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ALL ARE INVITED:—Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. Isaiah 2:3.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE DRY YEARS

The report of the subcommittee on alcoholic liquor traffic, House of Representatives, year 1925, says, among other very important statements of the advantages of the dry regime:

"The decrease in the death rate which accompanied prohibition has greatly and favorably affected insurance companies. It is reflected in 'gains from mortality,' one of the principal sources of profit for insurance companies. In 183 ordinary insurance companies this gain in 1923 amounted to \$157,000,000 while in 27 industrial insurance companies it amounts to \$226,000,000. This represents the difference between the expected and the actual amount of death claims payable. The actual mortality registered in the 183 ordinary companies was 53.33 per cent of the expected mortality, and 69.95 per cent in the industrial companies. Many companies reported that the ratio of actual to expected mortality was only slightly over 30 per cent, while one company had a ratio of 14.41 per cent.

"The saving in human lives through the decreased death rate prevailing under prohibition has been estimated as close to a million of lives in the last five years.

"The general health of the nation has greatly improved under prohibition. The death rate fell from an average of 13.92 per 1000, the average for the wet years 1913 to 1917, to an average of 12.3 for a like period under prohibition. In round numbers a million lives have been saved by this decrease in the death rate, to which prohibition was one of the principal determining factors."

The report also states that "alcoholic insanity has decreased 66 per cent in the first three prohibition years as compared with the last three wet years," and that "The chief beneficiaries of the dry law in America are the small children," as these little innocent victims of the ravages of strong drink and improper bringing up have been reduced in number by half.

"Many jails have been closed," says the report. "Massachusetts has closed one-third of her jails and sold two."

"There are fewer paupers in the almshouses of the United States than there have been for 20 years. The number of paupers per 1000 population is the lowest in the history of the country, according to the United States census of almshouses."

It is worth while to contrast conditions in England. That country is passing through a critical industrial depression, and her dole system has only intensified the evils of the acute situation of unemployment. There are forward looking men in England who believe it is time their country followed the example of the United States, when, according to British authorities, she spends \$13 per capita for beer and only \$5 per capita for milk, this being 160 percent, more for beer than milk, nature's indispensable food for young and old, rich and poor, high and low, sick and well. In 1924 the per capita consumption of milk in our country was 54.75 gallons while in Great Britain it was only 17 gallons. This means Great Britain uses per capita only 31.2 per cent as much milk as the United States per capita.

It is realized by some of England's leaders that as a race the English people will lose stamina and other qualities that make for intelligent leadership and good workmanship, as compared with the United States, if the present unequal living conditions shall persist.

PENALTIES FOR CRIME

There are many persons who believe capital punishment should be abolished. They point out that it does not safeguard to the desired extent, against crime and that it is obsolete as a punishment for crime.

Asked what preventive and punitive measures should be taken upon conviction for capital offenses there is usually hesitancy in the reply. The most common alternative suggested is "imprisonment for life."

And if imprisonment for life were made to mean the remainder of the criminal's years in confinement at work adapted to his abilities and productive of results really worth while, there would, no doubt, be far less clamor for the death punishment than now.

More than any other features, the numerous escapes from prisons, unwise use of pardon authority and repeated crimes of individuals freed before the expiration of their terms of imprisonment are responsible for public expression favoring the noose in Oregon. If the electorate were assured that full prison penalties would prevail, it is conceivable that capital punishment would be abolished.

Meanwhile, prison discipline should be strict but humane, every prisoner should be employed in productive labor and parole authority kept free from sentiment and prejudice.

IN WHOSE FAVOR?

The man who meets with the bootlegger in his back office thus becoming a party to a conspiracy to violate constitutional law has mighty poor taste to complain of a bandit who meets him in the front office.

The man who does business with an outlaw need not be surprised if outlaws break in on his business. The difference between himself and the boozelegger is small with the odds in favor of the latter.

VETS RECEIVE CHARTER

DOCUMENT IS DELAYED MORE THAN FOUR YEARS

Though the Veterans' of Foreign Wars were formally installed in Salem in 1921, through misunderstandings and an unexplainable mix-up, a charter was never issued.

Department Commander Ruthford will be in Salem Wednesday night to present the charter to the local post. The meeting is a special one and invitations have been issued to the ladies' auxiliary of the order and to the wives to members to attend. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock at the Armory. Refreshments will be served.

Progress consists of swapping old troubles for new.

COLDS

Break a Cold Right Up with "Pape's Cold Compound"



Take two tablets every three hours until three doses are taken. The first dose always gives relief. The second and third doses completely break up the cold. Pleasant and safe to take. Contains no quinine or opiates. Millions use "Pape's Cold Compound." Price, thirty-five cents. Druggists guarantee it.—Adv.



STOCK RAISING and FARMING MADE INTERESTING

The Pacific International Livestock Exposition is held in Portland from October 31 to November 7. Its purpose is to encourage livestock raising in every community in the Northwest.

No locality can profit to a greater extent by livestock production than can the territory surrounding Salem. Diversified farming is a necessity for the successful farmer. A complete farm should have some livestock to utilize all crops to the fullest extent.

While the Pacific International Livestock Exposition is of vital importance to the livestock industry, it is of almost equal importance to the farmer to show him the type of cattle, sheep, hogs or other animals which would be most suitable for his particular requirements.

The First National Bank takes a particular interest in the Pacific International Livestock Exposition because, as the result of prizes which the bank offered to boys and girls for raising sheep, calves, pigs and poultry, a number of the members of its clubs won awards at last year's exposition. This year seven bank club members are showing stock.

The bank's judging team, made up of three boys, goes to the exposition by being the highest scoring team in Marion county, which entitles it to compete against all Northwestern teams. Last year the bank's judging team won highest honors, scoring over all Northwestern teams.

Eldon Fox, champion club boy, winner of highest honors over all club members entered, won champion ribbon on his sheep entered with his club entries in open competition against all breeders.

The First National Bank is much interested in encouraging boys and girls to become better farmers, breeders and livestock and producers of essential products in this community. Boys and girls trained in habits of usefulness and thrift will make the highest type of citizens.

The Pacific International Livestock Exposition is a great educational event and farmers who can possibly do so should attend the Exposition and take their families. Make farming interesting for the boy and girl and the problem of keeping the young people on the farms will be settled.

First National Bank

Salem, Oregon

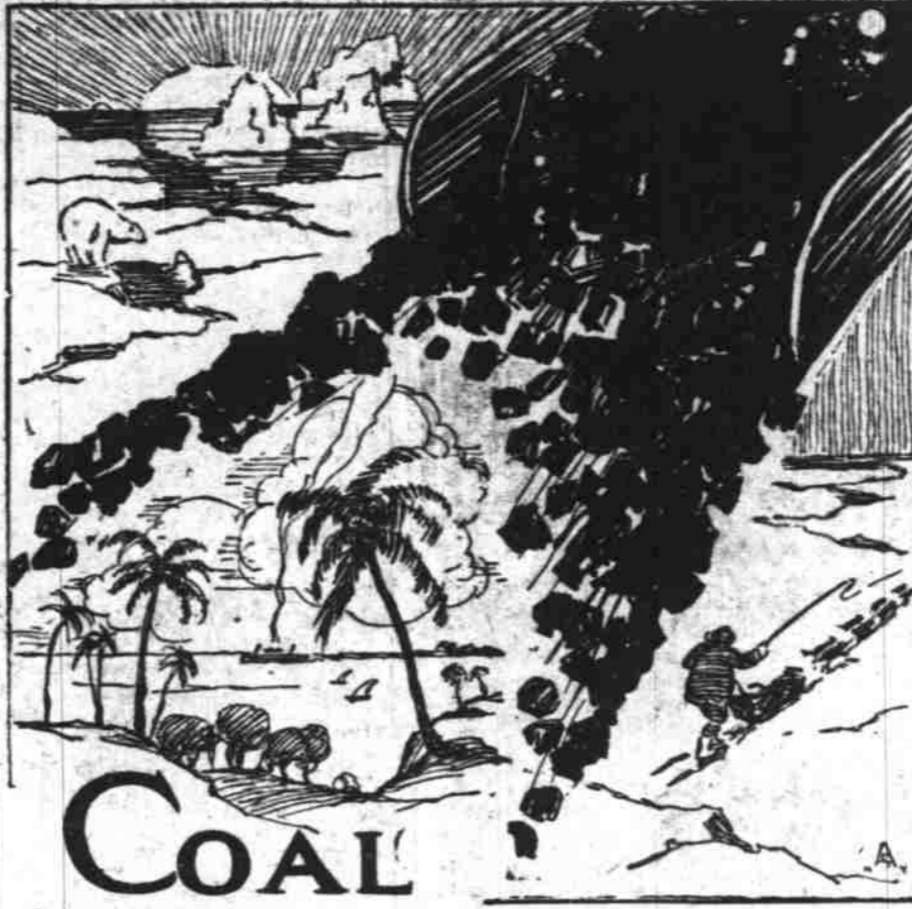


INDIANS STAGE PARLEY
PAYMENT BY GOVERNMENT FOR LAND IS SOUGHT

ROSEBURG, Ore., Oct. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—Representatives of a score or more western Oregon Indian tribes, gathered

in Roseburg today and conferred with Senator Robert N. Stanford and Indian attorneys for the purpose of discussing means of perfecting and presenting the claims of the Indians for \$12,500,000 in payment for lands taken by the government from the Indians un-

der the terms of an unratified treaty. The lands involved embrace all the territory west of the Cascade mountains between the Oregon and California state lines, amounting to approximately five million acres.



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