenomenal success of the campaign of passive resistance and violation of the salt laws.

EGG HUNT DRAWS RECORD CROWD AT FAIRGROUND

Beating the rain by a margin of minutes, with drops falling upon the close of the event, the third annual Easter egg hunt sponsored by the Salem Lions club drew a record crowd to the state fairgrounds Sunday afternoon.

The eggs, wrapped by the Girl Reserves, were placed in two sections of the grounds, one reserved for the youngsters from one to five years of age and the other for those from five to 10 years. Prizes for picking up wrappers were won by John Frezard and Dwight Mose, in the first division and by Maxine Shoemaker and Linn Houghton, in the second division. More than 50 prizes were offered by local merchants for the return of wrappers bearing their names and Harry Scott, general chairman, urged that these be presented as soon as possible. Stores offering prizes carry special window cards, his states.

The club distributed 5000 eggs, reserving sufficient to give each of the younger children one egg if they failed to discover one for themselves. A feature of the afternoon was the appearance of the Salem Klitte band.

RAIN SPOILS BALL GAME, GOLFERS PLAY

Silverton — Again the Silverton baseball game was called off Friday because of the weather. This time Silverton was to play West Linn at West Linn. It is scheduled that Silverton will play Molalla here Tuesday afternoon, the weather permitting.

Track work of any kind has been indefinitely cancelled for this year, but there will be tennis and golf teams Monday afternoon tennis will be played here between Silverton and Salem senior high.

Among those scheduled to play on the local golf team are Joe Campbell, Sheldon Cunningham, Max Lindholm, Tom Ballantyne and C. Dahl.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

Scio—Playground equipment consisting of a giant slide has been installed in the Scio school grounds. The local parent-teacher association purchased the equipment.

BIRTHDAY OBSERVED

Broadacres—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wedgeroth entertained a family party, the occasion being their daughter, Donna's birthday. The little girl is four years old.

Hopwell—E. Fell of this place was called to California the last of the week to the home of a sister, who was very ill.

"Today decides tomorrow"

A statement attributed to the philosophy of Caesar and repeated by Abraham Lincoln, when, as a young man, he began to equip himself for his venture in life.

Too few of us, perhaps, look upon TODAY as the deciding element in what tomorrow will be. In a way we are inclined somewhat, to let tomorrow assume charge of its own responsibilities.

"Tomorrow," when its application is lent to BELCREST is a day at the end of the road. Hasty decisions as to resting places may be made then—but wise decisions, the decisions which involve the careful selection of lots and their locations are made TODAY.

Belcrest MEMORIAL PARK

ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW

INVESTMENTS

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