

REPUBLICANS CONCENTRATE ON SOLID SOUTH

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The republican national committee has determined upon an invasion of the "solid south."

To this end it established within its headquarters today a special "southern bureau" and called in C. Bascom Slemm, Virginia national committeeman and past master in mustering republican strength in democratic strongholds in the south. Simultaneously it was made known at headquarters that the party, in keeping with Chairman Work's recent announcement, proposes to "met" the prohibition issue. It was said the republicans are now convinced that the democrats have definitely raised this issue, and it was pointed out Work said recently that while he did not consider the dry question an issue it would be "met" if raised by the opposition.

Slemm, formerly secretary to President Coolidge, and active in lining up southern delegates for Hoover, joined Work's staff today.

One of his first tasks, it became known, will be to assess the situation in the south arising from the Asheville "dry" conference decision to campaign among southern dry democrats for Hoover votes. Headquarters was elated over this turn of events, but refused to comment on what its importance to the Hoover campaign may be. Meantime, southern experts opened the southern section and said that a real campaign was in prospect.

BISHOP CANNON TO FIGHT SMITH

Salisbury, N. C., July 21 (AP)—A hardy little fighting man, Bishop James Cannon of Richmond, southern Methodist leader who directed the fight for the 18th amendment, told the United Press today he would open immediately "southern dry anti-Smith democratic headquarters in Richmond, Va."

Cannon said he was confident the campaign would break the solid south and elect Herbert Hoover. Although in ill health from the effects of an attack of African fever—he is Bishop of Africa—Cannon said, "I would be a traitor if I did not do all I could to smash Tammany now."

Outlining the campaign he said pamphlets, the secular press, and speakers would be widely used. He said most of the labors of the campaign would be by volunteers.

"The revolt against Smith in the south is so great that there is no question that when the facts are laid before the voters they will know they should follow the will of the democratic party by voting against Smith," said Bishop Cannon, a lifelong democrat.

POISON DUST FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL

Washington (AP)—Hope for eventual extermination of the malaria spreading mosquito and his less dangerous, but pesky brethren is seen by Public Health Service authorities in recent results of airplane dusting experiments in the swampy areas near Bamberg, S. C.

These experiments have demonstrated the value of the airplane in spreading paris green over large marshes and swamps where drainage or other methods of eradication are impracticable. Navy planes with dusting equipment were flown over the South Carolina swamps rearing the poisonous powder over the mosquitoes' breeding places. At least 80 percent of the larvae, the investigators estimated, were killed.

The effectiveness of paris green as a weapon against mosquitoes depends on several facts discovered by the scientists working on the problem. The larvae, deposited in stagnant water by the insects, come to the surface and turn on their sides to obtain food and air. It is therefore desirable that the poison used to kill them will float.

Paris green, which contains arsenic, will stay dry and remain on the surface of water at least two hours. In that time the larvae can be expected to come to the top at least once and are almost certain to receive a death dealing dose. The method is just as effective against salt marsh mosquitoes as against the malaria spreading variety, and by repeating the treatment over a period of years the authorities believe that a nearly 100 percent destruction can be attained.

REMOVES HUSKINESS
Havana (AP)—President Machado has just undergone a surgical operation on his voice. The huskiness for which the Cuban executive was famous was successfully eliminated. A minor operation removed a fine, filament growth and gave the voice a clear tone. The delivery of an address has always been a painful procedure for President Machado.

CHINESE WANT CULTURE
Shanghai (AP)—Chinese educational authorities throughout that part of China controlled by the Nanking nationalist government have petitioned the Nanking authorities for a grant of \$500,000 to build a national library at Nanking, seat of the government. A further request for \$1,000,000 additional was made with which to endow the proposed library.

ESTONIA BUYS AUTOS
Reval (AP)—The youthful Baltic state of Estonia is rapidly going automotive. In 1922 there were only 250 automobiles in the country. Last year imports of 400 cars—70 per cent of which came from the United States—brought the number to more than 1,100.

Curtain Falls



DAME HELEN TERRY FAMED ACTRESS DEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry Irving constituted one of the most brilliant periods of the English stage.

She was almost as well known in the United States where she was presented by Charles Frohman as in her native Britain, having toured it 10 times and considering it her second home. In her tours of America she was greeted as a queen and a monster. In 1906 was celebrated in honor of the half-century of her connection with the stage. She was married three times.

She was personally acquainted with many of the great personages of the Victorian era, including Disraeli, Gladstone and Tennyson.

Autograph hunters pursued her everywhere and she finally capitalized the situation for the sake of charity by charging a shilling for each autograph and turning the money into maintenance of a cot in a children's hospital.

VICTORIA SAW DEBUT

Queen Victoria witnessed Miss Terry's stage debut at the age of eight, and thought so much of her Platonic ability that years later she "commanded" her presence at Sandringham Palace where she performed for the queen and the future King Edward VII.

King George V created Miss Terry a Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire in 1925. St. Andrews university honored her with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Miss Terry's outstanding roles were those of Portia and Ophelia although she made remarkable portrayals of Juliet, Beatrice, Desdemona, Margaret, Lady MacBeth, Rosamund, Guinevere, Imogen, Olivia and Madam Sans-Gene. Her great triumph came in 1875 as Portia under the management of the Bancrofts and her fame was firmly founded three years later when she played Ophelia to the Hamlet of Sir Henry Irving.

Her last stage appearance was in the aid of charity when on January 18, 1923 she spoke the prologue to "The York Nativity Play" at the League of Arts Guildhouse, London. After that she virtually retired to her home at Burielgh Mansions, London, where she spent the declining years of her life surrounded by her friends and loved ones and basking in the glory of her dramatic honors.

Miss Terry was born February 27, 1848 at Coventry in Warwickshire, almost in the heart of the Shakespearian country she was destined to represent so well.

Her parents were Benjamin Terry and Sarah Ballard (Terry) provincial players of prominence. Her father, an associate of Charles Kean and William Macready, gave Ellen her elemental training in the technique of the stage.

FAMILY IS FAMOUS

Probably no family in the history of the modern stage can count so many men and women possessing a high order of histrionic ability among its members. Kate Terry, Ellen's eldest sister, was one of the leading emotional actresses of the Victorian era. Ellen was the second daughter. Her next sister, Marian Terry, made her debut in 1873 and became a noted English actress. Florence Terry, youngest of the four sisters, went on the stage in 1870 in Charles Reade's version of Moliere's "Le Malade Imaginaire." She died in 1896. There were two brothers. Charles Terry became a prominent theatrical manager and had a daughter, Minnie who became prominent in juvenile roles. Fred Terry also met with success on the stage.

Ellen made her first appearance as a child on April 28, 1856, playing with Charles Kean in "The Winters Tale" at the old Princess's theater of London. Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the Princess Royal were in the audience and so Ellen Terry really began and ended her stage career in the sunshine of royal patronage.

She left Kean's management in 1860 and thereafter played in various stock companies with her sister Kate. In March 1863 she appeared in London at the old Haymarket theater opposite E. A. Sothern, whom she did not like because of his penchant for practical joking. When "Our American Cousin" was revived two or three months later, Miss Terry was chosen to play the part of Mary Meredith. She quit during the run of the play to marry G. F. Watts, the noted British artist. Four years later she returned to the stage to play, for the first time, opposite Henry Irving in Garrick's version of "The Taming of the Shrew," she playing Katherine to his Petruchio. But their famous partnership was not to begin until 11 years later.

Soon after the withdrawal of "Katherine and Petruchio" in January, 1868, Miss Terry again retired from the stage, this time to become the wife of Charles Wardell, known on the stage as Charles Kelly. He died in 1883. They were the parents of two children, Miss Edith Wardell who went on the stage under the name of Alisa Craig and her brother, Edward Wardell, who went on the stage as Gordon Craig. Her

SIMMONS TELLS HOW HE LOST KLAN CONTROL

New York (United Press).—The Ku Klux Klan was "slovenly" from him by duplicity and force, William Joseph Simmons, founder and first Klan emperor, charges in an interview with William G. Shepherd in a recent issue of Collier's Weekly.

Simmons alleges that Klan control was taken from him by Hiram Wesley Evans, D. C. Stephenson and others at a time when its national treasury contained more than 1,000,000 and its membership was almost 2,000,000.

"Ku Klux Klan officials hired an impostor to pose drunk as the Emperor before a crowd of 10,000 Klansmen in Indiana. Meanwhile Klansmen passed through the audience whispering that I was that 'drunken old man,'" Simmons told Shepherd.

"That was only one of the tricks that Stephenson and other Klansmen played when they were stealing the order away from me."

How he served as a Methodist clergyman for ten years and got into difficulties with Bishop A. W. Wilson of the Methodist Church South, who suspended him, is related to Simmons. "I quit the church," he says, because I couldn't make a living wage." Shepherd quotes Simmons as having said to the bishop: "The devil at least pays a living wage. You can always get something to eat in a saloon, I'm tired of the popery of the Methodist church. And I stamped out."

Simmons got his idea for the Klan while organizer for a nationally known fraternal organization. "Within two years I had a little home worth \$3,000, all paid for. All my debts had been settled and I was earning \$15,000 a year," he recounts.

ONLY 3 LEFT IN LAST MANS CLUB

St. Paul, July 21 (AP)—A gallant trio of Civil war veterans today again keeps faith with their departed comrades.

They are members of the Last Man's club, formed 43 years ago by 34 members of B company, First Minnesota volunteers, to meet each year until only one remained, and that one to drink a toast to those who had died.

Three were here for the meeting today—John F. Coff, 85, of St. Paul, secretary of the club, Peter Hall, 90, of Atwater, Minn., and Charles Lockwood, 86, of Chamberlain, S. D.

Previous gatherings have been held in Stillwater, Minn., where the club was organized, but it was decided to meet this year at Mr. Coff's home here to reminisce at a dinner prepared by Mrs. "Sam" Bloomer, widow of "Cap'n" Bloomer, color bearer of company B, and one of the charter members of the club.

MOTORIST RESCUES CHILD FROM ROAD

Coalinga, Calif., July 16.—Motoring home from Yosemite Park recently, Walter West, of Coalinga, noticed something fall from a car ahead. He thought it was a bundle of clothing.

But as the object struck the road, it opened and out rolled a child about two years old.

West quickly swerved his machine and narrowly avoided running over the youngster.

The child apparently was little injured by its fall and was restored to its parents after West speeded up and overtook their car.

Third husband was James Carew of Chicago, an American citizen. Miss Terry returned to the stage on February 28, 1874 under the management of Charles Reade—"dear, lovable, aggravating, child-like, crafty, gentle, obstinate and entirely delightful and interesting Charles Reade," she called him. On April 17, 1875, she entered the management of the Bancrofts, taking the roll of Portia in their revival of "The Merchant of Venice." It proved the most momentous of her career since, despite the short run of the play, it brought her instant fame. She discredited for all time the old notion that Portia was a type of decorum and declamation.

How High Is Up? Is Query To Be Answered by Plane With Journal Man Aboard

How high is up is a question that has bothered many people and next Tuesday an effort will be made to find out just where "up" is, at least as far as an O-X-5 Curtiss motor with high compression valves on a stock model Waco 10 is concerned. The attempt, weather permitting, will begin around 3 o'clock from the Pacific Airplane Service field and an effort will be made to attain 15,000 feet, or practically three miles. A day's good as Friday will be highly satisfactory to the pilot, who does not wish his name made public. He will be accompanied by a representative of the Capital Journal.

Every airship has its own limit in elevation, the point being designated in aeronautical terms as the "ceiling." This ceiling, for the Waco 10, is between 12,000 and 14,000 feet for the ships powered with low compression motors. It is hoped that the high compression type will be able to mount above this point.

The record height attained by the low compression motor in this type ship is 12,500, with two passengers. With only one passenger and the combined weight of pilot and observer practically 300 pounds, there is every reason to believe this point can be passed in the test Tuesday. The front cockpit will be equipped with a additional altimeter to enable the pilot and observer to check on altitude attained. It is expected a thermometer will also be included.

After a flight taking the pilot to 8,000 feet Friday afternoon, from which point Portland could be seen in spite of the haze, and a decidedly chilly area encountered. Directions to the observer for the flight Tuesday include the wearing of a heavy flannel shirt and heavy-weight sweater in addition to the leather flying jacket, because of anticipated low temperatures. It is estimated that at least an hour and a half will be consumed in reaching the ceiling and the return to earth will be made by gliding to Silverton and return, if possible.

SAYS ATHLETIC FLIGHT SAFEST IN AMPHIBIANS

Berlin, (United Press).—Amphibious aeroplanes are the logical type of machine for transoceanic flying, according to Otto Merkel, director of civil aviation, in a speech delivered here recently.

Merkel, who is also a director of the Luftansa, added that although the amphibious plane was the ultimate objective seaplanes were the only type of machine suitable for long distance overwater flying at the present moment. The amphibious plane has not yet reached a sufficiently high stage of development, he declared.

Merkel was describing the Luftansa's air program, which is reliably understood to be the government's policy as well.

The Luftansa has determined, he announced, to collaborate with foreign aviation circles in an effort to bring transatlantic flying within the range of practical commercial operations. After an exhaustive study of the numerous possible routes across the Atlantic, company experts have decided that the Cape Verde-Brasil hop offers the greatest advantages as a field for the first commercial experimentation.

The flight from Ireland to Newfoundland is judged climatologically inadvisable since a year-round service would be impossible and even summer flying is, at the present stage of development, uncertain.

It was even felt that a route via Iceland and Greenland would be better than the hop to Newfoundland since it offered much shorter oversea jumps.

Merkel recalled to his hearers that the Condor Syndicate, with which the Luftansa organization is affiliated, already is operating a service from Pernambuco to Montevideo.

"It is only necessary to link this service with a line from Europe, through Spain to the Cape Verde Islands and so across to northern Brasil," explained Merkel.

This the Luftansa experts are hoping to accomplish.

VIKINGS ART LOVERS EXCAVATIONS REVEAL

Stockholm, (AP)—That the Swedish Vikings of old were art collectors as well as feared warriors and world travelers, has been discovered by Swedish archeologists. When Vikings, more than 1,000 years ago, penetrated the Russian plains and sent expeditions to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, they captured rich booty which they brought back to Sweden.

This consisted of beautiful gold and silver ornaments and bric-a-brac as well as Roman, Byzantine and Oriental coins. Their spoils also comprised an interesting marble statue, which was unearthed on the Swedish island of Oreland in the Baltic Sea.

For many years this piece of sculpture was believed to be the image of the goddess Freya of Norse mythology. Recent systematic researches have, however, shown that it represents an ancient Greek horseman, of which exact replicas have been found in Greece. How this statue, sculptured in the early Hellenic period of 600 B. C. came to be shipped to the Baltic shores remains a mystery, but it seems to indicate that the Vikings were no barbarians with love only for money and glittering gold, but also showed a liking for beautiful things in art.

MONKEY 'DEAD' ALMOST HOUR; THEN REVIVES

Tashkent, U. S. S. R., (United Press).—A monkey "dead" for 55 minutes was fully revived here recently by Prof. Mikhaelovsky, of the Physiological Institute of the Middle Asiatic University.

The experiment is being widely commented upon in Soviet scientific circles, where intensive research has been going on on the general subject of post-mortem revivals. The possibility of restoring life as long as a month after "death" is boldly advanced by reputable physiologists.

Prof. Mikhaelovsky took a small monkey from the Tashkent zoo, and emptied it completely of its blood. The animal remained outwardly dead—breathing had ceased and the heart stopped beating.

The blood was kept from congealing through chemical means, and after a while was re-injected into the organism. The monkey immediately stirred, as if waking from a deep sleep. Its breathing and heart-beats were resumed. In a few minutes it was completely alive and tried to bite the professor's hand. It had been dead 55 minutes and must have had a marvelous tale to tell its cage-mates at the zoo, whither it was returned.

CUBANS PROTESTING AGAINST MIDDLEMAN

Havana (AP)—A prominent figure in the Cuban tobacco industry, the middleman or commission mer-

chant, has found himself unpopular. Some producers have come to the conclusion that middlemen are stifling their profits by paying prices that are too low. They ask that commission merchants be eliminated from the industry.

The tobacco growers are supported by the Farmers' Union of Cuba, which, in petitioning the government for establishment of an accredited farm loan bank, requests loans to provide for tobacco storage "until prices are right."

FRENCH RAILROADS BOW TO MOTOR CAR

Paris (AP)—Railroads no longer enjoy the monopoly of land transportation in France, and railroad companies admit that it is hopeless to try to fight the competition of the automobile. Instead they are going into the business themselves by forming subsidiary companies to run auxiliary automobile services.

The Southern company, realizing that time saving is the only advantage enjoyed by the railroad, is organizing. The monkey immediately stirred, as if waking from a deep sleep. Its breathing and heart-beats were resumed. In a few minutes it was completely alive and tried to bite the professor's hand. It had been dead 55 minutes and must have had a marvelous tale to tell its cage-mates at the zoo, whither it was returned.

gating facilities for transport of automobiles by fast freight at reduced rates, so that motorists on vacation at resorts can have the use of their cars without the trouble and delay of driving them away from Paris.

CORPSE HIDES MONEY
Paris (AP)—Francis Vergne, an honest citizen of La Champ, thought that he could take it all with him when he died. He was known to be worth \$60,000 but when his relatives began to look for the money it could not be found. As a last resort they searched the corpse and found everything in a fat wallet.

PRINTED LINGERIE
Paris (AP)—Printed crepe de chine is shown in novel lingerie. "Little Miss Bo-Peep" of nursery fame is a popular pattern.

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