Calvin Coolidge Says:

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Months ago one of these dispatches suggested it would help business if large employers would make it known that no more employees would now be discharged. When a few are laid off the rest fear they may be next. That feeling contracts the usual amount of their purchases. They cut expenses against the possible day of being out of work. That is one reason why savings bank deposits have increased and consumption has diminished. Then there come more discharges. The process is a vicious circle.

Twenty-five large employers have announced publicly that as far as they are concerned they will break that circle by ceasing any present discharges. Many other employers have adopted the same policy without formal statement. This good news not only involves half a million employees directly, but by its influence will help many times that number. Every employer who can should follow this example. It is a practical, constructive and sound action worth many proclamations. The paralysis of fear will be removed and confidence promoted. The fortunate employees involved have a corresponding obligation to co-operate in breaking the circle by resuming normal expenditures according to their means.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Calvin Coolidge Says:

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Present conditions require the people to let the Congress know what they want done. That will usually prevent any need for future alarm. A great English writer has described the contortions that accompany the exorcism of an evil spirit. The same thing takes place in Washington. It is disturbing to the country to see it and hear it. But in spite of all the convulsions the Congress is made up of men and women with a great deal of common sense. After taking second thought and observing the popular reaction, they finally reach a fairly sound conclusion.

We live under constitutional government. All our officers are oath bound to support the Constitution. One of the duties of the Congress is to make provision for the administration of the laws by granting necessary appropriations. When this is remembered it is not likely to seem morally defensible to attempt to suspend important government functions to force passage of certain bills. A President has the power of removal, but he could not justify dissolving several departments of the government to compel the Congress to accept his judgment. The Congress will find some method to avoid dissolving departments by refusing appropriations.

CALVIN COOLIDGE