ROSEBURGERS VOICE VIEWS ON DRY LAW

Wickersham Commission's Enforcement Urge Finds Approval Locally.

A great deal of local interest has been shown in the report by the Wickersham commission. Law enforcement and executive officers and leaders of local groups, comment upon the report as follows:

Guy Cordon, district attorney of Douglas county—Assuming that the press reports correctly the statement of the commission, I cannot agree with its assumption that there is a failure of prohibition enforcement. It is true that the prohibition law is violated daily; it is likewise true that innumerable other statutory prohibitions are likewise violated. I cannot understand any student of the history of criminal law attempting to pass upon the ultimate enforceability of the prohibition law until sufficient time has elapsed to get a proper perspective. Even a superficial glance at the history of enforcement of prohibitory laws—and all criminal law is of necessity prohibitory—will reveal that no such law, affecting to any extent the actions of a large section of the public, has ever had thorough enforcement nor general public approval and obedience during the generation of its enactment. The American people have ingrained in them an almost fanatical belief in personal liberty; so strong was that feeling in revolutionary days that even the constitution of the United States was adopted with the nation's fingers crossed. Why then, should we expect the prohibition law, dealing as it does with what had become a habit of American people, to receive a better degree of enforcement than have other prohibitory laws, the subject of which did not have the gustatory appeal of this one? There is no question but that the enforcement of the prohibition law has been relative, but it has not been a failure.

Officers Held Diligent

I am not familiar with the machinery nor with the result of enforcement of this law in large cities. Seven years of experience in law enforcement in small towns and rural sections has, however, given me a pretty fair insight into the enforcement of the prohibition law in such localities. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that in such sections law enforcement officers during the years which have come under my observation have given more of their time and attention to the enforcement of the prohibition law than to all other criminal laws combined.

These officers have gone at their job of enforcement of this law in an earnest and an honest endeavor to make a success of the operation of the law. I believe that no honest and unbiased investigation of the facts will disclose that the prohibition law has failed of enforcement in the rural sections on account of weakness or negligence of enforcement officers. It is true that we have not had the cooperation of the citizenry; my own opinion is that such cooperation in this generation should not have been expected. Whether such cooperation will come in the next generation of the one succeeding, I cannot say. I am, however, fully convinced that, considering the lack of general cooperation, which has been encountered in the enforcement of the prohibition law, the officers with whom I have come in contact have made a commendable record in the enforcement of this statute, and, if considered nationally its enforcement can be deemed a failure, such result cannot be laid at the door of rural enforcement officers.

Dispute Not Ended

Hon. J. E. McClintock, mayor of the city of Roseburg—Like all great moral issues, we find men who will differ in interpretation. No member of the commission desires to see a return of the liquor traffic, and the open saloon is not favored, even by the manufacturers of intoxicant liquors. The trouble today is that we who favor the entire abolition of the liquor traffic have gone to seed on law enforcement, and have neglected the teaching of the evil effects of narcotics. The findings of the commission does not satisfy either the friend or enemy of the 18th amendment, and the controversy will go on as usual. The fact remains that prohibition has proven a great success in spite of open rebellion among a certain class of our citizens. Gangland of Chicago is an outstanding example of opposition to established law, but that will be controlled after the foreign element has been outlawed. Real Americans respect our laws, whether they agree with them or not.

Firm Against Repeal

Mrs. John M. Wills, president Roseburg W. C. T. U.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union stands emphatically for observance and enforcement and not repeal of the prohibition law. We agree with the report in that enforcement should be made stronger. The 18th amendment should be enforced as effectively as any other of the laws of the United States.

Law Is Enforcible

William Vaugh, chief of police of the city of Roseburg—I do not think that the prohibition law is unenforceable, and, in fact, as a whole I believe that it is as well or better enforced than many of our other laws. An officer should not be governed by public sentiment in such matters as law enforcement. When he takes his oath of office he swears that he will uphold and enforce all laws, and, in my opinion, he is violating his oath of office when he enforces certain laws and "winks" at the violation of certain other laws. The prohibition law is a part of our constitution and should have the support and cooperation of all law enforcement bodies.

Reflects "Dry" Minds

Dr. Charles A. Edwards, president Roseburg Ministerial union—The Wickersham commission report, as presented to President Hoover, perhaps more clearly defines the mind of the temperance people. The law enforcement commission desires only to make a great success of what is the most noted reform in the world's history. I am heartily in favor of any movement to enforce the eighteenth amendment, and the Wickersham commission's findings, if brought into fruition, would bring about a satisfactory condition to all concerned.

STORY 2

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had to be taken up and reburied because the wolves had dug into them.

Mr. Carlile's parents, John and Catherine Carlile, started from Iowa on May 10, 1862, and arrived in California just five months and five days later, October 15, 1862. The Oakland man was just eight years old at the time, but his memory of the trip is still very clear.

"Black Mud" Remembered

The train of 63 wagons took what was known as the Landers cut-off route leading through the southern part of the middlewest states and into California. The Carliles stopped only a short time in California, coming on up to the Umpqua valley. When they drove through Roseburg the chief worry was getting through the black mud, Mr. Carlile recalls. That was before Roseburg was incorporated and it didn't amount to much as a town, he says.

John Carlile settled on a homestead near Oakland where the Leeper Dome oil operations are going on at present. He farmed there the rest of his life, rearing a family of six sons and four daughters. Only three of the family are now living.

Mrs. Carlile was formerly Liza Bogard. She was born in California and came here in '64. The Oakland couple are the parents of three children: King Carlile of Coles valley; Mrs. Nora Cooper, Oakland, and Mrs. Alpha Abeene, Sutherlin. For the past 67 years G. V. Carlile and his wife have lived at Oakland and both think the Umpqua valley the best place in the world. Ever since the first paper was published in Roseburg they have been continuous readers and will be the guests of the Roseburg News-Review at the showing of the pioneer picture, "The Big Trail," this week.

STORY 5

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individual expressions alluded to revision as if they understood the full commission was for it.

"Favors Modification"

Col. Henry W. Anderson, the member who proposed a complete substitute for the present system, said in Richmond the report as a whole "favors modification of the eighteenth amendment."

Until other members speak, the capital and country apparently will be left to draw their own conclusions and place their own interpretation on a report which is being variously interpreted today as dry, wet, and a straddle.

Hoover's Stand Clear

There was less dispute over the position taken by the president in sending the report to congress.

With whatever effect on his fortunes in 1932, he said definitely that he not only agreed the amendment should not be repealed, but did not want to be understood even as favoring a revision of it.

Speaking as an individual, and not as chairman of the republican national committee, Senator Fess of Ohio indicated after a White House call today that he expected Mr. Hoover's stand on the Wickersham report to be his stand in the 1932 presidential campaign.

The Ohio senator was quick to add that he had not discussed the report with the president. For himself, he said he regarded it as "in the main, encouraging to the dry cause."

Democrats Air Views

A democratic senator opposing prohibition, Walsh of Massachusetts, placed upon the president's message the interpretation Mr. Hoover had definitely taken up the dry side, and would lead his party in 1932 against revision.

Another democratic anti-prohibitionist, Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, described the president's stand as "amazing," in view of the revision leanings she saw in the report itself.

From a republican opposed to the dry statutes, Representative Schafer of Wisconsin came this observation: "It may be necessary for congress to conduct a survey to ascertain what conclusion was really reached."

Smoot Assails Plan

Senator Smoot, republican, Utah, joined the president in objecting to the proposal for replacing the eighteenth amendment with one to empower congress to regulate traffic in liquor.

A resolution to that end, as well as one for a congressional investigation of enforcement, was introduced by Representative Laguardia, republican, New York.

Smoot said if enforcement were proved impossible under present methods he would be willing to consider a plan for government control. As for the commission's conditionally proposed plan, however, he said it would be impracticable and unworkable because it would simply mean that every congressman, every senator, and every president for all time will be elected on the sole issue of prohibition and this would overshadow every other public question.

"We would in effect have a referendum on prohibition every two years. The one quality of any solution that is required for this whole business is that it should be gotten out of politics and made stable."

Would Quiz Wickersham

A senate inquiry to determine

Vital Statistics

DIVORCE COMPLAINTS

DEAN—Ida against Elmer Dean,

OREGON WILL BACK DRY LAW--MEIER

Governor Pledges Support of Statute; Opinions on Report Aired.

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

SALEM, Jan. 21.—Governor Julius L. Meier, in an exclusive statement to the Associated Press, declared the state of Oregon should, and that he believed would continue to cooperate with the federal government in the enforcement of the national prohibition law. His comment was made in connection with the Wickersham commission report, and is as follows:

"The state of Oregon has always cooperated to the fullest extent in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and has gained national recognition for enforcement of the prohibition law. So long as the law constitutes a part of our federal statutes I believe Oregon should, and will, continue to cooperate as in the past."

Martin Favors Repeal.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.—General Charles H. Martin, congressman elect from the third Oregon district, declared today "revision of the 18th amendment according to the Wickersham commission plan would make a beer council out of congress."

Martin advocates repeal.

"If congress were given power to enforce liquor regulations," he said "elections would be determined solely on the liquor question."

Doctor Finds Fault.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.—Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, former president of the American medical association, said today the Wickersham commission's recommendations to remove restrictions on the number of liquor prescriptions a physician may write "would make crooked doctors rich quickly."

"It would turn the bootleggers' business over to the medical profession," he asserted.

Sees "End" of Aridity.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Fred Pabst Sr., head of the Pabst Brewing company, today said the conclusions of the Wickersham commission would speed the end of the 18th amendment. He termed the report an "essay against prohibition."

Pabst recently spent nearly $800,000 in enlarging and modernizing the brewery for the quick manufacture of beer in event of legalization of the beverage.

MRS. MARY DARBY, MOTHER OF LOCAL MAN, PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Mary Darby, mother of H. C. Darby of Roseburg, died last night in Portland, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Schriber, after a long illness. Mrs. Darby was the mother of eight children, all of whom were present at the time of her death. She was a native of Oregon and spent most of her life near Silverton. Funeral services are to be held at Silverton Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

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line is not justified by facts of record," and in consequence the entire project of the Northern Pacific should be set aside.

The Southern Pacific, on the other hand, was declared to be entitled to open negotiations for the purchase of the valley road and to obtain the commission's approval for its operation as part of its own general system, "on a fair and reasonable basis."

STORY 1

(Continued rom page 1.)

they are crying for relief, for they have to practice self-denial in order to pay their property taxes."

May Ask Meier to Prune

Governor Julius L. Meier may be called before the joint ways and means committee of the legislature to suggest cuts in the state budget below the appropriations recommended by his predecessor, Governor A. W. Norblad. This suggestion was made to the committee last night by Senator W. F. Woodward of Multnomah.

The joint committee will introduce in the house two bills covering deficiency allowances authorized by the state emergency board during the last biennium. One bill will provide for an appropriation of $475,633.45, covering miscellaneous deficiencies, and the other $53,000 applied to the conatruction of a new cell wing at the penitentiary. Both bills include interest, which is running about $100 a day, and which will terminate today if the bills are put on third reading by suspension of the rules and passed immediately after introduction.

Senators Woodward and Strayer led an attack on the emergency board which has power to authorize expenditures by state departments and institutions in excess of the legislative appropriations. On Woodward's motion it was voted that a sub-committee of three members investigate the board and bring back a recommendation for curtailing its activities.

Representatives of large billboard advertisers are to be heard by the committees on the bill introduced by Senator Johnson to limit advertising along public highways.

Power Bill Awaited

The watchful waiting of the legislature for the grange power bill and the administration power acts continued yesterday, but with promises of sponsors that the grange measure and possibly one of the governor's bills will be introduced today. The delay in the administration proposals, Governor Meier announced, was not due to a view of delaying legislation but to perfect the measures before their introduction. The bills, it was stated, will be the same as recommendations made by the governor in his inaugural address.

Food for the Hopper

In addition to these acts, several other measures are being prepared for the hopper, including the means for collection of wages, sponsored by the committee on labor and industries. Another one called an anti-lobbyist measure, sponsored by the Independent Political league, another permitting cities and towns to levy an assessment for the maintenance of bands and musical organizations, and the non-partisan judiciary proposals as sponsored by the state bar association and various county bar associations.

The first public hearing of the session will be held tonight in the senate chambers on the measure proposing the closing of the Rogue river to commercial fishing. Coos, Curry, Jackson, Josephine and Multnomah county delegations have advised the game committee they would be present at this hearing.

POLICE FIREMEN FUND FOR PENSIONS SOUGHT

SALEM, Jan. 20.—A plan for a cooperative pension fund for municipal police and fire department employees which will divert a portion of the 2 per cent tax imposed upon insurance policies written in the state will soon be laid before the legislature, Captain Frank Irwin of the Portland police, who was conferring with members of the legislature here last night, announced today.

Captain Irwin said that the general form of the bill had been decided upon, and that it would probably ask that a portion of the insurance tax be diverted to bolstering up the pension funds of cities coming under the act.

To be eligible for participation a city would have to itself maintain a pension levy of at least one-tenth of a mill and the members of the fire and police departments would be required to pay one and one-half per cent of their salaries into the pension fund.

Heavy Balance Cited

Captain Irwin said that the insurance tax of 2 per cent on policies, enacted 30 years ago, is now amounting to around $800,000 a year, whereas the expenses of the insurance department only run slightly in excess of $125,000. The balance reverts to the general fund of the state.

He also said that some means might be devised whereby deputy sheriffs and other police officers might be brought under the benefits of the pension fund.

Boon to More Vets

The privileges of free hunting and fishing licenses, would be extended to veterans of the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition, and exemption from taxation up to an assessed property valuation of $1000 would be extended to veterans of the Spanish war, Philippine insurrection and World war by two bills introduced today by Senator Booth. Free game licenses are now issued to veterans of the Civil war, Indian wars and Spanish war. The tax exemption is now allowed veterans of the Mexican, Civil and Indian wars.

Free Text Books Urged

The free text book measure, carrying the signatures of fifteen representatives and eleven senators, providing for supplying all grade and high school students with free books, was introduced in the house today. The bill provides that the books may be purchased direct from the publishers, through the board of education by districts, providing the price is not in excess of that paid by the state board.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY AND CODE SHAKE-UP ASKED

SALEM, Jan. 20.—A bill providing for a non-partisan judiciary in Oregon is now being drafted by the legislative committees of the Oregon bar association and the Multnomah bar association. Together with a number of other measures being sponsored by those organizations it will be introduced in the senate, probably this week.

Other provisions of measures to be sponsored by the associations are: Restoring the authority of the chief justice of the supreme court to assign judges to districts other than their own; empowering trial judges to instruct juries in writing before argument; authorizing trial judges, when there is no bona fide dispute as to fact, to give rules of evidence; clarifying the existing law relative to the necessity of witnesses in execution of chattel mortgages.

The associations also will sponsor a measure allowing the accused in criminal cases to waive trial by jury, except cases punishable by life imprisonment or death. This is the only measure recommended by the state judicial council with which the bar associations are in agreement. The associations are opposed to the council's recommendations intended to curb the insanity plea in criminal cases and also opposed to the recommendation that jurors be selected by jury commissioners.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED BY DOUGLAS LEGISLATORS

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 21.—(A. P.)—Among bills introduced in the house yesterday were two by Representative Fisher of Douglas. One would exempt the state from payment of filing and recording fees; the other provides for cancellation of liens for personal property taxes upon real property acquired by the state.

In the senate, Eddy of Douglas presented a bill providing for arbitration between employes and employers relative to terms or conditions of employment under collective contracts.

Two of Senator W. H. Strayer's measures were passed by the senate today. One was an amendment providing that if the value of the property of an estate, exclusive of liens and encumbrances, is less than $350 the court may order sale of the property without requiring the estate to go to the usual expense of publication. The other bill was a technical amendment relative to citations.

Wage Bill Prepared

A measure providing for the payment and collection of wages of employes will be introduced this week by the house committee on labor and industries, Chairman Anderson of the committee announces today.

The bill provides for designated pay days by employers, for the assignment of wages to the state labor commissioner, who is the enforcing officer under the act, and provides for the giving of a bond in certain instances guaranteeing payment of wages. The bill carries penalties for violation.

Similar laws are effective in other states, Anderson said.

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ROOT URGES WORLD COURT ADHERENCE

Senate Committee Listens to Defense of Proposal by Aged Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — A group of women crowded the senate foreign relations committee room today as the venerable American statesman, Elihu Root, urged American adherence to the world court.

Mr. Root, who will be 86 years old next month, could barely be heard above the babble of voices and confusion outside the committee room as he related his part in drafting the modified proposal for American adherence.

Sitting at the end of a long table opposite Chairman Borah, an opponent of the court, Mr. Root was not interrupted as he went into the history of the tribunal and the details of America's first proposal to enter the court with reservations five years ago.

Two Obstacles Cited

He said there were two obstacles in the way of acceptance by other powers of the senate reservation put upon American adherence in 1926. This reservation provided that the court should not render an advisory opinion on any question in which the United States had, or claimed to have, an interest without first obtaining the consent of this government.

"First," he said, "in the asking of advisory opinions of the court, the assembly and the council of the league of nations would be obliged to proceed in ignorance of the attitude of the United States. It would throw doubt and delay around all proceedings.

"Second, there was ignorance on the part of other powers of the council as to the meaning of the term intended in the reservation. There was ignorance as to the scope the United States would give to the term 'interest.' It might mean legal interest, it might mean political interest and so forth."

Senate Objection Met

Mr. Root, a former secretary of state, recited instances of the application of such provisions in other treaties. He recalled the treaty of 1832 with Russia which he said was terminated.

"No difficulties arise any more over termination," he said. "So the senate's reservation and its accpetance very much relieved the difficulty in making the agreement."

Root then took up the negotiations for meeting the senate's objectionable reservation regarding advisory opinions. He met two years ago with other international jurists to solve the problem.

Reading the solution then worked out, as provided in the proctocol now before the senate, Root said "It does not in the slightest degree modify the senate's reservation."

He said the United States was protected at all times by another senate reservation already accepted by the other powers "which makes the agreement terminable at will."

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(Continued rom page 1.)

general economic situation."

He said the bill had been estimated by Veterans' Administrator Hines to involve an outlay of $2,000,000,000 and added:

"I think it will be conceded that the two billion dollars more or less cannot be raised by taxes."

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The Astorian Budget, published every evening except Sunday, is the only daily in northwestern Oregon. It represents the September consolidation of two of Oregon's older dailies and has a present circulation of approximately 4,800. Naturally, the Astorian Budget is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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The above advertisement which appeared in a recent edition of Printer's Ink, a national advertising and merchandising journal, is the thirteenth of a series being carried by the leading daily papers of Oregon outside of Portland, and their national advertising representative, M. C. Mogensen & Co. The next of the series, featuring Grants Pass, will appear soon, following which the entire series whl be reproduced in book form and sent to more than 1,000 of the country's leading advertisers and advertising agencies.

The News-Review has been reproducing each advertisement in this series to permit local readers to note the promotional work in which this paper has been participating and to demonstrate its faith in advertising. The News-Review's portion of the cost of this campaign was nearly $500 and results that have already been attained justify the faith of the papers cooperating. Local merchants who use the News-Review properly and consistently derive a much larger return than we can hope to receive from the national field.

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW