

Capital Journal

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

Television Prospects

A survey made by Colliers' Weekly, printed in the current issue on the prospects for television at popular prices, holds out little prospect for realization in the near future. It will evidently be a long time before television comes into the realm of every day life.

A practical television set that works perfectly is now in use in Camden, N. J., but it represents an investment, including research and experimentation of more than \$4,500,000. It is a triumph of science but having perfected the laboratory invention, the scientists are indifferent to its commercialization for practical use which is a problem for mass production and big business.

Transmission of pictures is entirely different from transmission of sound, which is a comparatively simple matter, as sound sets do not become obsolete, while television sets do. The latter must be perfectly coordinated with the transmitter at the broadcasting station or they do not work. Within a few years, perhaps standardized transmitters and receivers will provide satisfactory television, though any material change in the system, due to new discoveries will render all the receivers inoperative.

Cheap and practical television would probably upset the present radio set-up, its programs and advertising ballyhoo. One can hear a radio in any part of the house, and sometimes neighborhood, but television demands the eyes of the observer be fixed on the pictures automatically reducing the audience. Nor will people be content to view advertising scenes. To stage a theatrical or operatic costume production will cost far more than vocal rendition alone and consequently limit the advertising. It is likely to react disastrously on the movie picture industry, for why should one pay to see in a theater what he can vision and hear free in the home?

Liquor Control

In refusing to establish additional agencies in the city of Portland the Oregon liquor commission at its meeting here Tuesday took a further important step toward more effective control of the liquor traffic in the state, chiefly through restriction of the most vicious influence for evil in the business—private profit.

Portland, with a population of 350,000, has nine state owned and operated stores—one for each 37,777 persons, or practically the same average number as are being served out of the single store in Salem.

In addition the commission already operates 29 agencies in Portland, which with the nine stores give that city a liquor service outlet for approximately each 9,000 of population. Paying commissions averaging 10 percent of the gross sales price to these agents, the commission is sacrificing from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a month in profits on business that would otherwise be done by the state stores with little or no added expense.

The greatest evil in the agency system, however, is the lack of proper control exercised by the commission over sales—the absence of close supervision over distribution. There is practically no means by which the commission can enforce its regulations strictly through privately operated agencies.

Proper control over the distribution of hard liquors is more important to the people of Oregon than the matter of aggregate business and profits. To maintain and strengthen this control should be the commission's first aim.

Autos Reflect Better Times

The return of better times is indicated by the increased sales of autos and trucks, the output of which bids fair to break records the coming year. One reason for this is the growing obsolescence of cars, but unless purchasing power was increasing, the old cars would be continued in use.

Records of the secretary of state's office show that on October 31, 297,075 automotive vehicles were registered, as against 276,420 on the same date in 1934, and 244,498 in 1933, a gain of 21 percent.

Operators' licenses in force on the above dates were 325,984 in 1935, 240,311 in 1934 and 186,256 in 1933, and the secretary of state estimates that there should be approximately 425,000 registered operators, indicating that at least 100,000 persons are driving vehicles without licenses. All of which indicates that a thorough check-up by state police is needed to round-up the evaders.

On October 31, there were 269,953 passenger cars licensed, 643 busses, 27,121 trucks. The fees from passenger autos totaled \$1,375,030 and those from trucks \$801,790, the total being \$2,176,820. This compares \$1,979,943 at the same date in 1934 and \$1,806,645 in 1933.

Says Mexicans Denied Religious Freedom

By FATHER ALGUIN Professor of History, Mt. Angel College

"President Roosevelt Refuses to Interfere With Mexico," is the headline we have all seen in the papers during the last few days. This statement is supposed to express the reaction of our president to the appeal made to him by the Knights of Columbus in behalf of religious liberty in Mexico, and the urging on the part of the Catholic Knights of the Borah resolution. In a letter to Supreme Knight Martin H. Carmody, President Roosevelt made this emphatic assertion, for which he is probably indebted to our secretary of state, Cordell Hull, "I decline to permit this government to undertake a policy of interference in the domestic concerns of foreign governments and thereby jeopardize

the maintenance of peaceful conditions." If President Roosevelt would live up to this, his assertion of policy or if his worthy predecessors had lived up to it, ninety per cent of the Mexican people would feel deeply and lastingly grateful to the United States. It is largely because President Roosevelt, and his Secretary Hull, have not lived up to Roosevelt's asserted policy that Mexico is in the sad condition of the present day. However, President Roosevelt is not alone to blame. A misguided Mexican policy dates back many years.

The writer of this article does not pretend to be a scholar of Mexican affairs, like Mr. Beals for instance, who misinterprets most of what he saw in the Mexican people. The author of these lines has, however,



HIGH COURAGE

by Jeanne Bowman

SYNOPSIS: Anne, whose father, Luke Farnsworth, owns large fish canneries in Oregon, has gone to Astoria on an inspection trip with her father and mother. A presentation of trouble in her mind has already been justified by a quarrel between her father and the relative associated with him over the matter of buying fish from traps. Now she is parked with Rob Crocker, her fiancé, watching the storm-blown waves roar over the beach—even Rob has had words with Luke Farnsworth.

Chapter Seven ALONE To Anne, fresh from the emotional turmoil of the previous hour, it was peaceful inside the car. The rain slashed at the windows, she looked howled around the hood. She looked expectantly at Rob. Would he make some explanation of his anger at her father? It seemed he wouldn't. He wasn't even curving his arm about in pillowed rest for her head, but was tapping the wheel nervously.

"Anne," he barked suddenly, "why did your father decide to go back to Portland tonight?" "Why Rob, I don't know." "Think, did he receive a wire at the hotel, a long distance message or anything?" "No, but one might have come to the cannery."

"Didn't," returned Rob. "Tom checked there. Well, let's get back." Hurried Anne at the far corner of the car seat. They drove in silence until they caught their first view of the Farnsworth house. Anne looked up in surprise; it seemed every window was gleaming with light.

"I wonder what's going on?" she asked of Rob as they drew up before the veranda. At the sound of their brakes, the front door swung wide, throwing a carpet of yellow light down the stairway. Lee and Tom Farley stood there in overcoats, Mabel, hanging to Farley's arm, was crying, Sharlee was screaming hysterically.

Rob jumped out of the car and opened the door for Anne. Then above the rush of wind and patter of rain they heard Sharlee cry out "Anne, your mother is dead and Uncle Luke is dying."

Anne reached for Rob's arm. It wasn't there. He had rushed up the steps. Alone she stood, rain peppering down on her bare head, splashing the coral frock where the cape fell open.

Someone was talking, she must listen. "They drove off the third curve on the crest. Service station below heard the crash. They telephoned here because Lee's name was on the registration card. Lucinda died immediately. No hope for Luke."

Shock is an anesthetic. Looking back from the time—numbered security of years, Anne was to realize this. Now, while her intellect grasped the meaning of the tragedy, her emotions failed to respond.

She saw Rob hurry back down the steps, place an arm around her and lead her up to where the family had knotted into a group of staring eyes. For a moment the sobbings were stilled in expectancy, then Charlotte Farnsworth stepped forward. "She didn't hear what Sharlee said," the woman declared. "Rob, make Anne understand that her father wrecked Lee's brand new car, killed Lucinda and may be dead himself, by this time."

Anne's mind recorded these three facts, then she heard a shrill laugh. She looked around in surprise, Sharlee was staring, open mouthed. Even

been interested in Mexico and its people for nearly two decades. This summer brought the first opportunity I had to enter Mexico. It was with some difficulty that I crossed the border even though I could give credentials showing that I was a teacher in a recognized college in the state of Oregon. I went to Mexico with letters to Catholics and non-Catholics, to teachers and business men, to Mexicans and Americans. I went to Mexico with the suspicion that Catholic papers and literature were exaggerating and overemphasizing the persecution of the Catholic people in Mexico. Before going into the far south I not only visited Mexican settlements in New Mexico and Texas, eg. Albuquerque, El Paso, San Antonio, Laredo, but I made it a point to meet in these places with teachers and other individuals really interested in understanding the Mexican people. I visited Mexican homes, schools, and churches in the southern states as a preparation for my trip from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City in my

first journey into Old Mexico. Stopovers and sidetraps added to the interest of the journey. I did not follow the path of tourists, guided by government agents. I went to Mexico to meet the people and see their conditions, not to be entertained. It is quite impossible in one article to describe in detail the experiences of weeks relative to Religious Liberty or to give the opinions of Americans and Englishmen on this subject who have lived in Mexico for many years. Let me just make the statement that there is no Religious Liberty in Mexico for at least ninety per cent of the people nor is there Political Liberty for most of the Mexican people in the sense that we understand these terms in the United States. There is a lot of paid propaganda to the contrary, of course, and they say the world is ruled by money.

President Roosevelt said, "I decline to permit this Government to undertake a policy of interference in the domestic concerns of Foreign Governments and thereby jeopardize

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, Nov. 21—An unnoticed but breathless pause in the breathing spell occurred at 8:40 p. m. last November 14 Agriculture Secretary Wallace spoke at that hour on "matters of gravest national importance."

His words were mild. His ideas were hinted in the form of academic theories. Consequently, only the schooled technicians in and out of his audience at the academy of political science, Columbia university, may have caught the full force of what he appears to have been driving at.

Fleeting it together with Mr. Wallace's latest depressing book and his other recent speeches, the economic experts have concluded that Mr. Wallace is groping his way toward a more definite program of new planned economy than the left wing dealers have been generalizing about heretofore. It may be known, for convenience, as the Wallace plan.

Theory—The way the economists condense the theory into understandable language is this: The trouble with industry is that it is protected by unnatural tariffs and monopolies against natural production and natural prices. During depressions, industrial prices do not drop appreciably. The only thing that happens is that production stops, causing unemployment, until manufacturers can again get their desired price.

The AAA tried to protect the farmer against that system by also limiting production and by maintaining an unnaturally high price for his products. But that system is wrong for the farmer as well as for industry.

What should be done is to create a free-flowing system for both. Everyone would then be required to produce continuously. Thus everyone would also buy continuously. Products would be sold for whatever they would bring, except that there would be a ceiling beyond which they could not be lifted. No tariffs, no monopolies. Just all producing, and all consuming.

Meanings—Certain foremost economists here have grown dizzy, or dazed, trying to find out what this would mean in terms of practical application. Obviously it would require complete reorganization of industry. The Germans could send in their steel for tri-borough bridges; the steel companies would have to make rolling pins or lace ruffies. Also it might require government supervision beyond that generally discussed heretofore. It would certainly necessitate strong policing by someone.

Furthermore, it is hardly probable that a good start could be made toward such a goal on a nationalistic basis, without world cooperation. The only hint Mr. Wallace gave about starting this ideal world was the suggestion that a council on general welfare be created. He would have this council conduct referenda on economic issues and steer the economic course of national administration, no matter which political party happened to be in control of the presidency. (Note—Mr. Wallace would retain the democratic system; also a constitution.)

Guarantee—Only one conclusion in all this groping theory can be fully guaranteed. It is that Prof. Tugwell is only the alleron on the left wing now. Mr. Wallace is the strut and fabric. It would seem to be safe, however, to advise industrialists that they need not hold their breath until Mr. Wallace's plan is worked out. There may conceivably be a new deal move to take the monopoly powers right out of Senator Borah's mouth. Also, the Canadian treaty indicated that some progress is being made toward tariff reduction. But the alacrity displayed at the White House in moving to prevent a repetition of the German steel incident was hardly in line with the Wallace theory.

Also, Commerce Secretary Roper is still making "breathing spell" speeches. Feint—No one at the White House broke down and bawled when Father Coughlin broke with the administration the other Sunday. Official comment was not offered, but there was some private comment indicating a light-hearted attitude. One caustic associate of the president suggested that the famous radio star might have been fishing for a pat on the back.

The basic fact seems to be that Washington authorities do not regard Father Coughlin with as much terror as at this time last year.

TURNER—Miss Rita Burris of Wasco, intermediate teacher in the Turner grades department, has been given an extended leave of absence until the first of December by the school board members. Miss Burris has not been well since she was summoned home by the serious illness of her mother, who passed away several days later, and Mrs. Oswald W. Jefferson, wife of the Methodist church pastor has been substitute teacher for the past several weeks.

Pantry Patter By R G E TOMATO JUICE DROP CAKES One-third cup fat, 1-1/3 cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup nuts, 1 cup tomato juice (unseasoned), 2-1/3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon baking powder. Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat 2 minutes. Half fill greased baking pans.

CREAM CHEESE CHOC. OLATE FROSTING 1/4 cup white cream cheese, 1/4 cup white chocolate, melted, 1 tablespoon cream, hot, 1/4 teaspoon vanilla, 1/4 teaspoon salt. 1-3/4 cups confectioner's sugar. Mix ingredients. Beat well. Let stand 5 minutes. Beat until creamy and frost cake.

Answers to Questions Q. Will birds be poisoned if they eat insects which are poisoned when spraying trees? E.B.X. A. The Bureau of Biological Survey says that as a rule there is no danger to birds from insects which are poisoned by spraying trees. Insecticidal birds rarely pick up dead insects, but choose live and active individuals as their prey. Furthermore, the number of poisoned insects which might be picked up under adverse food conditions would hardly constitute enough poison to constitute a lethal dose. It is only if a large meal of poisoned insects were eaten that harmful results might be expected.

Answers to Questions Q. Who wrote the play, "Young Woodley"? A.W. A. John van Druten, a young English playwright.

SUNDOWN STORIES WICKED PLANS By Mary Graham Bonner Christopher flew off, cawing as he left: "I hope I haven't delayed you from your food walk." "No, growl, growl, you haven't," they shouted up to him. "I suppose we shouldn't do such a thing," said Jelly Bear. "I suppose not," said Honey Bear. "It's a wicked thing to do," growled Jelly Bear. "Very," agreed Honey Bear. "We haven't any right to what doesn't belong to us," said Jelly Bear. "Although, of course, lots of the jams and jellies were made from berries they found around the countryside—berries that were free to all."

Answers to Questions Q. Please name the wives of King Henry VIII, E.M.M. A. They were: Katherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Katharine Howard, and Katharine Parr.

Answers to Questions Q. How many people have visited the Grotto of Lourdes? V.J.K. A. It is estimated that it has been visited by 35,000,000 persons since 1858 when, according to tradition, the Virgin Mary revealed herself repeatedly to a peasant girl and the healing efficacy of the spring was revealed. No precise data have been published as to the total number of permanent cures. It is estimated that one per cent of the visitors are pilgrims in search of a cure. Of these, 15 per cent profess to be cured.

Answers to Questions Q. What was the date of the Pueblo, Colorado, flood? R.N. A. The Arkansas River overflowed and flooded Pueblo, June 5, 1921.

Answers to Questions Q. How many Americans served in the German army during the World War? T.C.D. A. There are no records of the number of Americans, born or naturalized, who served in the German army. In 1914 there was a substantial emigration, 300,000 to all coun-

ACROSS 1. Failure to win or keep 2. Evergreen tree 10. Numb, asleep 14. Drug-yielding plant 15. Informed 16. City in Pennsylvania 17. Intend 18. South American animal 19. Asiatic tree 20. Vegetable 22. Flower-like cultivated another's land on shore 21. Atmosphere 23. American literary 24. Diminish 25. Least rough 26. Partial 27. Part of speech 28. Flower 29. River island 30. Leave 31. Indian mutiny 32. Foot covering 33. Wear away 34. Mix with a 35. Test circular 36. Purpose 37. Copies 38. Something included in a letter 39. Fall into disuse 40. High mountain

DOWN 1. Illuminating device 2. Genus of the olive tree 3. Fly aloft 4. Perceived by the senses 5. Subsequently 6. Of 7. Knock red 8. Color 9. To this 10. Oriental 11. Besech 12. Ceremony 13. Recline 14. Sum 15. Australian bird 16. Kind of quart 17. Child, Scotch 18. Garret 19. Consequence 20. Day's march 21. Number 22. Lock 23. Not any 24. Grass with cruel greed 25. While 26. Quoted 27. Severe 28. Anger 29. Myself 30. Impact 31. One that turns up the earth 32. Advanced in years 33. Carrying 34. Weapons 35. Ovarian 36. County to North Carolina 37. God for whom Thursday is named 38. Assailant 39. Caral seeds 40. Single thing 41. Dry 42. At present

PUFFY The pirates draw closer, they soon will start firing. The captain's so frightened he's pale and perspiring. "Oh, dear," weeps the captain. "Please give me a hand— In fact, you're so brave, why don't YOU take COMMAND?"