

Dry Legislation Finds Favor in Middle West

(By the Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, July 25.—The question of enforcing prohibition laws came up recently in the legislatures of four central states, and action was taken as follows:

Illinois.—The 53rd general assembly enacted no "wet" legislation. One dry bill was passed which makes the man who sells poison liquor which causes death punishable for the same as if he committed murder.

Bill which provided funds for prohibition enforcement voted by Governor Small.

Indiana.—Four bills, two of which amended laws already in force, having to do with strengthening of the state prohibition law, were passed by the Indiana general assembly at its recent session and have been signed by Gov. Warren T. McCray.

The bills, briefly, provide that: Persons operating vehicles while under the influence of liquor are guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, to which shall be added a jail sentence of from one to five years.

It is unlawful to have in possession or under control any still for manufacturing intoxicating liquor in violation of the laws of the state. Persons caught so doing are guilty of felony, punishable by from one to five years imprisonment and a fine ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. Possession of any still or distilling apparatus not registered according to the provisions of the laws of the United States shall be prima facie evidence that such possession was for the purpose of manufacturing intoxicating liquor.

Anyone transporting liquor in any vehicle, or by water or aircraft, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by from one to two years imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

A fine ranging from \$100 to \$500 and 30 days to six months imprisonment is provided for the first conviction on charge of giving away, selling, bartering, etc., of intoxicating liquor. Second offense punishable by imprisonment of from one to two years and \$200 to \$1,000 fine.

Iowa.—Seven new prohibition laws were enacted by the Iowa legislature, which adjourned April 27. A summary of them follows:

Bills defining the sale of liquor that causes death as manslaughter; declaring illegal the possession of materials with which to make liquor; extending search and seizure laws to cover these materials; making the driving of a motor car while intoxicated subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine or one year in prison; applying a special penalty for the misdemeanor of furnishing liquor to a minor; providing for the confiscation of vehicles used to transport liquor; and defining any crimes as a persistent violator.

Kansas.—When the law makers of Kansas forty years ago enacted the first prohibitory law they did not anticipate that the control of "moonshiners" would ever become a state problem. Nor in later years, when the prohibitory laws were tightened up by the "bone dry" and other enactments, did they contemplate any "moonshine" business. So it befell the 1923 Kansas legislature to place an "anti-moonshine" law on the statute books. This law provides a penalty of six months in jail and a fine up to \$500 for any one found guilty of having a still in his possession.

Heretofore the mere possession of a still was not necessarily evidence of guilt; it was necessary to prove trafficking in liquor. It was necessary that the officers produce as evidence the liquor "sold, bartered or given away."

Two bills were introduced in the recent legislature to make the sale of liquor causing death first degree murder, but both bills were killed in committee.

The federal internal revenue collector's efforts to collect taxes from "moonshiners" whose stills may be seized, is made easier by a new law which makes the filing of such federal tax lien with the register deed of any county equivalent to a chattel mortgage against the property of the alleged illicit liquor maker.

Michigan.—No prohibition bills were passed. Three were introduced with sponsorship of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, suggesting that driving while intoxicated be made a felony, furnishing poisonous liquor punishable as manslaughter, and that proprietors of soft drink establishments and pool rooms be required to waive their rights under the search and seizure laws. All passed one branch, but died in committee in the other.

Minnesota.—With the passage of amendments by the 1923 legislature to prohibition laws in effect, Minnesota stands out pre-eminently in having the most drastic prohibition laws of any state in the Union.

Under the provisions of the new laws it is illegal to possess a formula, recipe or directions which are designed for use, or used for, or in connection with the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The law explains that it is also illegal to possess any apparatus, implements, machine or device, jugs and other containers, used in the manufacture or storing of liquor.

It further provides that the destruction of any apparatus, implement or machine, recipe, formula or directions, or any container, is prima facie evidence that these were for use in connection with the manufacture or possession of liquor, and that any building wherein liquor is sold is subject to abatement proceedings closing for any kind of use for one year.

Missouri.—More stringent enforcement of prohibition laws was proposed in seven bills introduced in the recent session of the Missouri legislature. Two of the important measures passed include a general regulatory prohibition act and an act providing that cities may pass ordinances to aid in the enforcement of prohibition.

The regulatory prohibition measure gives police officials and county officials more power to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, and imposes heavy fines and penalties for violations. It does not affect a drink establishment, but merely restricts its operation, preventing it from

thus insuring state prosecution of liquor cases independently of federal action. It also adopted a clause permitting each physician in the state to have five gallons of liquor a year for prescription use.

Ohio.—Two prohibition bills were passed by the Ohio legislature and signed by Governor Donahey.

One bill classifies as second degree murder the act of furnishing death-dealing liquor, makes the manufacture of distilled liquor a felony, makes the soliciting of orders for liquor a felony, and the solicitor equally guilty with the person selling it.

The other enacts into the state laws the federal "padlock" clause. This would permit Ohio courts to order locked up for a period of not more than one year premises declared to be nuisances because of the manufacture or sale thereof of intoxicating liquor.

Oklahoma.—Prohibition legislation came up early in the Ninth Oklahoma legislature. Two dry laws were enacted. The first declares that any person who sells, gives away or otherwise furnishes any liquor, preparation or compound for beverage purposes which causes death, shall be guilty of murder. The second bars the manufacture of distilling apparatus except by persons properly licensed by federal authorities; bars the making of liquor or any mash, wort or wash; declares the discovery of liquor-making apparatus or materials in any building or enclosure to be prima facie evidence against the person in actual possession of the building or enclosure, and fixes the penalty for violation at \$100 to \$500 and one to ten years.

Both bills were drawn by H. T. Laughbaum, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and had the league's support.

South Dakota.—The 1923 session of the South Dakota legislature took no action either for or against prohibition.

and seizure clause, a move openly sponsored by Governor Blaine and favored by the assembly, was stopped short by adverse senate action.

Several other attacks on the dry law met defeat when they ran against the senate dry majority. With every wet measure killed beyond the possibility of revival, the Wisconsin liquor statute stands unamended for another two years. This statute was enacted by the 1921 legislature and is supported by the Anti-Saloon league.

The other bill requires county officials who seize liquor to make triplicate reports of the amount, one copy going to the person accused of possessing the liquor, the second to be retained by the sheriff. This measure also charges the sheriff with keeping seized liquor until ordered destroyed.

Numerous other prohibition measures were introduced, but failed of passage.

Wisconsin.—The Severson law, Wisconsin's prohibition enforcement statute, emerged from the present session of the legislature unscathed despite attacks from wet forces.

When wet and dry took stock of their accomplishments after the defeat of the final bill aimed at the enforcement statute, the friends of prohibition pointed to ten dead wet bills, while the anti-prohibition forces were able to claim only one resolution asking congress to amend the Volstead act as to permit the highest possible alcoholic content in beer compatible with the Eighteenth Amendment.

The concerted attack of the wets in the assembly, directed at the repeal of the Severson law, was successful by a five vote margin in the lower house, but met decisive defeat in the senate.

Indefinite postponement was given the proposal 12 to 12 by the upper house, without any preceding discussion.

An attempt to modify the enforcement statute by restricting the search

Expert Judges Livestock

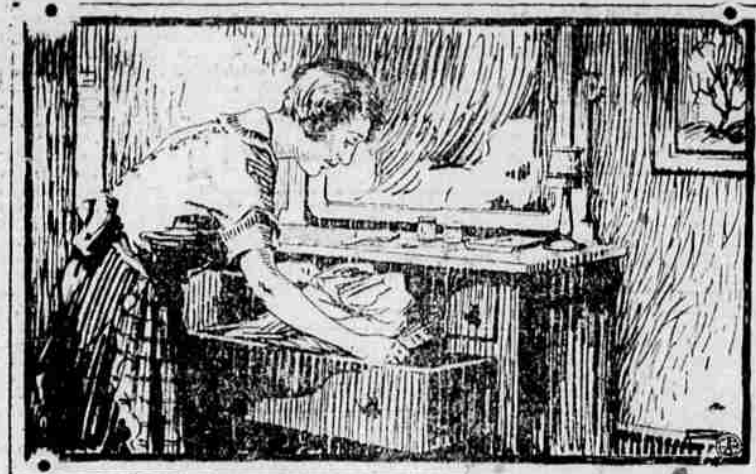
(By Associated Press.)
POMONA, Calif., July 25.—Three nationally known livestock experts have been asked to officiate as judges at the Los Angeles County Fair here in October, according to George L. Cobb, secretary, who says it is almost certain they will accept. F. E. Duffy of West Hartford, Conn., a judge at the recent national show, has been asked to judge Jersey, Ayshire, and Guernsey cattle; Frank Morris, of Woodland, Calif., Holstein cattle, and A. W. Oliver, hogs.

Cow Tramples Man.

ALBANY, Or., July 25.—Trampled by a cow which he was leading across the paved highway, William White, a retired hardware merchant of Halsey, is confined to his bed at his home in that place. White was paying little attention to the animal he was leading when he slipped and fell. The cow became frightened and bolted. White suffered two broken ribs and a severely cut face.

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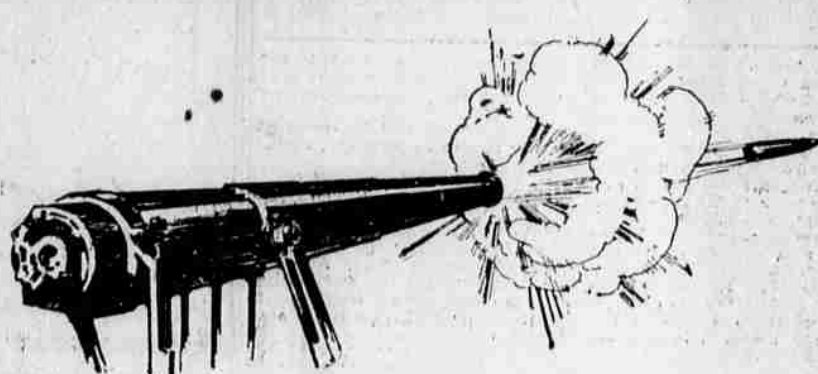
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This additional, *smoother* power in your motor means a new "lift" on hills, new speed on the level and more snap in the pickup.

These steady, sustained impulses decrease vibration, so save wear and tear. Detonating powder would be the ruin of big guns.

And this increased, all-round efficiency means greater fuel economy.

Thus Union *Non-Detonating* Gasoline is the fuel that gives you better service from your motor in several important ways.

Union is always uniform. It doesn't disintegrate, thus doesn't deteriorate in storage. You get all the power when you want it that is put into it at the Union plants.



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