

WETS OVERLOOKED AN EARLY CHANCE, DECLARES WRITER

By Norma Haggood
United News Staff Correspondent
Washington, July 12.—As we look over the content that has been going on in Washington over the liquor question during the last year it is evident that the anti-prohibitionists have made no progress. Neither legislators nor administrative officials are ready to fly in the face of the obvious meaning of a constitutional amendment.

Argument by the ton has gone on over the question of prohibition, ever been and light wine, and an attempt has been made to weaken enforcement by the form in which medical rules might be laid down. The trouble with the whole campaign of the wets has been that it has been mixture of hypocrisy and belatedness.

Washington itself is a favorable atmosphere in which to carry on a wet campaign. Fashionable society is naturally wet and Washington has been more fashionable this last winter than in any winter since 1912-13.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS CHANGE

President Wilson shut down firmly on fashionable life. He looked upon fashion and big business as enemies and both of them as the enemies of what he was working for. . . would have nothing to do with the Country club, which is the focus of fashionable life on its countryside. Of the two city clubs that are well known most of his cabinet were constantly seen at the more intellectual, less wealthy, of the two, while today the other club is the place to look for cabinet members.

But although congressmen and senators moved in a fashionable and anti-prohibition atmosphere in so far as they found their way into the social life of the town at all, they knew enough about the country at large to realize that for most of them wet efforts would mean disaster.

Washington was full of squalling about personal liberty and other quaint maxims, but they were like the barking of a dog that knew he was not going to bite. The dominating fact was that a constitutional amendment had been passed, after something like half a century of agitation and that the purpose and meaning were perfectly clear.

MISSED THEIR CHANCE
I am not writing an argument in favor of prohibition as an original question. Personally I should not have been sorry to see something like the Swedish method of control tried first, but it was not tried. Those who are now interfering with the successful operation of prohibition never lifted a hand to cure the evils of the American saloon by less drastic means.

First, we had the original prohibitionists, who talk to us in moral and general terms about wickedness. They died out, having accomplished little. Then, we had forces like the Anti-Saloon league, putting the emphasis on the definite cost of drink; on what it cost in lowered real estate values, in the encouragement it gave to gambling, to prostitution, to corruption in politics and in the way it populated jails and insane asylums. Along at the same time came argu-

ment from the increased complication of machinery. Nobody wanted a chauffeur who drank. Railroad managers did not want locomotive engineers who drank. The passage of individual labor by more and more intricately related machinery struck the heaviest blow of all to the doctrine of laissez-faire in personal habits.

SOUTH HAD REAL DANGER

In the south there was the special cause that rapidly caused the passing of prohibition laws in those states. A negro crazed with drink was more dangerous than a negro deadened with cocaine.

After three fourths of the country had gone dry on such considerations the constitutional amendment was passed. To pass an amendment under our constitution is no light matter.

It presented the settled determination that had been going on steadily without a setback.

The opposition has tried get back to the original question, which is no longer open. Wines a careful and serious decision of this kind has been taken by the people it is up to those of us who were doubtful about it to recognize that the wets have the right to have its policy tried out.

The difficulties in enforcement are not hurting the cause of prohibition. They are hurting the standing of those elements that refuse to give the new policy a decent chance.

Federal Taxation in Relation to Lumber Will Be Discussed

Study of federal taxation as applied to the lumber industry will have a prominent place on the program of the midsummer meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, to be held at Seattle July 23 and at Tacoma July 29. Utilization of by-products and prevention of waste in the manufacture of lumber also will be discussed.

Following the two-days business sessions the committeemen will be guests of the West Coast Lumbermen's association at Paradise Valley, on Mount Rainier, July 30 and 31.

Twelve prominent Eastern members of the committee, including John H. Kirby, president of the national association, will be present at the meeting, according to the bulletin.

It is recommended that when real estate, including standing timber, is traded for similar property for the purpose of consolidation, no tax on the timber holdings, and not for the purpose of profit other than that derived from economies of operation resulting from such consolidation, no taxable income should be considered as having been made.

The committee also recommended the discontinuance of tax exemption privileges on municipal and state bonds.

Peoria Store Robbed Of Groceries, Goods

Halsey, July 12.—Thieves entered the general merchandise store of Lamar & Lamar at Peoria, Or., some time last night by way of the back door and carried away a large quantity of shoes, drygoods, groceries and four new automobile tires. The loss is estimated at \$300 to \$400. No clue as to the identity of the intruders has been found.

ADVERTISING ROAD TO SUCCESS, FRUIT RAISERS ARE TOLD

Advertising will sell Oregon fruit crops when nothing else can, C. I. Lewis, general manager of the Oregon Growers Cooperative association, this morning told the Pacific coast fruit growers' conference at the Chamber of Commerce.

Lewis discussed the values of advertising and general publicity and pointed out the possibility of securing marvelous results in the worthy industry through a consistent campaign of exploitation.

"The time has come for us in the Northwest to get together on a great campaign," Lewis said, "levying one-quarter to one-half cent a box on all fruit available for marketing. This should produce marvelous results. The present growers, for instance, are the only ones who have ever resorted to advertising fruits in the New York subways. They were very highly repaid for the effort."

RESULTS ARE SHOWN

Lewis pointed out the great results attained by some of the California cooperative advertisers, calling particular attention to the disposition of the last orange crop, which could not be marketed in the East because it cost the growers \$2 a box to put oranges into New York as against 5 cents for Italian oranges. Nevertheless, California developed other markets nearer home by a judicious use of advertising.

"The presence of every one at this conference is an absolute indictment against the present system of distribution and marketing of farm produce," Lewis said.

With these words at the opening of his address George A. Mansfield, president of the Oregon Farm-Bureau federation, drew the attention of the fruit growers' conference, to the claim that it is time to inaugurate some new system of moving the essential foods and necessities of life from the producer to the ultimate consumer.

Mansfield talked on both financing and transportation. The railroads came in for a severe indictment for the manner in which they have padded their valuations and then represented this valuation to the government as a true one. In order to show that they are not making a profit on their capital, in figuring their valuation in cities the railroads have been allowed to add what it would cost them to condemn property and put their roads through at the present time, as well as a "going business" valuation which, according to Mansfield, should not be considered, since if the railroads are operating at a loss their business is not a success and therefore not a "going one."

HERBERT HOOVER QUOTED

Herbert Hoover was quoted as saying that "Freight rates must come down if agriculture is to survive." The present rate of 96 cents per box of apples is making it impossible for the grower to make any profit upon his orchard, Mansfield said. It was stated that Danish potatoes could be shipped overseas and landed in New York for less than the cost of transporting potatoes from Pennsylvania to the New York market, yet billions has been appropriated by the government to pay the

railroads a profit upon their bolstered up valuations.

Two things must be done, according to the speaker—the price to the consumer must be lowered and the price to the producer must be raised. Mansfield believes that by a system of forming organizations and using term contracts from the time foodstuffs are produced until they are in the consumers' hands, this can be accomplished. Amalgamation of existing cooperative associations which work on a long term commodity contract would be a big step forward in this direction, he said. "We might make it so that a Portland child wouldn't shy at the sight of a red-cheeked apple," said Mansfield, who told of the crops the farmer could not afford to harvest because of low prices and yet the scarcity in nearby cities and towns of this same article.

CONSUMPTION IS CURTAILED

"There is enough waste in the present system of marketing to soon pay for refrigerating and distributing places in all parts of the country," he said. "If such places were provided fruits could be placed in the consumers' hands at prices which would not be prohibitive. The vicious part of the method now in use is that the high prices asked by the retailer cut down the use of these fruits until not nearly enough is eaten by the American people."

Instances were cited where growers who had received less than 1 cent apiece for fine apples were charged 10 and 15 cents at fruit stands for poor grade apples when they were in the city.

"We must have a different system of

distribution and this must be controlled by the producer," said Mansfield. "In order to keep on producing, farmers must be put on as firm a foundation as are bankers."

It was declared that the Portland Fruit Street Dealers' association dictates to all fruit stands and controls the prices on the local market. A case was cited where a hotel was boycotted because it bought a quantity of fruit without letting it pass through the commission men's hands.

PRESENT METHOD FAILURE

It was admitted that growers' associations sometimes suffer a setback, but it also pointed out that it is better to suffer a little once in a while if it is known where the money goes rather than be at the eternal mercy of someone else who has the say as to what the producer shall get for his labor and produce. Present methods have been a failure through many years, Mansfield said, and he expressed the belief that it is now time to try a new system.

Dance Quarrel Ends In Double Shooting

Pocatello, Idaho, July 11.—Pedro Valdes, a machinist in the Oregon Short Line shops, was shot and instantly killed at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, and J. M. Chacon was dangerously injured by a bullet wound through the abdomen as the result of a quarrel which occurred

following a dance given by Mexicans. Mrs. Rebecca Chacon, wife of J. M. Chacon, is charged with the killing of Valdes. Bad feeling is said to have existed between the families for some time, and it is stated that the woman was intoxicated at the time of the shooting.

LOSES LEG IN ACCIDENT
Centralia, Wash., July 12.—Albert DeLow, Lewis county pioneer, is in a Centralia hospital where his left leg was amputated at the knee as the result of an accident recently while pulling stumps on his farm.



Don't Suffer With Your Feet

Here are some of the common foot troubles we come in contact with every day:

Cramps in the ball of foot, toes and instep. Painful heel, corns, callouses and bunions. Pains in feet and limbs, knees and hips caused from nerve pressure in the feet, weak and broken arches. All of which many of you have been treating foot troubles for rheumatism. Examination free.

ROBT. FISHER
FOOT SPECIALIST
152 4th St., Bet. Alder and Morrison

SEND MAIL ORDERS TO WRIGHT'S—101 FOURTH STREET

Wright's ANNUAL SUMMER SHOE SALE!

LOWEST SHOE PRICES
READ—COME—BUY—SAVE

Entire Stock On Sale — Just a FEW of the Bargains Listed Below

\$3.98—New Strap Pumps—\$4.98

Black kid, French heels; black kid, Baby Louis heels; black suede, French heels; black suede, Baby Louis heels; black satin, French heels; black satin, Baby Louis heels; brown and black, French heels; black kid, Cuban heels. Special, pr. **\$3.98, \$4.98**

Black, brown and gray suede, French and Baby Louis heels; black and brown kid and calfskin, French and Cuban heels. One-strap, 2-strap, cross-strap, anklet straps. All sizes. Special, per pair **\$5.98**

Sport Oxfords, White Oxfords, Pumps \$2.48

Low heels, Cuban heels, military heels, French heels, in white and sport oxfords and plain and strap pumps with toes, medium toes or narrow toes—special **\$2.48**

\$1.48—White Pumps—\$1.48

Values to \$6 White Balmainerie, Duck and Canvas with French, kidsey or Louis and low heels, flexible soles. Special, per pair **\$1.48**

Soft, Strong Leather, With Substantial Sewed Soles

FOOTFORM OR MEDIUM TOES

Children's, 7 to 8, **\$2.48** spring heel
Children's, 9 to 11, **\$2.79** 1 1/2" spring heel
Misses', 1 1/2 to 2, **\$2.98** with heels
Growing Girls', sizes 2 1/2 to 7, **\$2.98**

All Sizes

Men's and Boys' Heavy Duck Scouts \$11.35

Best for every day. Cool, comfortable, strong. Per pair **\$11.35**

Remember—Bet. Washington and Alder, on Fourth St. Opposite Circle Theatre

Wright's SAMPLE SHOE SHOP

Open Saturday Evenings

CHILDREN'S DRESS SHOES

WHITE TOPS Button and Lace

\$1.48

Sizes 2 to 4 1/2, no heel, **\$1.48**
Sizes 5 to 7, spring heel, **\$1.48**
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, spring heel, **\$1.98**
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, heel, **\$1.98**

MARY JANE PUMPS

98c

Patent leather or gummatel Mary Jane Slippers, ankle infants' sizes, no heel, **98c**
2 to 4, now **\$1.48**
Children's sizes, spring heel, 1 1/2 to 2, **\$1.98**
Children's sizes, spring heel, 2 1/2 to 11, **\$2.48**
Misses' sizes, 1 1/2 to 2, heel, **\$2.48**
Ladies' sizes 2 1/2 to 8, **\$2.98**

Mary Jane Pumps 79c

White Canvas Ankle Straps, sizes 1 to 4—no heel—**79c**

Some With Leather and Some With Fibre Soles
Sizes 4 to 8, **\$1.29**
Sizes 9 1/2 to 11, **\$1.48**
Sizes 1 1/2 to 8, **\$1.48**



S.O.S. Cleans Aluminum Quickly—Easily and Thoroughly

Here is the cleanser that will positively clean and polish aluminum "like a flash"—one that actually makes easy the most disagreeable part of housework—cleaning pots and pans. S.O.S. does away with that nuisance of soaking and boiling and scraping and scrubbing. The dirtiest pot or pan will look like new after being quickly and easily gone over with a pad of S.O.S. S.O.S. was first invented to clean and polish aluminum, but housewives' experience has shown it to be an all round kitchen cleanser.

For Many Other Uses

S.O.S. not only cleans aluminum but every other kind of kitchen utensil—agate, tin, iron, copper or brass. There isn't a place in the kitchen where it cannot be used. It is equally efficient in cleaning drain boards, gas stove burners, nickle stove trimmings or spotted linoleum. And S.O.S. not only cleans but it polishes, too.

What S.O.S. Is

S.O.S. is unlike any cleanser you have ever seen. It is not a liquid or a

powder but is made of finely spun metal saturated with soaps and oils and pressed into convenient handy pads. Six pads are included in a package of S.O.S.

No Waste to S.O.S.

S.O.S. is an economical cleanser too. There is no more waste to an S.O.S. pad than to a cake of soap. You use it, place it aside and pick it up again, until the pad has worn down to the size of a marble, too small for convenient handling. The last rub of an S.O.S. pad is just as efficient as the first.

Money-Back Guarantee

S.O.S. carries a money-back guarantee. If you purchase a package and find that it is not exactly as we represent it, simply ask your dealer to refund your money. He will do so without question. We want you to convince yourself of the merits of S.O.S. Ask your dealer what he thinks of it and then buy a package on his recommendation. Remember if you're not satisfied he will refund your money.

Guarantee
A Fair Trial Without Risk. Use S.O.S. as directed and if you are not more than satisfied, dealer will refund your money on return of unused portion of package.
S.O.S. Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.

S.O.S. MANUFACTURING CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.