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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Publisher

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"Without or with offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes." —BYRON.

Bureaucratic Rule

In Oregon we have reached that stage of bureaucracy where bureaucrats modify and suspend laws at their own sweet will, as well as shoot people on suspicion. Of course the Constitution forbids it, but what is the Constitution among bureaucrats?

The legislature at its last session passed a law regulating lights on all motor vehicles to conform to certain standards and requirements, but Secretary of State Kozar has just issued a proclamation granting exemption to certain auto-owners who are informed they need not comply with the law, as the balance of the motorists must.

The constitution provides, article 1, section 22:
The operation of the laws shall never be suspended except by authority of the legislative assembly.

The secretary of state, however, announces that he has suspended the new law in defiance of the Constitution—

In order to afford some temporary relief to the owners and operators of approximately 10,000 motor vehicles which derive their light from the magneto type of generator, this department feels justified in adopting a policy which may in a measure relieve this class of motor vehicles.

The other 190,000 motor vehicles must, however, comply with the law, despite the fact that the magneto lighted car has the brightest lights and constitutes the worst night menace on the highways.

We have little faith and less belief in the efficacy of the new motor light law, but the only way to determine its value is to make an honest attempt at enforcement. Playing favorites in the law enforcement, only brings it into contempt, for one motorist has as much legal right to exemption as another, and the secretary of state has no authority to grant it to anyone.

Officeholders frequently imagine themselves superior to the law, if not to the gospel. Governor Pierce and Mr. Cleaver once abolished the constitutional bill of rights and it required a court decision to restrain them. Governor Olcott a few years ago at the demand of the Standard Oil trust illegally suspended the law requiring gravity test for gasoline, and as he got away with it successfully, Mr. Kozar is evidently going to take a chance for the Ford vote.

On Suspicion

Speed cops shoot and kill upon suspicion, and are exonerated by coroner's juries and highly complimented for distinguished service by state officials.

Booze sleuths shoot and kill upon suspicion, and are exonerated by coroner's juries and commended by church congregations.

City police also shoot and kill upon suspicion, and otherwise break laws to enforce laws, escape punishment and secure promotion.

Seeing it made safe and honorable to slay on suspicion, a McMinnville farmer pot-shotted some autoists on the road on the suspicion that they had pilfered his melon patch, killed one and fatally wounded another. He expects exonerated, for why praise an officer who murders on suspicion and penalize a farmer who does the same thing?

Petty larceny, such as stealing a melon, is not a crime punishable by death, neither is a misdemeanor like possession of booze, nor is a felony, like auto theft, but suspicion of any of them seems to justify such penalty.

The example of peace officers in going without the law to enforce the law such as prescribing the death penalty upon suspicion is responsible for much of the crime of the day. When those who are sworn to obey the law, violate it with impunity, the result cannot be otherwise than to bring the law into public contempt.

The Husband Tamer

By Violet Dare

PATRICIA THE REFORMER

Patricia stared at the slip of paper. What could it mean, this scribbled notation of Keith's name and his partner? She recalled Hewitt's manner when she had asked if he had meant the railroad Keith was interested in, when he spoke of his building one—the way he had laughed, and he didn't mean that road. And Keith had said that Hewitt didn't know of his interest in it. Yet here were those two names, on their business address, in Hewitt's writing.

She came down to breakfast the next morning looking weary and dejected. The Williamson table was a loaded one at breakfast time; Keith, accustomed to taking much exercise, had a huge appetite, and he steadily ate his way through courses after courses—fruit, cereal, kidney water and toast, and macaroni and coffee, and coffee, and three cups of it. Carol kept him company, Patricia, sipping orange juice and nibbling toast, was the object of laughing comment from both of them.

"My dear, you don't eat anything!" Carol protested. "No wonder you're so thin."

"I'd be ashamed to be anything else," murmured Patricia, persistently keeping her eyes from Carol's generous curves. "And I don't like lots of food early in the morning, anyway."

"No—but I'll wager that you eat a lot later to make up for it, and ruin your digestion. I'll bet you eat ice cream sodas and rich cake with fudge sauce, and all that sort of thing," contributed Keith.

"I haven't had a soda in a year, and I wouldn't recognize fudge sauce if I met it face to face," declared Patricia.

"Well, dieting's bad for you; it'll run your health," insisted Keith, helping himself to more waffles.

"I don't diet; I just eat sensibly," Patricia retorted. "Don't I look as healthy as Carol does?"
"No—yes, I guess you do," he admitted reluctantly. For Carol's complexion was far less healthy looking than her sister's, and she had no color, while Patricia's cheeks showed a clear, glowing glow.

"I went into training, as men do, a year ago," Patricia went on, with some vague hope of interesting Carol. "Linda Howe and several other friends of mine did it with me. We went in a doctor who appointed in such things, and found out just what we ought to eat; she

gave us well-balanced diets, including the things we ought to have. All of us kept very late hours, and if we just ate everything that came along and didn't manage somehow to get the right amount of sleep and exercise, we'd lose our looks."

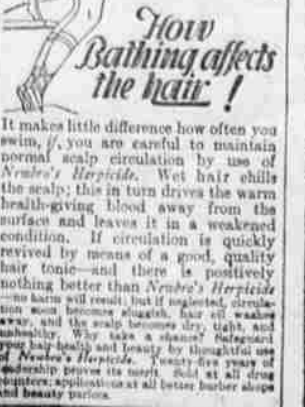
"We all belong to a women's club that has a gymnasium and a swimming pool, and we put in an hour there every day, or in outdoor exercise—riding in the park or walking; we carry it, so that it won't get monotonous. It's the only thing that has saved me, I can tell you!"

"But wasn't it a dreadful effort?" asked Carol, wide-eyed.

"Oh, yes. But I began doing it after I'd been talking to Andrew's secretary one day, and reading an interview with Lillian Glush. I discovered that they both believed in eating the right food and taking the right amount of exercise; they realized that they had to take care of themselves if they were to do what they wanted to do in the world. And then I looked around and saw how many women who just live at home let themselves go, and vowed I wouldn't do it."
"Of course, you have no responsibilities, though; you haven't any children," commented Carol, settling back in her chair as if she had asked herself an uncomfortable question and just found the reply.

"No; but even if I had, I'd do as one or two women I know do, and manage to get what exercise I ought to have. Men are careful of themselves, and why shouldn't women be? The modern woman is younger at sixty; the modern woman is old, except for the mask that she calls her face, which she paints and powders till it looks nothing at all!"

"Whew—what a lecture!" Keith exclaimed. "I'm glad Carol doesn't think the way you do! Now, how about telephoning Hewitt, Pat? You ought to get him before he goes off somewhere for the day."



It takes little difference how often you swim, if you are careful to maintain normal scalp circulation by use of Nubel's Herpetide. Wet hair chills the scalp; this in turn drives the warm health-giving blood away from the surface and leaves it in a weakened condition. If circulation is quickly revived by means of a good, quality hair tonic—and there is positively nothing better than Nubel's Herpetide—normal scalp circulation is restored, and the scalp becomes dry, tight, and flaky. Why take a chance? Nubel's Herpetide, a twenty-five year old product, is made by the thoughtful use of scientific application at all times, but only at beauty parlors.

"I don't know where to call him," Patricia answered truthfully. "I have only his office address."
"Well—oh, say, Pat, that'll wreck everything. I'd like to get hold of him today; Sunday's a good time. Couldn't you look him up in 'Who's Who' and get the names of some of his clubs and locate him that way? I'll do it for you—"
He went lumbering off to the library, and Patricia stared dejectedly out of the window. She was determined not to ask Gregory Hewitt out to the house that day, or any other day. She would not put herself under obligations to him! It wouldn't be fair to Andrew, she told herself, realizing, too, that after the sentimental interlude of the night before between herself and Hewitt she was really afraid to ask a favor of him.

Tomorrow—The Elusive Mr. Hewitt.

CHURCHES FIND ALCOHOLISM ON THE INCREASE

Washington, Sept. 16.—The disappearance of the saloon and the treating habit has undoubtedly been a great boon to the American workman. Good authority can also be found for the statement that industry has profited very materially through heightened moral standards since prohibition went into effect. Deaths from alcoholism have increased since 1920 when they were at a minimum, though they are still below 1919, when the saloon was in full bloom.

These are some of the conclusions reached by the research department of the federal council of churches, after an exhaustive survey of the effect of prohibition, and presented in the second instalment of the series of reports on the subject made public Monday.

"It is noteworthy that a question sent as a part of this investigation to a thousand or more men, directors in important corporations selected at random, asking for their verdict as business men upon prohibition, yielded a predominantly 'wet' result—not apparently, so much because of adverse effects upon business or industry but because of strong personal prejudice and dissatisfaction with the social and political results of prohibition as they saw them, says the report.

Conditions in Chicago were studied before and after prohibition, regarding the second period covered, October 1, 1923 to July 1, 1924, the report says:
"In the 18 cases where it was possible to ascertain where the liquor was obtained the following result was found: Saloons 5, homes 4, neighbors 4, pool rooms 3, house of prostitution 1, restaurant 1. 'None of the individuals drinking during this second period appeared to have the least difficulty in obtaining all the drink they wanted, and whenever they wanted it.' The Denver study of October, 1923, closed up places for a while, but very soon afterward drink appeared as plentiful as ever."

"Further, the investigator says, 'It was found that the effects of drinking appeared to be about the same as they were in connection with pre-prohibition drinking, such as non-support, abuse, desertion and the like, with one big exception. The drinking of moonshine appeared to have a decidedly bad effect on the mental condition of the individual which was not present to such a striking degree before prohibition. In seven cases the individual developed a definite mental psychosis, due to drink.'"
"More families gave drink as their reason for asking aid of the charities in 1923-24, five years after prohibition, than in 1918-19, before prohibition."

Workers Benefit
The report quotes employers in the district as observing "less absenteeism, more efficient workers, less discharging, much less drinking, healthier and better dressed employees, and more saving."

Charts presented on deaths from alcoholic causes showed a drop in 1920 and a rise thereafter with the exception of cirrhosis, which dropped in 1923.

In New York, it was found, the death rate from alcoholism has jumped sharply since 1920, but the death rate from cirrhosis has remained almost the same. Similar conditions were found in Massachusetts.

"Another interesting point," says the report, "is that the alcoholic death rate in Kansas has actually increased during national prohibition. It had all but disappeared in 1919, but has flared up somewhat since, although the 1923 figure showed a slight reduction from 1922." Figures on alcoholic insanity for New York state were reported as having showed a steady decline during the war period and up to 1921, when the number of cases turned upward and has since continued in that direction. Experts were quoted as saying that alcoholic insanity is now much less prevalent than it was in 1910, but more prevalent than in 1920. Alcoholism in the army was reported as showing a sharp drop during the war period, due to greater wartime discipline, but since 1920 there has been a corresponding increase, although it is still far below the level of prewar liquor days.

Prohibition was said to have exerted only "a moderate influence" on the falling death rate from all causes during the past few years. Insurance companies consulted were quoted as attributing the falling death rate to health education. Statistics are presented to show the rise in savings in banks in recent years, but the report declares that "the appeal to specific economic data—increased business activity, growing bank deposits, etc.—to prove the effects of prohibition must be made very guardedly." Many other causes are declared to have contributed to increased national prosperity since 1921.

Rejuvenated Yankees opened their fight with Cleveland for sixth place with a brace of victories 8 to 4 and 4 to 3. Shocker blanked the Indians with eight scattered hits in the first game but Penneck was carried to 10 innings in the sixth in spite of the fact that he allowed but five bingles.

GIANTS SECURE IN SECOND HOLE IN PENNANT RACE

New York, Sept. 17.—(AP)—Although the National league pennant was further beyond the reach of the New York Giants today as the result of a double victory by the Pirates over Brooklyn, McGraw's men have made their hold on second place reasonably secure by crushing the hopes of the Cincinnati Reds. The champions put their western rivals for the runner-up berth five games behind.

A double by Irish Meusel in the third inning, scoring two men, gave the Giants all the runs they needed to win. Art Nehf limited the Reds to one run. They got nine hits but Nehf had good support.
While Brooklyn was dropping its double header to the Pirates 5-3 and 6-2, increased the lead of the Corsairs to six and a half

games over New York, the Cards jumped into play by trouncing the Phillies 5 to 2. Steady pitching by Oldham and Meadows sent the Robins back into the sixth division Hornsby made his 37th homer.

The leading Senators in the American title race held their own eight games ahead of the second place Athletics who had an even break with the White Sox. Eddie Rommel hurled Philadelphia to victory in the first, posting his twenty-first triumph of the season, but three pitchers failed to stop Chicago.

The Braves moved up to within three games and a half of fifth place in the National by sharing a twin bill with the Cubs. A salvo of 15 hits clinched the final game by 5 to 4 for the club, after it had been blanked by the veteran Alexander in the opener 3 to 0.

UNION OF METHODIST CHURCHES HANGS FIRE

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 17.—(A.P.)—The fifteen conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church South which meet in October, together with Big Holston and Louisville conferences which meet September 30, will largely determine the success of the pending plan of Methodist unification.

With the adjournment of the Missouri conference September 16, the vote on unification stood 211 in favor of it to 370 against the measure. The Missouri conference polled the largest vote of any conference which has met to date, voting 196 to 14 in favor of unification.

By Chick Young

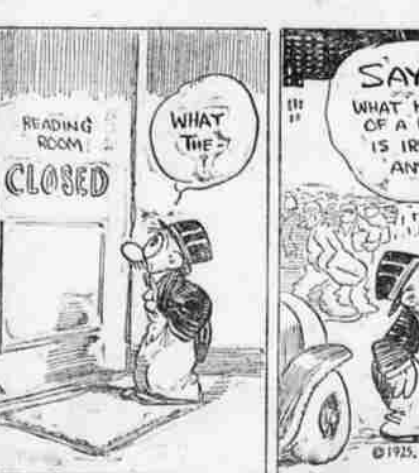
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