

Capital Journal

Salem, Oregon

Established March 1, 1888

An Independent Newspaper Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday at 136 S. Commercial Street, Telephone 4661. News 4882

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By carrier—10 cents a week; 45 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance.
By mail in Marion, Polk, Linn and Yamhill counties, one month 50 cents; 3 months \$1.25; 6 months \$2.25; 1 year \$4.00. Elsewhere 50 cents a month; 6 months \$2.75; \$5.00 a year in advance.

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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."

—Byron

Buffaloed?

The great reform in state game affairs seems to have consisted in the removal of the old commissioners and the appointment of new, of destroying the morale of the department by calling for the resignations of all employees, reappointing the old division chiefs, leaving the balance on the payroll at least for the present, moving headquarters to Salem and the next day moving it back to Portland. If there is any definite program contemplated, it hasn't yet reached the formulated stage.

One thing that passes comprehension is that the changes in the personnel of the commission, all of whom were selections of the game organizations, has not occasioned the customary clamor of protest, threats and reprisals from the sportsmen, who have come to regard the picking of members of the board as their divine right.

Game affairs have been a storm center of politics since the creation of the commission under Governor West and have occasioned no little grief to the various executives. Hardly had the first commission been appointed before a factional fight destroyed its usefulness and when the governor attempted to remove the belligerent member, his right to do so was contested in the courts.

With the inauguration of Governor Withycombe, the legislature promptly abolished the old commission, and created a new one. The effort of Governor Olcott to remove a commissioner caused the legislature to take away the power of appointment from the executive and place it in the hands of the legislature, which created a new commission, or rather two of them, game and fish with a common chairman. Then on demands of sportsmen, the commissions were segregated and the appointive power restored to the governor.

The first storm that the Pierce administration encountered was when he replaced a Republican game commissioner from southern Oregon with a Democrat. In the meantime the game department had become white, Protestant and Nordic, but every change in personnel occasioned a tumult among the sportsmen, until the governor, tired of dictation, attempted to take it out of politics with non-political appointments.

Another reorganization occurred under Governor Patterson, who rewarded the Pierce appointees that had played traitor with promotions and reappointments and the commission was more in politics than ever. Then when Governor Norblad had some vacancies to fill, the sportsmen made it a campaign issue and forced the naming of their selections.

With their record of tumult and turmoil, it passeth understanding why the sportsmen are so quiescent when their own commissioners are decapitated and thrown on the junk pile. We have to hand it to Julius for no one was ever able to buffalo them before.

Future of the Press

At a conference on the press at Princeton university, following the recent annual meeting of newspaper publishers at New York, Bruce Bliven, former editor of the old New York Globe, now of the New Republic, presented some predictions of the future newspaper, as a result of chain journalism, the radio, television, the teletype and other mechanical inventions. He said:

I think the real revolution in newspapers is just beginning. I think that what we have seen in the way of syndication, standardization, big business and unification of the press is just a beginning. I look to see newspaper work turned completely inside out in the next 15 or 20 years. They now have a machine which can set type in newspapers all over the country from one master keyboard. In New York, Chicago, or wherever you want, they write on one typewriter keyboard, and it prints, or could print in 10,000 offices throughout the country. That is going to wipe out about half the importance of the editor of a local paper, because they will use this machine for its economy. I should say probably half the linotype operators in the United States are going to be out of work in five years because of this invention.

I expect to see in the very near future a new use made of something which already exists—the power to send photographs by wire or wireless, and reproduce them at the other end. I cannot see why a national newspaper is not just around the corner. I will predict that in ten years' time, you are going to see a national newspaper produced that way, with its main force in one city, but with reproductive facilities all over the country, which will make it a real national newspaper which everybody will get the morning on which it appears.

I think that the press is going to have to adapt itself to the new devices of the radio and television, and certainly to the teletype-setter in order to survive. Unless the newspaper takes over the radio and these other new devices as fast as they come up, it is going to be put out of business. And if it does take them over, then I think journalism is going to be changed so tremendously in the next few years that you will simply not know it.

This is rather a distressing vision, not only for newspapers but for the nation. It will mean the complete standardization, mechanization and intellectual sterilization of the people and tend to eliminate individuality, even as it is eliminated in Soviet Russia, while it will immensely swell the ranks of the unemployed. It would create a newspaper monopoly far more dangerous to the public welfare than any trust yet dreamed of.

However, such standardization is impossible for the human element rebels against it. Even now there is a revolt against the standardization of the newspaper among the intelligent. Certain features can be and are nationally standardized for their mass appeal, but the life blood of any newspaper consists in its local news, comment and advertising and they cannot be syndicated.

The local newspaper will survive because there is a field for it. It will have to adapt itself, as in the past, to mechanical progress and invention and somehow combat the radio menace, which by its prostitution to advertising is destroying itself. Most of the trouble in life one anticipates, never happens anyway. It is always the unexpected that hits the knockout.

Helena, Mont., (AP)—Commissioner of Agriculture A. H. Stafford will not recommend that Montana farmers decrease wheat production this year. He explained that Montana farmers were not financially able at present to purchase other farming equipment which cultivation of other crops would entail, and that Montana soil is peculiarly adapted to wheat culture.

Marion—Marion school's baseball team won from Jefferson by a score of 20 to 10 in a game played on the Marion diamond Friday afternoon. The score was tied at 7 to 7 at the end of the seventh inning. In the eighth the Marion batsmen knocked the ball all over the lot to make a total of 13 runs. Coach Jensen's team will go to Jefferson for a return game soon.

PAPER COMPANY REPORT SHOWS DEBTS REDUCED

The balance sheet and report of the Columbia River Paper company of Vancouver which includes in its assets the Oregon Pulp & Paper company of Salem covering the year of 1930 and the first quarter of 1931 shows the condition of the company and its subsidiaries strong with its entire bank indebtedness paid off, with reduction of over \$150,000 in bonds last year at a saving of around \$10,000 a year in interest charges on the bonds. The report is made by F. W. Leadbetter, president.

The Columbia River Paper mills earned net for 1930 after all charges including depreciation, but before provision for dividends on preferred stock, \$137,831.13. Provision for depreciation amounted to \$173,477.33 and \$69,000 was paid in dividends on preferred stock.

The Oregon Pulp & Paper company earned net for 1930 after all charges including depreciation but before provision for dividends on its preferred and minority common stock (nine shares only), a total of \$129,137.39. Depreciation of this company's plant properties was \$201,000.00 and \$24,000 were paid on preferred stock dividends to the end of the year.

The Columbia River Paper company of Florida organized in 1930 showed net earnings for eight months to the end of the year of \$15,845.63.

The statements for the first quarter of 1931 for the Columbia River Paper Mills and Oregon Pulp & Paper company indicated earnings of \$96,596.55 together with earnings of \$1,662.47 for the Florida company and \$5,179.85 for the Los Angeles company were considerably in excess of the same period last year. Interest on the bonds of the mills has been earned at the yearly rate of approximately seven times.

Total assets of the parent company are shown to be \$12,321,949.57, with ratio of current assets to liabilities of over two to one.

In commenting on the paper situation in general and as it affects coast companies, Mr. Leadbetter in his report says in part:

PAPER PRICE DROPS

"During the year, the paper industry carried its full burden of the financial depression. There was a marked decrease in orders and the average selling price of paper decreased many dollars per ton.

"In spite of these conditions, all the mills continued in reasonable production. This volume of production, together with the constant and successful efforts to decrease the cost of production by rigid economies, including reductions in the salaries and wages of all officers and other employees, and reductions in the price of raw materials are responsible for the fact that your companies have been able to make a favorable showing, despite the depression existing in the industry.

"The operations of the California-Oregon Paper Mills, located in Los Angeles, were greatly upset by the unexpected loss December, 1929, of the majority of its tonnage by reason of the fact that the Bates Valve Bag corporation, which had previously purchased a large amount of Kraft paper from that mill, was taken over by the St. Regis Paper company, which had its own source of supply for Kraft paper. The fact that California-Oregon Paper Mills has been enabled to operate during this period of reorganization of outlets for its paper and has done so at a comparatively small loss, speaks well for the future.

LOSS ON INVENTORIES

"The volume of inventories has been greatly reduced, which in the case of lumber at recent market prices has resulted in a considerable loss. Also the reduction of the inventory prices of lumber and pulp wood to market prices has also operated to decrease considerably apparent profits for the year.

"Notwithstanding the adverse conditions set forth above, both the Columbia River Paper Mills and the Oregon Pulp and Paper company have, since the close of business for 1930, paid off their entire bank indebtedness until funds for inventories are needed.

"From the above summary it will be seen that the position of the principal subsidiaries of the company and therefore that of the company as a whole, is strong and conservative, which should be more gratifying to its stockholders, especially in view of the general financial and economic conditions throughout the country. Earnings were not available for further distribution, nor would present conditions warrant same in view of reductions of over \$150,000.00 last year in the outstanding bonds of our different companies, which reductions will, of course, save us nearly \$10,000.00 annually in interest charges."

LONELY WIVES HELD FUNFEST

The philosopher who insists that all the world needs for a readjustment of its maladies is to laugh more, must have uttered that remark after seeing the Al Woods stage success on which "Lonely Wives" is based. This is a picture for laughing purposes only. There is a corking plot, and there are many hilarious situations.

Maybe you think you know your comedy, but you haven't seen anything yet — not until you've sat through "Lonely Wives", which is at the Warner Bros. Capitol theater Wednesday. For this funfest begins where others leave off. Vision such a comedy riot that half the office workers around the studio stayed after work each night so they could see the daily "rushes" of the picture. The situations are here, the dialogue is there, the merry scrambled plot is there, and how the players are there! George Agnew, starring in "The Millionaire", is to be seen at the Warner Bros. Mainstage theater for the last time Wednesday.

Mayor--Solon



L. J. ADAMS

Silverton—Funeral services for L. J. Adams, former Silverton mayor and Marion county state senator, will be held Thursday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock, in charge of the L. O. O. F. lodge. Concluding services will be at the Portland crematorium. Adams died Tuesday morning after an illness of several months.

McClees Of Ontario Temporarily Named Supervisor Of Game

Portland (P)—Oregon had a state game supervisor on the job Wednesday. Charles H. McClees of Ontario, was temporarily appointed to the post late Tuesday at a meeting of the state game commission. He arrived here Wednesday to take up his duties immediately.

The announcement of selection of the supervisor came after an executive session of the commission which had been meeting two days.

Arthur M. Fish, chief of the law enforcement branch under the old commission, was appointed district game warden in charge of the district east of the Cascades, over which McClees had jurisdiction. Fish had been a candidate for the office of supervisor. He will, temporarily, assist McClees in organization work here.

The selection of the supervisor wound up a heated discussion of the commission. Those close to the organization said the members were split upon the selection for some time, with Commissioners Dana and Vandervort favoring John E. Culison, former game commissioner. Commissioners Corrigan and Silver advocating appointment of Fish, and Commissioner Vining standing for Senator E. W. Miller of Josephine county.

Finally, it was explained, to break the deadlock the candidates under consideration were side-tracked, and McClees was suggested as a compromise candidate.

During the late afternoon meeting the commission announced it would re-employ the entire existing personnel of the state trout hatcheries and game farms, but that these employees would be obliged to take a ten per cent salary reduction.

The resignations of J. P. Morelock, deputy game warden at La Grande; John Combs, deputy at Prineville; and G. W. Russell, Tillamook deputy, were accepted to become effective Wednesday but their salaries will continue until June 1.

McClees has been district game warden for the east of the Cascades district since 1926. In September, before that he was deputy warden in Malheur and Coos counties for about eight years. He is married, about 50 years old, and a veteran of the Spanish-American and World wars. He has lived in Ontario for five years. Before moving into the eastern section he was special game warden in Coos county where he worked with Art Fish.

McClees at one time was widely known throughout the country as a jockey making the rounds of the big tracks in the east.

American confectionery has been introduced into Japan.

Obstacles Are Faced By Hoover In His Program For Cutting Expenses

Washington (U.P.)—President Hoover's announced program of economy and retrenchment in the various executive departments may run into some very practical difficulties, it appeared Wednesday.

The program, to be worked out in weekly conferences with department heads, is said to be part of his long cherished ambition to put the government "on a business basis," but in the case of the army at least, doubt was expressed in some quarters whether any appreciable economies would result from the steps already announced.

The army was first to feel the presidential pinchers in a conference at the Rapidan last week end. The interior department will be next and then will come the navy, with each of the federal bureaus taking their turn on the carpet later.

A hint of difficulties ahead was received by Mr. Hoover in his dealing with the army. After two days of conferring, announcement was made that 20 or 30 army posts and forts will be abandoned. No definite estimate of the savings to be gained can be made by either the

war department or the White House, but it will be much less than Mr. Hoover hoped to get—not more than a few million a year where billions are involved.

The maintenance of the obsolete relics of the Indian wars in frontier states is negligible, according to the army. Care must be exercised, it is said, to prevent the change from causing an increase in expenditures instead of providing a decrease.

Men stationed at these posts must be transferred to others and little will be gained insofar as the cost of shipping them food and such things, but quarters must be provided for them elsewhere. The army housing program is not yet complete, and it is pointed out that the transfer of men to other posts must be done so carefully as to avoid a demand for new construction, which in the end would cost more money.

Then there is a howl from congress to be faced in December. Senators are said, more or less humorously, to have held their jobs by keeping their army posts in their home states. It is Mr. Hoover's plan to appease the congressmen if possible. He wants to see if these sites cannot be converted to state usage for educational institutions, prison camps, experimental farms or hospitals.

As the new commission, composed of representatives from the war, agriculture and justice departments and the veterans bureau is expected to be selected shortly so that work of the transfer of the sites may be begun at once.

Interior department officials will go to the Rapidan next Saturday, fully warned that Mr. Hoover expects expenses to be cut there also. The blow will be equally hard to measure there because irrigation and reclamation projects—like the army program—are laid out on long time plans.

BROOKS WINS GAME

Dayton — The Dayton baseball team was defeated by the Brooks team in the fourth of the Cascade league season here Sunday. The score was 5 to 4. The game was a tie at the beginning of the ninth inning. The next game will be here with Mt. Angel next Sunday. Batteries were: Morehouse and Hadley; VanCleave, Harris and Batchelor. Morehouse fanned 17 and VanCleave and Harris nine.

by the tax burden might be equalized, was Mr. Mott's argument. He made it clear that he regarded this as but one step in a program which would raise the tax receipts from incomes, corporations and intangibles to a point where they would bear at least half the burden of state government expenditures.

In the United States, after the Revolutionary war, real property was made the basis of taxation and was at that period of American development reasonably fair, as nearly everybody owned land and there was comparatively little wealth of any other character, stated Mr. Mott.

In the complex, industrial state of American society of the present day, Mott said property is expressed in stocks, bonds and other chattels and a man's income may have little or no relationship to ownership of real property. Therefore, it was his contention, real property had been burdened with a tax load which it could no longer sustain while the wealth represented by incomes and intangibles had escaped taxation altogether until recent years.

To pass a constitutional amendment exempting real property from taxation for state purposes will relieve owners of such property from about \$7,000,000 annually of the present tax burden and would serve as a beginning of a process where-

St. Louis, Mo., (AP)—Five hundred men here have been asked to select the ten most prominent women in St. Louis. The referendum is being conducted by the Women's Advertising club. Only men have been asked to vote.

Many Europeans in British Malaya are out of work.

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