

Does Marriage Wreck a Woman's Professional Career? Many Say "No"

Guns Riddle Gang Ranks 75 Victims in Two Years

Principal Bands of Beer Runners and Alcohol Dealers "Shot to Pieces," Observers Declare, Believing End Will Come Soon

CHICAGO.—(AP)—The death toll of Chicago's Rum Row which has reached 75 in the last two years of gang warfare, is almost complete, in the opinion of veteran police observers, and the principal bands of beer runners and alcohol dealers are about "shot to pieces."

The leaders and many of the followers of these gangs have been the object of elaborate funerals, or are in the hands of police and federal authorities. The coroner's statistics show that many more have been eliminated by bullets than by law, but eventually most of those still alive have been arrested, and another "wild west" epic, as lurid as any of the past, is closed.

A police legend now accepted as fact traces the beginning of the gang war to the death, in November, 1924, of Mike Merlo, acknowledged leader of the west side Italians. He is said to have forbidden hostilities against rivals in the business of manufacturing and dispensing illicit liquor. While he lived, occasional liquor robberies known as "hijacking," were the only outbursts. Merlo died of pneumonia, not bullets.

The day after his funeral, Dion O'Banion, head of a composite group, chiefly with Irish surnames, was shot down and the war was on. Sometimes the police were able to encounter an auto load of gangsters and a few of them met death in conflict with the law. But nearly always competitors got to them first with little or no traces of the assassins.

Of Merlo's lieutenants were the six Genna brothers, three of whom were quickly slain in revenge for the O'Banion shooting. Many of other gangs were "taken for a ride," shot and thrown from an automobile along suburban roads.

An assistant state's attorney, James McSwiggin, happened to get in the way of a gangster's machine gun, and was killed with two others. One of them, the man really sought, was a boyhood friend of McSwiggin.

The death roll grew until 54 names were added in the first eight months of 1926 and then the leaders of the Saltis-McErlane group, about the last of the list, were taken on murder charges.

State Park Chain Urged In Addition to National

Nineteen States West of Mississippi Have 185,000,000 Acres of Land Available, Act of Congress Makes Acquisition Possible

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—(AP)—A chain of state parks to supplement the national parks is the aim of the National conference on state parks, of which John Barton Payne is president.

Such a system of public playgrounds is made possible under a recent act of congress permitting the states to acquire unreserved public lands for this purpose.

A survey made by the conference shows that 19 states have such lands, the aggregate acreage being 185,000,000 lying mainly west of the Mississippi river. Land is available, however, for parks in three southern states, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana.

The joint committee on recreational survey of federal lands has made a study of specific tracts which possess features of value for local purposes. It has picked out thus far 88 units containing 2,600,000 acres, of which 39 units, embracing 1,590,000 acres, have been withdrawn from other disposal by the general land office pending action by the state concerned under the new law.

Many recreational units have been reported and officials of the national conference declare that in Utah particularly there is beautiful, almost magnificent scenery in public domain.

One suggestion advanced is that state parks be established on the sites of the proposed Wonderland National Park in South Dakota and the proposed Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota. Congress has refused repeatedly to approve bills creating these additional national parks.

Officials of the national conference assert that these could easily be made state parks, comparable to the Custer State Park in South Dakota, to the Palisades Interstate, the Adirondack and Catskill State Parks in New York, and to the Redwood state parks in California.

The public land office has withdrawn a number of acres in Utah from public entry pending action by the state; while in Nevada the governor has had 11 acres withdrawn. In Alabama a tract in Little May's gulf, which is very scenic and has gone practically unnoticed for a number of years has been withdrawn awaiting action by the state.

\$5,200,000 Estate Comes To Cooper, Iron Worker

Turns From \$42.50 a Week Laborer to Owner of Vast Bradford Estate, Cash and 16,000 Acres of Land Left by Grandmother

KEWANEE, Ill.—From \$42.50 a week, a floor lamp and a three-tube set, to an inheritance of \$5,200,000, and the heritage of one of the most aristocratic families of the south—all in one day! That is the fortune of John Cooper, and of course his wife and four children, of this city. From a construction iron worker he becomes the owner of a treasure vault, and he's still John Cooper.

Cooper has just received word from his attorneys in Wilmington, Del., that he is bequeathed the old Bradford estate, left to him by his grandmother, a blue blood of Virginia. Cooper was the favorite grandchild and as a result is richer by \$5,200,000 in cash and safe bonds, and 16,000 acres of rich farming land. Hence Cooper's "retirement" from the lunch pail and the steel beam.

Wet Issue on Ballot List for 11 States

New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, California, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Nevada Among States Presenting Issue to Public

CHICAGO—Voters in eight states, at the November election, will have an opportunity to pass upon prohibition. The states are California, Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York and Wisconsin.

In New York, Illinois and Wisconsin, the referendum is on the question of asking congress to amend the Volstead act.

New York and Illinois vote on the same proposition: "beverages which are not in fact intoxicating as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states." In Wisconsin, the proposition says "beer for beverages purposes of an alcoholic percentage of 2.75." In New York the legislature passed a bill to place the question on the ballot. In Wisconsin the proposal was adopted by joint resolution of the legislature. In Illinois, the referendum was initiated by petition.

The question in California is whether to repeal the Wright act, the state enforcement law, adopted by the people at a referendum in 1922.

In Colorado, the question will be submitted as a proposal to amend a section of the state constitution "enabling the legislature to provide for manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, such amendment to be inoperative so long as in conflict with the laws of the United States."

The Missouri vote will be on the question of repealing the state enforcement laws passed in 1923.

The Montana proposition is on the question of repealing all state laws relating to liquor control, except the law forbidding sale of liquor to minors.

The Nevada referendum is in the form of a memorial to congress to submit the Eighteenth Amendment again to the states.

In these eight states, the W. C. T. U. with 600,000 members, has laid plans to concentrate a fight to get a "100 per cent dry vote."

In some of these states, wet candidates are also the object of the dry attack. In California, Mrs. Julia Kahn, avowed wet, has as one of her four opponents in the republican congressional race, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, favored by the W. C. T. U.

In Illinois, George E. Brennan, democratic candidate for U. S. senator, who has advocated modification of the Eighteenth Amendment in his campaign speeches, is being actively opposed by the dries.

In New York, the dries are backing F. W. Cristman, independent and dry opponent of Senator Wadsworth.

Heroism of Fire Fighters Shows Forest Hazard

Warfare Engages Legions, Costs Thousands of Dollars Daily, Leaving in Its Wake Losses of Millions, in Timber of West

SPOKANE.—(AP)—Warfare engaging legions of fighters, costing thousands of dollars daily for its maintenance and leaving in its wake losses of millions, has been waged for weeks through the forests of western United States.

The fight has continued on a hundred fronts, with now and then a gain here or a loss there, but without the aid of the ally that would have decided the battle definitely—a general heavy rainfall.

The fire menace was more serious the last season than any time since the great fires of 1910 in the Pacific north.

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"If I Were Not Royalty," Crowned Heads' Refrain

Horse Races, London Buses, Airplane Flying, Peasant Life, Stage Life, Climbing Trees, Appeal to Sovereigns of Europe

LONDON.—(AP)—One of the weaknesses of royal personages is to confide to intimate friends what they would most like to do if they were in other person's shoes.

King George, incognito, would prefer to attend a horse race, and mingle with the crowd.

Queen Mary would ride on top of a London bus, all day long.

King Albert of Belgium, would travel in foreign lands and do a great deal of flying.

King Alfonso of Spain, would like to don the garb of a peasant, and live the life of a peasant for a week or two.

The Queen of Spain would appear on the stage.

Queen Marie of Roumania, would travel extensively abroad, write novels, and listen to what the people said about her.

The Prince of Wales has never got over his fondness for climbing trees, which was denied him as a boy.

Queen Victoria always wanted to ride on a street car, but she never even had a railway ticket in her hand.

King Edward often proposed to ride in London's underground, but procrastination defeated his aims.

Rob Death Dealing Snake Of Poison, Science's Aim

Harvard University, United States Army, Join in Wholesale Reptile Round-up, to Produce Antitoxin for Use in Emergency

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—(AP)—Science has stretched out its hand in the form of the newly organized Antivenin Institute of America to take death dealing powers from the rattler, moccasin and the other venomous snakes.

Dr. Afranio do Amaral, from the state of Sao Paulo Serum Institute and Snake Farm in Brazil, has assumed directorship of the organization and has returned to Harvard from a summer tour of the United States, studying the dangers of the different localities and organizing the institute which is to combat them.

Behind this war on poison are Harvard university, the United States army, the Mulford company of Philadelphia and the United Fruit company of Boston. The battle has opened on two new fronts this summer, Central and North America, besides the Brazilian state.

The scientific base of the North American division has been established at Harvard. The experimental stations, where the serum is prepared is at Glenolden, Pa. Field stations for the capture of the reptiles, the extraction of their venom, and the distribution of the life saving serum are at San Antonio, New Orleans and San Diego.

The field workers go into "snake" country and lasso the reptiles with a loop of twine on the end of a stick. They are then shipped to the central snake houses of the field stations. The venom is extracted by squeezing the gland contents out through opened mouth. The venom is dried and the resulting yellow crystals are sent on to the Glenolden station. The snakes live about six months in captivity and every fortnight they are forced to yield up their store of poison. They are not fed for the venom is a form of saliva used in digestion.

At Glenolden, a solution is made, tested and standardized. Then, very gradually so that the animals are not made ill, the solution is injected into horses. After six months of this treatment the horse is bled and yields up the serum which is

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Monday, September 27

Tons of lime rock are thought to lie under the red hill soil of the Willamette valley, it was announced following an inspection of the lime deposits at Marquam and other Willamette Valley points, made by D. C. Livingston, professor of geology, J. B. Horner, professor of history, both of OAC, and John J. Quinland, superintendent of industries at the state penitentiary.

Since the national government has been run on a bi-partisan conception since its founding and hence is a government of principals, not men, Oregon should return a full list of republican delegates to congress to back the Coolidge administration, Maurice Crumpacker, representative from the third Oregon district, told members of the chamber of commerce at their noon luncheon.

Provided that the city council approves the action taken by the city zoning and planning commission, Salem will soon have another big new apartment house, valued at \$60,000. A petition from S. E. Henderson of Portland, who wishes to build the house, was passed by the commission after little debate.

Tuesday, September 28

The state emergency board authorized deficiency appropriations aggregating \$117,900. The largest of these was \$35,000, requested by the state treasurer for payment of interest on bonds by the various irrigation districts. Interest on these bonds was guaranteed by the state securities commission.

Legislation looking to the taxation of intangibles occupied the attention of members of the state tax investigating committee at a meeting held here. The committee was created at the last session of the legislature for the purpose of recommending amendments to the tax laws now operative in the state.

Leslie junior high school is the name of the new school building to rise soon on the Tuxedo park property it was decided by the school board on motion of Dr. C. A. Downs. No other name was considered, the name Leslie being adopted

because of popular approval made evident recently. The name is given in honor of David F. Leslie, pioneer circuit rider of this district.

Wednesday, September 29

A resolution condemning the action of Robert N. Stanfield in violating his primary pledge by announcing his candidacy for reelection to the United States senate was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Marion county central republican committee held at the state fair grounds. I. L. Patterson, the party's candidate for governor, and Fred Steiwer, candidate for senator, were present.

Building permits issued during September total \$266,450, according to statistics gathered from the city recorder's office. This is an increase of \$153,400, or more than 100 per cent, over the amount issued in September, 1925, which was \$113,050.

Thursday, September 30

Ellsworth Kelley and James Willos, convicts, were sentenced by Judge Percy Kelly of the Marion county circuit court to be hanged in the execution chamber of the Oregon state penitentiary on Friday, November 5. Willos and Kelley were convicted of first degree murder in connection with the slaying of John Sweeney and Milton Holman, guards, during a prison break in August, 1925.

Gasoline prices in Salem fell four cents in service stations serving this community, it was learned from local distributors of several of the big oil companies operating here.

No law in Oregon authorizes the superintendent of banks to maintain his principal office in Portland, according to an opinion handed down by Judge G. E. Shipworth of Lane county in mandamus proceedings brought by George Putnam, Salem newspaper publisher, to compel the state bank superintendent to maintain his principal office in Salem.

The state treasurer sent to the fiscal agent of the state of Oregon in New York checks aggregating \$1,451,036.45, covering principal and interest due on state highway bonds. The principal totaled \$611,000, while the interest was \$840,036.45.

University Round-table Shows Interesting Clash

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Dean of British Novelists, "Doubts Wisdom of Wedlock for Some," While Sybil Thorndike Is Optimistic

Whether women can combine a professional career with the duties of wife and mother has been a moot question in London since the learned women, chiefly single, gave the ball another sprightly fling at the University Women's conference in Amsterdam.

Opponents of women entering the learned professions in the old fashioned days used to argue that neither the brains nor the bodies of women were equal to the strain. But it has been brought out in England that nearly all medical women appear to have found no difficulty in combining their exacting professions with marriage and motherhood.

Women of science, however, are too scientific to think much of matrimony. This was brought home at Oxford during the meeting of the British Association, there being but one or two married women who participated in the discussions relating to science.

Dr. Mary Scharlieb, dean of British medical women, considers that marriage and motherhood are great assets to women-doctors. "Such women," says Dr. Scharlieb, "have first hand knowledge of the physiology and psychology of women such as no other doctor can possess."

Doctor Scharlieb is herself a notable example. She married a barrister early in her career and her three children achieved good positions—one as a schoolmaster, the second as a medical practitioner, and the third as a medical woman. She is no exception. Other women doctors in Harley street are wives and mothers.

Madam Curie is a brilliant exception to the women of science whose marriage stimulated her studies and led to the discovery of radium. With the great French woman may be classed the late Lady Huggins, whose youthful interest in the stars developed into a partnership in study and discovery after her marriage to the great astronomer, Sir William Huggins.

The woman novelist is not dependent on marital experience in portraying passion. Intuition taught Jane Austen the secrets of the heart, as did the three Bronte sisters, if Charlott's brief year of married life, during which she undoubtedly was handicapped by her clerical husband and ceased to write, is excepted.

George Eliot's genius required the stimulus of experience. She might have remained a highbrow spinster writing articles for the reviews, if she had not the stimulating companionship of George Henry Lewis. Prompted by him she leapt into fame with "Adam Bede." In her second husband, Mr. Cross, she again found an invigorating companion.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, dean of British women novelists, has combined literature and the domesticities in a remarkable manner. Marriage made her a novelist. She says that she has never felt that her worth suffered from marriage and motherhood and also thinks that "no woman can really understand life until she has borne children."

Still, she adds, "for really professional women I rather doubt the wisdom of motherhood."

Actresses nearly all marry. Miss Sybil Thorndike attributes her success to the tutelage and aid of her husband, Lewis Casson. She rejoices, too, as the mother of four children, two boys and two girls. They have helped her to a realization of the frenzy of outraged wifehood and motherhood in her portrayal of "Medea."

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"Liberty Bell" Is Only One of Many to Ring

Eastern Pennsylvania Claims Half a Dozen Which Pealed Out News That Declaration of Independence Had Been Signed

PHILADELPHIA.—(AP)—The Liberty Bell in Independence Hall is one of at least half a dozen other "Liberty Bells" in eastern Pennsylvania communities which also rang out the news that the Declaration of Independence had been signed.

Historically, these other chimes lay claim to the title "Liberty Bell," and indeed are so called. They have been gathered in one exhibit at the Sesqui-centennial exposition, making complete the collection of the seven chimes which commingled their voices in celebration of the event.

Scores of additional bells rang out the news when the declaration was confirmed, but there are but six, besides the Philadelphia bell, which are recognized by historians as being authentic "Liberty" bells. All the six bells are smaller than the Philadelphia bell. Three of them were imported, as was the local chime two; two were cast in Bethlehem, Pa., and the other at Bridgewater, Mass.

The bells are the town meeting house bell at Chester, Pa., said to be the oldest municipal bell in the United States. It was cast in England in 1724 and brought to Pennsylvania only forty-two years after the landing of Penn. For a number of years the bell was lost, but five years ago it came to light and was rehung in the Chester courthouse.

Second in point of size is the Lancaster bell, cast in England in 1745 for the "Cloister," near Ephrata, Pa. When it arrived it was declared "sinful and worldly," and was sold to the Holy Trinity Lutheran church, Lancaster. After serving at different times as state house bell, fire bell and church bell, it was broken in 1886, but was preserved.

The Berks county courthouse bell, cast in Massachusetts in 1763, ranks third in seniority. It also served in various capacities before coming finally into the guardianship of the Berks County Historical society.

The St. John's parish bell at York, Pa., was acquired in 1774 by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in London. It was hung in the court house, owing to the church building having no belfry. It cracked while tolling the death of President McKinley in 1901. The Philadelphia bell was

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