

WAVE OF CRIME IS A PUZZLE FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS

By Sidney B. Whipple
(United News Staff Correspondent)

New York, Aug. 3.—Is the United States passing through a crime wave of unprecedented proportions, and is that crime wave due to a rapidly falling standard of the value of human life; is it a reflected action of the great war; or is it the usual summer madness which psychologists attribute to overheated brains and distorted, twisted mentality?

Whatever the cause, there have been committed in the last two months nine sensational crimes—or suicides—which in their phases of brutality, sang froid, or sheer mystery, have developed front page sensations for newspapers the country over.

LIST INCOMPLETE

This, too, is by no means a complete list. It is only a partial summary of the class I murders or suicides. It eliminates the "smaller" homicides of the "usual" sordid type, due to insanity or similar causes.

Here are the nine:

John B. Elwell, wealthy turfman, favorite with women. Murdered in New York home. Motive unknown, or rather a multiplicity of motives any one of which might have accounted for the deed. Contains all the elements of wine, women and gambling for high stakes.

Fritz Rueckert, wealthy German manufacturer, murdered in his home at Hoboken. No motive discovered, although two women claimed him as fiancé.

TRUNK MURDER NAMED

"The trunk murder." Eugene Leroy, alias O. J. Fernandez, alias O. J. Woods, sought by police as slayer of his common law wife, Florence Jackson. Motive, jealousy.

T. A. Loftis, wealthy Chicago merchant, a suicide in his apartments after a struggle with Ruth Woods and her fiancé, Roy M. Shane. Deed thought to have been caused by excessive indulgence in liquor.

Mrs. Carl Wanderer, Chicago, was shot by her husband in "murder plot" because he wanted to go back into the army. Motive selfishness, coupled with mental deficiency.

Pauline Meglitz, Chicago, a suicide after shooting and blinding Julius Jones, her lover. Motive, jealousy and love.

Dr. Jose Arenas, New York, a suicide after shooting and wounding Ruth Jack-

son and Ignacio Marti in his New York apartment. Motive, love and jealousy.

Frank Sakolowsky, labor leader of New Haven, Conn., killed by his wife by carbonic acid, to prevent his going out with other women. Motive, love and jealousy.

Mrs. Louise Brooks, inmate of an asylum in the south, innocent victim of poisoned candy sent by George Littoral and intended for his insane wife. Motive, love of another woman.

It will be seen that out of these nine affairs, five of them are the result of the eternal triangle problem, in which murder or suicide "solved" the question. In only one was the pure trait of selfishness the paramount interest.

BOY WALK MINDED
That was the case of weak minded Carl Wanderer, the "little boy who wanted to go away and play being a soldier again." He plotted the murder of his wife to fulfill his desire.

In two of the cases, those of Elwell and Rueckert, the police have discovered no clues sufficient to hold suspects. The Elwell trail is now cold and the case probably will go down into history as one of those unsolvable murder mysteries that became in time criminal classics.

The murder is undoubtedly the deed of a maniac.

But all the others in the long list are the direct result of the triangle, illicit love and consequent jealousy.

EQUALITY DIVIDED
In the six cases thus attributed to love and jealousy, the situations were equally divided into triangles consisting of two men and one woman and two women and one man—three of each.

Psychologists have said the war is not responsible for this wave of midsummer madness. The trend, they assert, is away from bloodshed, the reflex action from long years of murder on a magnified scale. People long for peace and quiet.

And one crime creates a precedent for another. A person who is contemplating the "easy way out" is often inspired by the tale of how the man and woman in the other situation solved the problem.

The answer to it all, they declare, is more stringent application of the law, of all laws, in fact, and a more determined punishment of the blood-guilty after they are caught.

Postal Books Must Now to Be Produced
Washington, Aug. 3.—(I. N. S.)—The Mackay company, holding company for the Postal Telegraph company, was today placed under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce commission in a formal order issued by the commission. The Mackay company has heretofore refused to acknowledge jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce commission or to deliver its books to the commission. The accounts of the company from 1917 to date will be examined by the commission.

INDIA BACKS TURK; BOYCOTTS BRITISH

By C. F. Bertelli

Paris, Aug. 3.—India is mobilized in protest against the British dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, according to Mohamed Ali, chief of the Indian delegation to Geneva.

In a message received here today, a gigantic protest from 100,000,000 subject people of India commenced August 1. It is a patriotic boycott protesting against the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire and at the same time will demonstrate the solidarity and strength of the various creeds and castes in India before the might of whom England will find herself powerless to enforce a single law.

"The boycott has taken three forms: First, all Hindu judges and dignitaries have renounced the honors conferred by England. They have resigned their offices; second, native police have thrown down their arms and have refused to obey orders received from

the whites; and third, the natives will refuse to pay taxes until the end is gained. Faced by a silent boycott of this kind England will soon find that her boasted "hold" on India is merely a myth.

Train Crushes Foot
Wheeler, Aug. 2.—J. D. Groff, a lad from Donald, Or., who with his grandmother was on the way to the beach, tried to run from one car to another on the Tillamook train here Monday, but caught his foot in a crack between the two vestibules, an instant before the coaches bumped together, crushing his toes. He was sent to Portland. It was uncertain whether amputation of part of the foot would be necessary.

SENATOR TO GIVE FULL LEAGUE VIEW

By Robert J. Bender

Marion, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Senator Harding presently will amplify his attitude on the League of Nations. Not that he will repudiate the position he has taken, which has been construed by Democratic leaders as favor-

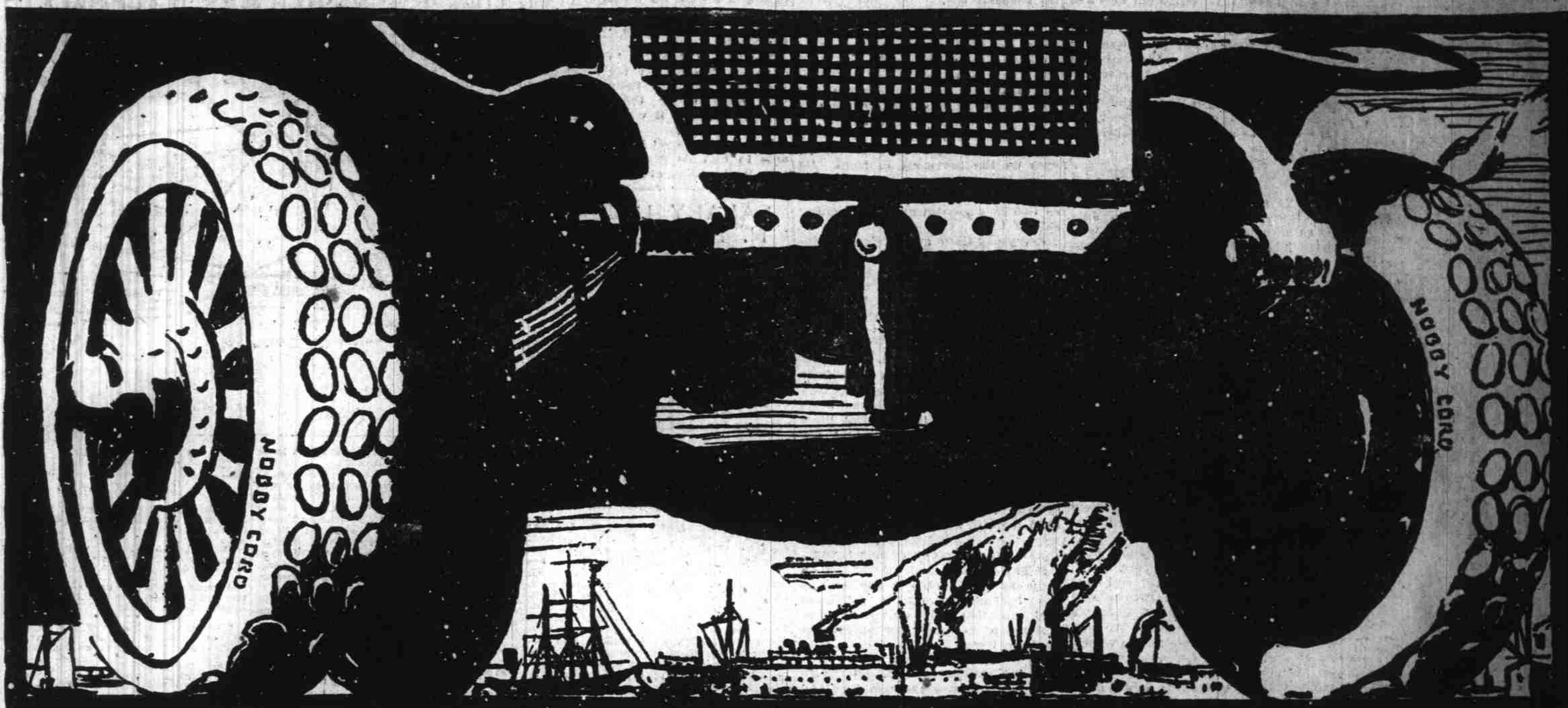
ing a separate peace with Germany first, and new international arrangements later, but rather he will detail why he believes his course is essential if the league in which all associated governments will participate can be accomplished.

Despite any official statements that may have been issued to the contrary, there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone talking with Harding that the attitude of ex-President Taft and some leading Republican newspapers, which have expressed surprise at what they termed "vagueness" of his league stand, has been noted by the Republican candidate. And, after Governor Cox's acceptance speech, Harding will tell more exactly what he has in mind regarding

Republican disposition of the league question and why he believes it should so be disposed of.

But, whatever Harding may say in the future on the league or any other issue, it may be set down that he will not say anything that might serve to disrupt the unanimity of the Republicans.

Those associated with him here point with undisguised pride at the assurance they report of earnest cooperation in the campaign by Senators Johnson and Borah, support they had feared at the outset might not be forthcoming, and they indicate Harding will do nothing and say nothing to endanger this support.



WHO PAYS FOR PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRE EXPERIMENTS

WHEN an automobile owner's tire goes back on him he more or less cheerfully charges it off as a personal loss and tries to do better next time.

It is different with the motor truck owner.

Every tire must do exactly what is expected of it or be charged against his business.

Experimenting with tires is not the job of the truck owner.

The United States Rubber Company spent two years in developing the idea of putting a heavy truck on air before it brought out the first pneu-

matic truck tires. Even then it was not satisfied.

Even at that time it saw that you could not take an ordinary passenger car tire, enlarge it and make it do what truck owners expect of their tires.

It went back again to first principles—to the foundation—to the bead of the tire.



The car owner who seeks United States standards is well paid in more mileage for his tires. U. S. Red Tubes. U. S. Grey Tubes.

It created a new type of bead construction, positively anchoring the cords. It put in the right number of breaker strips, stronger side walls, a heavier tread.

The result was a pneumatic truck tire—not an enlarged passenger car tire. Created to fill a need—not padded and bolstered up to fill a market already created.

There are still some sizes of U. S. Nobby Cord Tires you cannot buy. The market is there, waiting for them.

But they will not be released until this company is satisfied that they will do what truck owners expect of them.

The United States Rubber Company has never asked truck owners to pay for its tire experiments.

Prices— Up or Down?

High prices for livestock increase the producer's income. Low prices decrease it and even result in losses. Similarly, high prices for meat increase consumer's expenses.

But Swift & Company as a middleman does not benefit by high or low prices. Our income depends not on a high level of prices or a low level, but rather on the margin between the livestock price and the meat and by-products price.

The company's only concern, in whether prices should be high or low, is that they should be high enough to satisfy producers and low enough to please consumers; but over the movement of these prices Swift & Company has no control.

Swift & Company is compelled by competition to pay high enough prices for livestock to secure an adequate supply. We must sell meat at a price low enough to make it move. We endeavor also, between the two prices, to secure a margin large enough to pay all expenses and yield a fair profit.

Our profit for 1919 averaged less than two cents on each dollar of sales, or 6% per cent on money invested.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

4th Street Market, 220 Office Bldg., Cor. 4th St.
J. E. Forestal, Manager
Packing Plant, North Portland, Oregon, E. C. Darnall, Manager
Packing House Plant, North Portland, Oregon
G. R. Parkhill, Manager



U.S. Pneumatic Truck Tires

United States Rubber Company

Tire Division Branch, 111-115 North Sixth Street

U. S. Pneumatic Truck Tire Dealers in this City:—

MILES & CLARK, 26 N. Broadway