Calvin Coolidge Says:

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—By a remarkable coincidence the Treasury representatives of two opposite poles of political thought, Ogden L. Mills in the United States and Philip Snowden in Great Britain, simultaneously reach the same conclusions concerning governmental finance. Both say that heavy expenditures will cause a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, and that their respective governments cannot go on increasing appropriations without incurring disagreeable consequences in the way of increased taxes. Yet it seems almost impossible to prevent the general run of legislators from thinking that when finances are depressed we can relieve ourselves by taxing ourselves.

By implication, Chancellor Snowden indorses the same method advocated by so many of our domestic relievers. His inference is that by our reducing its debt to us Great Britain should have been or should now be relieved out of the Treasury of the United States.

Because our government was able to reduce its debt and its taxes, our problem is not so acute as that of the British. But it differs in degree, not in kind. Particular and temporary support for peoples in distress can be paid out of public funds, but relief from domestic or international economic depression cannot be provided by the national Treasury.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Calvin Coolidge Says:

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—A new social force is being developed by radio waves. The address of the Pope was given wider broadcasting than any other ever delivered, reaching almost all over the world. The morning papers carry radio photographs of Marconi in Rome preparing for its transmission. Report comes simultaneously of a successful experiment in television by which people in Leipzig were able to recognize the image of a man in Schenectady. The time may not be far away when it will be possible to have a receiving set in the home that will produce a sound motion picture. Central stations may be able to receive and broadcast to the eye and ear events taking place all over the world.

It is difficult to comprehend what an enormous power this would be. New forces are constantly being created for good or for evil. When primitive people come in contact with civilization usually they use its powers for their own destruction. Unless the moral power of the world increases in proportion to its scientific power there is a real danger that the new inventions will prove instruments of our own destruction. If moral development keeps step, peace and good will have gained new allies.

CALVIN COOLIDGE