

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.

OFFICIAL CENSUS SALEM,
MAY, 1934, 15,287.

A CUP O' TAY.

(From a Collection of Old Irish Songs)
Gee! prate about your wine,
Or poteen, might foins,
There's no such draught as mine,
From Ireland to Bombay!
And whether black or green,
Or divil, a shade between,
There's nothing I have seen
Wid a gintale cup o' tay!

Whist! hear the kettle sing,
Like birds in early spring;
A sup for any king
Is the darlin' in the thray.
Ould cronies throppin' in,
The fat ones and the thin,
Share all their hearts I win
Wid a gintale cup o' tay.

Wid whiskey punch galore
How many heads grow sore?
Shalala, too, a score
Most beautifully play.
Wid all their batin ways
Good luck to thim Chinsies,
Who sind us o'er the says
Such a gintale cup o' tay.

DOWN WITH JACK MATTHEWS.

That is the cry of the sham and superficial reformers at present. Get rid of Matthews, and we will be in clover.

Our pet hobbies for the purification of Portland and the reformation of the Republican party will be adopted.

Jack Matthews has been taking a hand in politics for 10, these fifteen years. He has been downed time and again.

There seems to be a crime attaching to the use of one's brains in connection with practical politics. And Matthews is guilty.

He has shown himself time and again to be the needed organizer. He put Mills in the speaker's chair of the last session.

While the men he put in power had the advantage of their position, they did not use their power wisely. But that was not Matthews' fault.

He could put forces together, and give them the organization, but he could not furnish them brains and experience to use their positions wisely.

As an organizer Mr. Matthews has not an equal in the state today. Like other men he has his weak points. But who has not in this world.

But Matthews has the strong points of a political leader—political shrewdness and penetration, political sagacity and far-sightedness.

He has personal integrity, and that is more than many would-be leaders can boast of. He keeps his pledges with a fidelity that is like Gibraltar.

EDITOR SCOTT IN WASHINGTON.

There is much mysterious comment about the trip of Editor Scott to Washington at present.

Well, why shouldn't the leading newspaper man of Oregon go down there and take a hand in things?

Certainly there is no one better qualified to make suggestions and give good advice than an editor.

Even if Editor Scott should have designs on a ministry to Mexico or some other country. What of it?

He would make as great a success of it as some lawyer or banker or doctor. We are for the profession first.

Oregon has shown but few newspaper men able to get recognition of the government in any public office.

The lawyers have held nearly all the high offices, and have certainly erred in judgment about as often as possible.

Editor Scott has many sins to answer for, but he also has a few things to his credit that he can be proud of.

PORTLAND NEEDS A MUNICIPAL PROGRAM.

There is great and brave talk at Portland about that city wanting a man for mayor. Just as if they hadn't had a man for mayor.

Portland needs a man for mayor, and a man in every other office, and has an abundance of men to fill any office. So what is wrong?

Portland needs worse than everything else a decent, practical municipal program. That Portland has not yet had.

A municipality must have a program, just like a great corporation of any other sort. Portland needs a wise, sane program back of her officials.

The newspapers attack abuses and abuse men and deplore deficits, and the churches rail at political rottenness, attacking effects, not causes.

As long ago as Plato's time that wise man said a just community must be as just as a just individual. No more and no less.

There is a very simple formula for a municipal program, and Portland can

apply it. We learn in this world by science or by suffering.

There is no other way. A community must apply the remedy of a scientific program, the solution of common intelligence, or pay and suffer.

Will the selfish spoilers of that municipality tolerate a correct municipal program? Never, until they are forced to by the people.

Such a program is projected on the theory of municipal solvency, the application of business principles, the breaking of grafts in toto.

But the politician, the banker, the newspaper now have their grafts. Business, not grafts, is the watchword. The fashion is to rail at the gambler and prostitute, and say we are holier than ye are.

Yet those who rail live in temples where not one brick is laid on the other without the world graft imprinted on each end and the sides thereof.

LOCKHART'S MILLIONS.

One Charles Lockhart died the other day in Pittsburg, leaving an estate valued at \$150,000,000.

Lockhart had been an obscure man, in spite of his enormous fortune. His name and existence were unknown to the public.

Fifty years ago a man with a tenth of this amount would have been conspicuous. He would have been one of the most noted men of his day. But now—what is a mere \$150,000,000 now? A man may possess that much and be utterly unknown outside the narrow circle of his financial associates.

It is said that Lockhart's income was \$18,000,000 a year. This is equal to the annual income of 40,000 wage-earners. Yet it does not appear that Lockhart had ever done anything to put mankind in such enormous debt to him.

He owned Standard Oil stock, and derived his income from that source, but he does not appear ever to have had anything to do with the management which has made that stock so valuable and productive. No part of the industrial and financial genius which is the chief capital of that great institution has been contributed by him. He has remained idle and unknown, while modern industry and civilization have heaped his lap full of gold.

The old question comes up again: Can a man accumulate so great a fortune honestly?

Perhaps he can if he contributes enough of himself to the upbuilding of industry.

But it may certainly be questioned if a man who sits idle in the whirl of world events and, by the mere investment of money, profits by the genius and toil of others is justly entitled to such great riches.

ARGUMENTS FOR RURAL MAIL AND PARCELS POST.

Thirty-two thousand rural free delivery routes will be in operation in the United States on July 1, 1935. This service will cost the government a little more than \$2,000,000. During the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1935, 6,000 additional routes will be established, making a total of 38,000. The cost of extending and maintaining rural free delivery for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, is estimated at \$26,000,000.

The parcels post system would be a great help in keeping up the expense of rural free deliveries of mail, says Editor Williamson, of the Rural Northwest. At the present time the chief objection to the creating of new routes is that the whole business done on such routes does not amount to as much as the pay of the carrier. The carriers would not feel the addition to their work implied in carrying a few packages daily to put the route on a paying basis. The increase in business would enable many new routes to be established and the shortening of existing routes. In innumerable cases the farmer would find it much cheaper to send a small consignment of produce by parcels post or to order articles sent to him by parcels post than to go to town himself. In time the enterprising farmers would by the aid of the parcels post secure customers who gladly pay an extra price for eggs, poultry, etc., in order to secure such articles both fresh and direct from farmers upon whom they could depend to always send first class articles.

WHY TARIFF REVISION?

The agitation for tariff revision which began almost directly following the Presidential election of 1904 must be regarded as one of the most extraordinary episodes in connection with American politics. After more than seven years of restored prosperity resulting almost wholly from the operations of a tariff law affording useful and adequate protection to industry; after more than seven years of the largest employment of labor at the highest wage rate ever known in the industrial history of any country; after seven years of business and industrial activity far surpassing anything known in the world's history; after seven years of steady increase in the

accumulated wealth of all classes of society—an accumulation in which the wage earner had his full share, as is shown by an increase of more than \$2,000,000,000 in the savings banks, building and loan investments, and wage earners' life insurance—in the face of all these conditions, which would ordinarily serve to inspire satisfaction and insure stability of fiscal and economic policy, the movement for tariff revision is an astonishing development. It is the more astonishing in view of the fact that it is shared to a considerable extent by those who are identified with the party of protection and prosperity.

The Democratic tariff revisionist we always have with us. The free trade tariff reformer is a familiar figure. From them we have grown accustomed to expect a never-ceasing agitation for tariff changes; for economic convulsions. We look for it and are prepared for it. We know what to do with it and about it.

When, however, a disintegrating force asserts itself inside of the Republican party, when men professing adherence to the "cardinal principle of protection" align themselves with the enemies of that policy and undertake to force upon the party in power the tearing up of our system of tariff protection, the situation presents aspects of unusual gravity and importance. It calls for earnest consideration and wise action on the part of those who have not permitted themselves to be carried out upon the wave of "tariff reform" into the sea of business turmoil and industrial storm. It calls for calm, counsel and careful deliberation. It calls for a specific answer to the questions:

What is the urgency for tariff revision?

SUPERVISION OF BANKS.

The passage by the Washington legislature of the foreign banking houses or branch banks except such as are created under the national banking law or under the laws of the state of Washington, and all foreign banks now receiving deposits in this state will be obliged to set apart a certain capital to be employed in their operations in this state, which shall in no case be less than the minimum capital required for the organization of a national bank, which is not less than \$25,000 in the smaller communities and not less than \$50,000 in larger towns, says the Tacoma Ledger. The branches of foreign banks will not be allowed to advertise any larger capital than is actually employed at each branch in this state.

The legislature has taken a step in the right direction in requiring in all cases the employment of a certain fixed capital in every institution, which must not be impaired and which is a security to depositors. But the state of Washington should go further and should subject every state bank or other institution receiving deposits, excepting the national banks, over which the state has no supervision, to such examinations as from time to time are made by the national bank examiners of every institution organized under the national banking law. The state should have a state banking department, with a superintendent and examiners, for there is no other way of being sure that the capital of a bank is not actually impaired. Assets which are questionable, past due paper and all doubtful items should be charged off under the direction of the banking department, in order that the published statements of the banks should be beyond question. It is not enough to require the publication of a statement of assets and liabilities from time to time. Banking institutions should be examined and their statements carefully verified. This is what is done under the direction of the comptroller of the currency in the case of all national banks, and most of the states have banking departments organized on a similar plan. The object is to protect depositors, and it is the duty of the state to look carefully into the condition and soundness of every institution which receives deposits, unless this is already done by the federal government.

THE RIVERS AND HARBOURS BILL.

The river and harbor appropriation bill authorizing improvements which will cost something over \$30,000,000, has passed the federal house of representatives and has now passed the senate. It must be concurred in by the house, or the improvements authorized will be delayed for probably fifteen months, as the first session of the next congress which convenes in December will hardly get down to the business of enacting a river and harbor bill until late in the long session. Four years ago the river and harbor appropriation bill was "talked to death" by Senator Carter, who prevented a vote by talking against time until the session of congress expired by constitutional limitation. It is to be hoped that no senator will be disposed to emulate Mr. Carter's achievement during the closing days of the Fifty-eighth congress.

X-RAYS

Needed at Portland—A municipal program.

Sentiment is always at home when the heart calls.

State and county taxes have reached about the limit.

The fires of genius burn brightest when under fire.

Some men get in their cups to get out of dumps.

He's a rounder indeed who has exhausted every passion.

The nouveau rich buy plumage they know not how to wear.

A man will exchange any old sin that he has for a worse one.

Disaster follows in the wake of the trap when error goes driving.

Women can do things with a pin that a man can't do with a crow-bar.

Why not make Leslie Scott dictator of the Multnomah Republican party?

Needed at Portland worse than a man for mayor—A program to run the city on.

That is right, Marshal Cornelius. Rid the city of the tough elements and make life and property safe.

Wouldn't the administration pay a little more attention Oregon if this state were not quite so strongly Republican?

Sam White has lost nothing by his political activity. He has held one office after another. It pays to be a Democrat in Oregon.

One page of Miss Dolly Hefty's Gardiner Gazette comes to us wrong side up. We hope she did not stand on her head to print that page.

The city should bear the expense of at least one-third of the South Commercial street improvement. The street car company and the two cemeteries ought to bear about one-third.

There is no sense in building any more cheap wooden bridges and culverts and viaducts that will rot down in a few years. Build whatever you do build just as if a private corporation was doing it.

The Monoton, N. B. Semi-Weekly Times comes to hand, printed on a Duplex Web Perfecting press. It is a progressive newspaper, and seems to have a strong influence with the public in its neck of the woods.

No person can be placed in a hypnotic state if they are unwilling, and the minds of some people are such that they cannot take a "suggestion" anyway.—Exchange.

Experience at Salem shows that suggestions are taken at about \$2 a take.

Saturday's Journal will be another correspondence club edition for every subscriber to use to send to some Eastern friend. Mark the interesting articles about our crops, climate and progress and mail it to some one you want to land in Oregon, and it will do the business.

Love and Hope and Memory.

Three sisters by the Sacred Spring
Sit, soft-eyed, and sing;
When the sunset colors die,
And the moon comes up the sky,
Tis to that melody
Under the Sacred Tree,
It follows the stars along,
And they, too, shine to the song,
The evening of the sisters three,
Love and Hope and Memory.
—John Vance Cheney, in the March Atlantic.

Evening Rain.

Twilight down the west
Wanders once again;
With a gentler glow,
Singing in her train.

Harkens every breast,
Every heart and brain;
Peace, or peace is best!
Pence the sweet refrain.

So the world is best,
Joy is not, nor pain;
Love itself learns rest
Of the summer rain.

—John Vance Cheney, in the March Atlantic.

By all means hold up the appropriations. It will mean several hundred thousand dollars interest to the big bankers, who are also the depositories of public funds. They will advance the people's money to carry on the

state government, and the people will pay the bill at both ends. Great is the referendum.

PRIMARY LAW GOOD.

Opponents Have No Ground for Injunction.

Portland special: District Attorney Manning has filed a demurrer to the complaint of N. A. King, which was filed by City Attorney McNary in an attempt to secure an order of the circuit court restraining County Clerk Fields from continuing preparations from applying the direct primary nominations law to the 1935 Portland city election. His demurrer is in the usual general form, setting up the contention that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The demurrer will be argued before the four Multnomah circuit court judges sitting en banc. If it be sustained, the injunction suit to prevent application of the direct primary nominations law to the Portland city election this year will be dismissed. If the demurrer be overruled, the case will go to a hearing, and argument will be heard at length.

District Attorney Manning, when asked regarding his intentions in the matter, said:

"I intend to defend this suit vigorously. I am appearing for County Clerk Fields, and believe that there is no legal ground whereon any one may stand and maintain a position against the application of the direct primary nominations law to the city election this year. The cause will be hurried to a hearing, and a determination secured as soon as possible."

It was decided this morning that the argument to the demurrer would be had before the circuit judges sitting en banc next Saturday afternoon.

THE DAY'S NEWS

An avalanche overwhelmed the peasant boy of Ausserville Gratton today, killing his six children, near Innsbruck, Tyrol.

The French liner LeBretagne, outward bound, grounded today in the lower New York harbor. She will probably float at high tide.

The funeral of ex-Governor George S. Boutwell took place today at Graton, Mass. Many distinguished persons were present.

Papers were served on the Prairie Oil Gas Company, of Kansas City, today, asking a receiver, on the ground of the company disobeying the laws.

Chicago Markets.
Chicago, March 2.—Cash wheat 98½¢@99¢; corn, 48½¢@49¢; oats, 31½¢@32½¢.

Popular Voting Contest

For Most Popular Lady School Teacher Now Teaching in Any Salem Public or Private School or College or University.

Choice of Free Box at the presentation of "OTHELLO," Friday, March 3d, at the Grand Opera House, by Charles B. Hanford. Box with five seats worth \$7.50. Fill in the name of your choice on this coupon.

VOTING CONTEST COUPON

For Free Box to Othello, March 3rd.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MY CHOICE IS

The play of "Othello," by Shakespeare, is the fourth presentation from the greatest dramatist in the world by Mr. and Mrs. Hanford in this city. They have given "Taming of the Shrew," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Richard III," and will now give "Othello" to our theatre-goers. All Shakespearean plays are educational, and The Journal has always fostered an interest in educational matters. Hence it takes this opportunity to compliment the ladies who give their life to the work of training our children, and hopes there will be a pleasant and friendly voting contest among the many popular teachers of this city.

Terms of the contest are simple. The contest closes at noon Friday, March 3d, and the result will be announced in The Journal of that evening. The teacher receiving the most votes will be entitled to the honor, and will occupy the free box with her party of friends. The votes will be received at any time after this date in a sealed box at The Journal office, and will be counted by a disinterested committee on Friday afternoon, March 3d. Votes can be cut out and cast by any person, whether a subscriber or not.

HOFER BROTHERS, Publishers,
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STATE NEWS

J. W. Gaunt, a Yamhill county farmer, recently sold 27,000 pounds of onions at \$2.10 per hundred. This crop grew on less than two acres of ground.

Wm. W. Carmichael, a prominent resident of Canyonville, Ore., is dead. He was a traveling salesman for 16 years, and a very successful business man.

Uncle Isaac Boyle, an old pioneer of Oregon, died at his home in Canyonville the first part of the week, and in his death the community loses a prominent citizen.

Hon. B. A. Witzel, a former Linn county man, died at Turner Tuesday. He resided at Tangent for a good many years, and once represented Linn county in the state legislature.

Roy McFarland, of Lebanon, one of the pitchers on the baseball team at Eugene last summer, has signed with the Texas baseball league, and will leave for San Antonio in a few weeks.

Four of the O. A. C. students are surveying and mapping Corvallis. To make a correct and complete map is the subject of the thesis of the four young men, who will graduate in June. The work is in the mathematical department, and involves a complete survey of every street, alley and block in the town. It will not be completed for some time yet, and it is to be sent to the Lewis and Clarke fair. The students are Joseph Henkle, Harry Fryer, Bush Davis and Theodore Garrow.

Albany School Census.

The annual census has been completed, showing that persons between the ages of 4 and 20 years in the district number 1178, of which 600 are girls and 577 boys. This is an increase of 25 over last year.

A Bright Future

Is in store for the young man or woman who saves and deposits money regularly in a good Savings Bank. When you become old or unable to work you'll find no friend so helpful—none so responsive to your needs as a bank account. Put your money to work by opening a savings account. One dollar is enough to start with.

Savings Bank Department
Capital National Bank.