

speeches yesterday, and was in Montana, following a route which tomorrow will bring his Alaska-bound party to Gardiner for a two-day visit to Yellowstone national park.

Today the president was to speak at Butte with his subject report on post-war revival of business.

Yesterday the presidential train traveled from Southern Utah, where Wednesday Mr. Harding and his party visited Zion national park, northward back through Salt Lake City to Pocatello and then to this city.

Hundreds of persons greeted Mr. and Mrs. Harding at every little town in Utah and Idaho and the president expressed himself as having renewed confidence as a result of the welcome tendered his party.

The crowd which gathered here yesterday afternoon to hear President Harding urge cooperation between the consumer and the producer as one means of reducing the cost of living was declared to have been the largest which has ever heard the nation's chief executive speak from the observation platform of his railroad car.

After his speech Mr. Harding was taken by automobile to view the ruins of irrigation near here and he expressed himself as being very interested in his first speech in Idaho, at Pocatello a noon yesterday, Mr. Harding made a plea for his world court plan.

Declaring that the need of the present is to shorten the bridge between producer and consumer, President Harding in an address here yesterday proposed a plan of co-operation among consumers, financed in part at least through a carefully organized and supervised adaptation of the principles of the savings bank or the building and loan society.

"I believe the suggestion is worthy of careful consideration," the president asserted. "I am convinced that its discussion will be fruitful of good results and a reminder to some who are disposed to take unreasonable tolls from both the consuming and the producing public, that this public has the right, the power and the ability to devise means to protect itself."

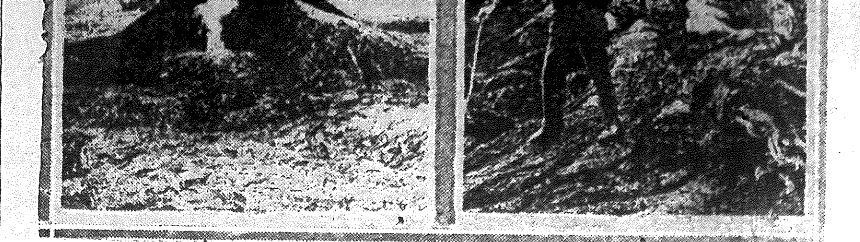
The president further said that as a result of studies and investigations, he hoped to be able "to recommend for the consideration of the congress measures which shall represent a beginning along the line."

"One of the most engrossing problems of our time, confronting all countries and all societies, is the exorbitant cost of living," the president said. "We realize that the real producer, under our elaborate and costly system of distribution, is not permitted a fair share of his product for his own use and enjoyment. We have become convinced that somewhere in the system of distribution has grown too cumbersome, too costly, too complex, too indirect, too unrelated to the interests of the real producer and legitimate consumer. We must find methods to take up as much as possible of the slack in the long line between producer and consumer, to give the producer a better share in that which he furnishes to the community, and to enable the consumer to meet his requirements at reasonable cost."

"To this end many experiments have been made in cooperative production, transportation, distribution and purchasing. To a great extent these experiments have proceeded from the enterprise and initiative of the western people, to whom these problems have presented themselves with especial insistence. But for the determination to give first place to the interest of the community, we could not have proceeded to what we are now doing. Working co-operation on a great scale, practical in operation and adequate to cope with our problems can never be possible except where there is spirit, determination and purpose. It is because the west has led so far in devising such workable programs that I have thought to say a few words along this line today."

"Developments of the last generation have brought the instrumentalities of transportation, of finance, of corporate organization and operation into a closer harmony with the true public interest than ever before. Government has sought to make itself helpful, to point the way, to remove ancient barriers of custom or tradition and to curb excessive demands of privilege. In order to cheapen for the great public many of the services which formerly were dominated by private interest and operated with too exclusive a consideration for private profit. Anything tending to break down personal initiative, to destroy enterprise and ambition, must not enter into any program which can hope for the approval of the American people. The society is to be a society, and we want it to remain so. We want this republic to remain always the land of opportunity wherein every man's abilities and usefulness shall measure his personal advancement and prosperity. The kind of a program for the future of this nation and co-ordination which I have in

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Naples, Italy, above are shown two views of the yawning crater of Vesuvius, 800 feet down to the seething inner cone where the boiling and burning lava and sulphur is twisted and formed into queer shapes.

## DAVIS' SCALP NOW WANTED BY ENGINEERS

### Protest Entered on Basis That He Is not a Technical, But a Business Man.

Washington, June 29 (AP)—The Federated American Engineering societies comprising 50,000 of the profession in its membership yesterday filed with Acting Secretary Finney of the interior department a formal protest against the recent dismissal of A. P. Davis, as director of the reclamation service and the appointment in his place of former Governor D. W. Davis of Idaho, who the federation declared, is without technical knowledge of the work being handled. It was announced that upon the return of Secretary Work, who is now en route to Alaska, "a thorough investigation and explanation will be demanded" of the recent reorganization of the reclamation service.

This procedure is looked upon with grave concern by all engineers and technical men, a statement, issued by the federation said, "because such summary action as discharging an eminently successful employee after 33 years of service without a hearing or adequate reason will undermine the morale of all technical agencies of the government."

When the change of office was announced, Secretary Work said it had been ordered solely with a view to putting the reclamation service under the charge of an experienced business man. With the recent tremendous growth in activities, entering the hands of varied responsibilities, Dr. Work said he felt the office should not be left under the supervision of an engineer.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—The New York World Thursday editorially calls upon Secretary Work to give some good or at least a plausible reason "for dismissing Director A. P. Davis of the reclamation service, adding:

"Back of the Davis dismissal there appears to have been a concerted movement by big power interests opposed to the government's policy of reclamation and the manner in which Mr. Davis executed it. So out he goes summarily to make room for a man whose first qualification is that of experience in western politics. His place has been filled by former Governor D. W. Davis of Idaho, who, from grocer, turned banker and politician, strange preparation for a government post calling for a thorough knowledge of engineering."

The World hints at a congressional investigation to disclose the facts behind Davis' dismissal and asks if the reclamation service is to be kept in politics to oblige influential interests.

### Engineers Investigating

Several New York papers Thursday carried stories to the effect that the American Society of Civil Engineers has started an investigation to determine why Director Davis was ousted. The secretary of the society announced in New York that if the society finds Secretary Work's action was not justified "it will make known its findings in the most definite possible way. The society is not inferiorly conferring with officials of the interior department but has instituted an investigation over the west to find out what the sentiment is among settlers and employees of the reclamation service."

### VICTIMS BOMB OUTRAGE

Welsbaden, Germany, June 27 (AP)—Two of the twelve persons wounded yesterday by the explosion of a bomb in the waiting room here died today. The explosion blew out the front wall of that part of the station in which the waiting room is located.

## Kansas Speeders Liked the Roads of California

Bakersfield, Cal., June 29 (AP)—A Karbe, of Pittsburgh, Kansas, likes California's paved highways. Mrs. Karbe likes them, too. They admitted as much in court at Delano, near here yesterday, where they acknowledged they had driven their automobile a considerable distance at a rate of 61 miles an hour. "Fifty dollars," said Judge Waite. "That's easy," said Karbe, as he fished out a roll of bills. "We never saw a road like that before and we could not resist the temptation."

## HARDING GETTING PLENTY OF TROUT

Idaho Falls, Idaho, June 29 (AP)—In the greetings extended to President Harding and the members of his party in Idaho yesterday, the newspaper men and photographers on the train were not forgotten. Members of the Bonneville County Sportsmen's association placed aboard the diner here several large trays filled with the finest Idaho trout, to be served to the newspaper men and photographers.

Symbolizing Idaho as a dairy state, the development of which has just begun, a special cheese was presented to the newspaper men by the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce.

## AUTO PARK ATTRACTS

Tucson, Ariz., June 29.—Since the establishment of Tucson's auto camp park two years ago, an average of twenty-one motorists per day have camped here, while a tabulation of all registrations indicates that 14,837 motorists spent one day at the park, according to a report just issued by the Chamber of Commerce. The total number of cars stopping at the park reached 4,716. Of these, 479 came from points within the state, while the remaining 4,237 were from outside Arizona. Our days spent at the camp totaled 6,840.

## CHEESE, TOO, MAYBE

San Francisco, Calif., June 29.—The good old-fashioned folk who used to subsist entirely on beer, pretzels and cheese must be going hungry these days. Pretzels, of course, can't be eaten dry. And now cheese, according to the United States bureau of agricultural economics here, is becoming prohibitive in price. California flat fancy cheese, due to lack of supply, was recently quoted at 28 1/2 cents, wholesale, the highest price in many months.

## UTAH WEATHER

Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer in extreme southwest portion tonight.

## Horse and Horse on the Judges for Violations

Sioux City, Iowa, June 29 (AP)—Police Judge C. Goltz was sentenced by Justice of the Peace Lackie to five days in the county jail, after he had pleaded guilty to violating the city parking laws in a police court. He announced he would appeal.

Justice Lackie a few moments previously had been found guilty of a similar offense and sentenced by Judge Goltz to pay a fine of \$2 and to study the parking regulations of a police headquarters for two hours.

## MARTIAL LAW DECLARED OFF

### One Stretch in Okmulgee County Still Under Soldiers.

Oklahoma City, June 29 (AP)—Martial law, declared in Okmulgee county Tuesday by Governor Walton, was today lifted from all sections of the county except an area of ten miles radius around Henryetta. The action was taken by the governor upon recommendation of Adjutant General Baird Barkham, it was announced at the governor's office.

It was indicated that troops still under arms would be demobilized, pending decision by the governor as to what action he will take in connection with reported disorders at Piper, a mining town in Ottawa county. The governor said he was awaiting official confirmation of press reports that a miner there had been subjected to an operation by a party of masked men.

## WOOL MARKET IN BETTER CONDITION

Boston, June 29 (AP)—The Commercial Bulletin will say tomorrow: "The unexpected strength which has been shown in the London wool auctions, while it has not actually strengthened the market here, has undoubtedly made the wool trade feel more cheerful. For the week there has been little change locally. Prices are more or less at variance and the tone of the market is by no means strong, but no further decline in prices is noticeably anywhere."

"The goods market in its usual between seasons dullness, although orders are still consuming considerable wool," it says. "The situation still was more or less blocked. Further exports are reported."

"Mohair is slow but steady." Wisconsin half blood 52¢/53; 3% blood 54¢/55; 1/2 blood 50¢/51.

Scoured bases Texas fine 12 months 140¢/143; fine eight months 125¢/130.

California Northern 142¢/145; middle country 130; southern 110¢/115.

Oregon eastern medium one staple 145; fine and fine medium 120¢/122; eastern clothing 120¢/122; value number one 120¢/125.

Territory fine cheese 145¢/147; half blood 130¢/135.

Pulled delaine 130¢/140. A. A. 125¢/130; A. supers 110¢/115.

Mohairs best combing 78¢/82; best carding 74¢/75.

## MINERS DEMAND DOLLAR INCREASE

Scranton, Pa., June 29 (AP)—A demand for an increase of 20 percent in the district wage scale with an increase of a dollar a day for all men paid by the day was presented to the anthracite miners convention here today for adoption and submission to the mine owners next week.

The list of demands drafted by the conventions' scale committee follows: The general lines of the demands formulated in January 1922, and fought for five and a half months last year.

## GREB MATCHED WITH WILSON

New York, June 29 (AP)—Tom O'Rourke, manager of Polo Grounds A. C., announced today that he had signed Harry Greb of Pittsburgh and Johnny Wilson of Boston, world's middleweight champion, for a fifteen round decision title match at the Polo Grounds on the night of August 31. Greb, he said, has forfeited of \$10,000 as guarantee to make 160 pounds, the middleweight limit.

## Harding in Butte Address Voices Optimism in General Revival of Business

Butte, Mont., June 29 (AP)—President Harding today a report on the post-war revival of business, President Harding declared that national mobilization by business, labor and government forces to overcome depression "was no less accomplished than the great cooperation to win the war."

Outlining the steps taken under government direction to wipe out unemployment and to restore confidence in business, the president asserted that "our people have been rather plain and old fashioned; they have not produced results that justify and require no apology."

"At the same time, of getting nowhere in particular," he added, "we may very well reply that at any rate we have been able to stay right here, that we regard it as a good place to stay, and that day by day we have been getting better and better. I'm disposed freely to admit that some other folks have had more excitement than we have had; but a good many people in this world would be glad to exchange their stock of excitement for a modest share of simple contentment and dinner-table necessities."

The president said he did not present the report on revived business conditions as "the accomplishment of a particular administration or the justification of a particular policy," but as a public confidence.

"Rather, it is placed before you as testimony to the supreme sense and sound genius of a nation which could make its co-operation extend to a continent and its altruism embrace a hundred million of humanity," he added.

"It is what the American people have done in the last two years. No other people has had the fortune to parallel the achievements. None other looks out today upon so clear a horizon, and I venture that we stand only in the doorway of the new era. This is a period, I know, when you will permit me to add just one word for the pride, the satisfaction and the gratitude which the national administration feels in having been able to contribute something of suggestion, leadership and direction to this accomplishment. We will not close our eyes to the great work that have been attained only through the complete unity, in spirit, purpose and patriotism of the whole American nation."

"Two years ago we made a careful census of unemployment in the United States, and found four million five hundred thousand or five million workers without jobs. That was bad, but since then matters have been better. And now, today, we are disposed to worry about the problem of unemployment, we have to consider ways and means to fill a half million jobs which we want workers and cannot find them. That is the simplest picture of the industrial situation in this country today."

"The bedrock foundation on which American business and American administration have erected their confidence that this people will not be led into the paths of devious experimentation, the mazes of untried economic theories, the labyrinths of doctrinaire 'isms'."

Among the efforts taken to achieve this end, the president mentioned reviving the government from the tills of the bankers, reductions in the federal reserve discount rate, inauguration of the budget, the distribution of the tax burden; the arms conference, revival of the federal farm loan board and the federal reserve board, national conferences on unemployment and housing.

The address here was the first of two made by the president in the state of Montana. The other will be given tonight at Helena.

Arriving at the Great Northern station at Butte at 10 o'clock President and Mrs. Harding found a cheering throng of several thousands persons waiting to extend them a greeting. Mayor Horgan formally welcomed the chief executive and in token of Butte's chief industry—copper mining—presented copper souvenirs of the city, one of which was a copper and silver-framed painting of the city's new drive which has been designated "Harding Drive."

"They have shown the president the great industrial centers of the state," Mayor Horgan said in introducing Mr. Harding at the station. "And the wheat fields of Kansas and the Mormons showed him the greatest few orchards on earth. But this morning all Butte and all Montana in welcoming the president want to show him the greatest mining camp on earth."

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