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year, 1,396,000 returned to them, and these, with the natural increase of births over deaths of 497,000, reduced the loss in farm population to 182,000.

THE UNITED AMERICAN

Although the balance is still in favor of cityward migration, the figures were held to show a back-to-the-farm movement. In 1922 the movement from city to farm was 880,000, which was 516,000 fewer than in 1924, while the movement away from the farm was 2,000,000, only 75,000 fewer than the previous year.

A WOMAN'S CAMPAIGN COSTS

THE COST of man's political campaign expenses has so long furnished us a subject for grief that it is akin to a feeling of relief to review the campaign expenses of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District who on June 30th was elected to succeed her late husband, Congressman John Jacob Rogers.

The new Congresswoman's sworn statement of contributions and expenditures in her campaign was recently received by the clerk of the House. It showed the Republican national committee had donated \$2,500 to her election fund.

Of the \$4,097.97 Mrs. Rogers spent \$2,132.45 for postage, printing and mailing, which brought the total well under the \$2,500 limit fixed for candidates for the House under the new statute, the specified items being exempt. Virtually all of the balance, her statement shows, went for newspaper advertising.

Mrs. Rogers attached an affidavit that she had promised no jobs and substantiated her statement with the customary oath. Her statement is as follows:

I have made no promise or pledges, nor has any person made such for me, with my consent, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any public or private position or employment for the purpose of procuring support in my candidacy.

The price of a political office is apparently not to be any less for women than men, which is another way of saying that another bubble has burst.

PRISON RUM-RUNNING

WHAT THE average tax-payer knows of the jails and State prisons he supports is largely not worth knowing. Ancient adages have it that it is none of his business and the fences are still high enough to make it impossible for him to get even an occasional look in.

Aren't the politicians running things for us? Well, we ought to be satisfied with almost any kind of an answer when we become so inquisitive that we actually want to know something positive about how our jailers and wardens, as agents for our mayors, sheriffs and governors, are running these institutions for us.

Well, here is a "leak" of July 17th from Ossining, where is located the famous State prison of Sing Sing, where Warden Lawes, in his prison court, (whatever that is) imposed a penalty of "thirty days" upon a prisoner charged with "rum-running." This action was said in the "leak" to be the warden's first step to stop bootlegging in the prison of Sing Sing.

Bootlegging in a prison can hardly be possible without the knowledge and the consent of the warden or his guards. If our prisons have become safe places for criminals to operate and train others in the art of breaking the law there is something about the

secrecy of the prisons and their control by politicians that MUST be stopped.

From employes in a prison much nearer than Sing Sing, we have it that a certain warden permitted prison vehicles to be sent to British Columbia for liquor and upon returning had the liquor brought into the prison for safe hiding. The contents of the cargo were subsequently used to make the parties of the politicians in power as dewy and outright wet as the participants wanted it, and the warden's house on the outside of the prison walls, according to this allegation, was a constant scene of revelry, a safe rendezvous at all hours for the regular guys belonging to the clique. These "goings on" furnished at that time a full quota of daily gossip for the prison inmates.

Favoritism on a money basis is another institution in our prisons that is making the sought reform of the wayward individual, through a period of confinement, an impossibility.

Let us find the means to place our penal institutions beyond the control and the influence of crooked politicians and fools.

WAS SOLOMON'S OPHIR IN PERU?

WHEN GOLD first became a much coveted metal its substance came from the land of Ophir, from where, according to the Bible, the Phoenician sailors who operated King Solomon's fleet brought the yellow metal to Palestine. Ophir was located in Peru, according to Dr. Von Hough, an Austrian explorer, who recently emerged from the premival forests of Peru and Pampas Del Sacramendo where he says he met three hundred members of an Indian tribe of pronounced Jewish appearance, speaking a language similar to Hebrew. The name Solomon is the most common name among the members of the tribe.

There is a legend current among the tribe says the explorer, of a land of gold known as Ophira situated on the river Hualla, to which, so the legend says, white men came many years ago and carried off large quantities of gold.

Evidently we are not yet through revising and amending many of the disputed and more often uncertain records of the past and the people and races that have preceded us as inhabitants of the earth. The records of the past need yet to be clarified for mucn is too vague to be beyond a question of doubt. The light that science today is shedding on many records should not be construed as contradiction but as corroborative and explanatory evidence of the earlier and simpler narratives of the facts.

RUBBER GOING UP

WHILE twenty million American automobile owners are demanding rubber to meet current requirements the price of rubber has taken a leap from 17 cents to \$1.12 per pound within a single year.

In search of raw gold men have given health and life, but gold has never been sought more eagerly than the American agencies are seeking raw rubber, while the nation faces a situation that threatens to become more than critical.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover is authority for the forecast that the real crisis will confront the