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

The Important Issue

Those who want a change in state government, cannot secure it by a vote for governor—because the governor's power is very limited. He has few appointments, most of which are under the Board of Control. The power for legislation lies in the legislature, and as there is no independent ticket for the legislature, its complexion will remain much the same as in the past.

Those who want a change in government and a real shake-up and business-like reorganization should vote for the cabinet form provided in a constitutional amendment on the November ballot. This centers power in the hands of the governor, abolishes the numerous irresponsible commissions and provides much the same management of public affairs utilized by private business.

The principles are the same. They involve a general executive head and the classification of functions into departments, each under a manager responsible to the general manager, the governor. Similar and related functions are grouped in the same department. By frequent meetings with his lieutenants the general manager keeps the business going as a unit. Coordinated accounting and auditing keep a check on every activity.

The only objection raised to the measure is that it gives the governor too great power, but if so, the legislature can rectify it. But the cabinet form as proposed for Oregon is in successful operation in fifteen states and has resulted in greatly reduced taxation and greater efficiency. It is of course being bitterly fought by all state officials, of which there is a superfluity, but that is one reason it should be adopted.

The state's income is between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000 each biennium. It is collected from about 500 different sources by 65 distinct agencies. There is no general supervision of the collection and expenditure. The state has on its payroll over 6,000 employees, receiving \$650,000 per month, or over \$7,500,000 per year in wages and salaries alone. There is no centralized responsibility, no general supervision and no uniform recognition of merit in the selection or promotion of state employees.

The adoption of the cabinet form is of far greater importance than the choice of a governor and should receive the major attention in the campaign.

Bailey vs Meier

"You knew the truth and did not state it" says Edward F. Bailey, Democratic candidate for governor, in reply to a circular issued by the Railroad Brotherhood Cooperative Political League in which the League praises the attitude of Julius Meier on labor injunctions and denounces that of Mr. Bailey, in its effort to swing organized labor into supporting Mr. Meier. And Mr. Bailey proceeds to contrast the position of both candidates showing how Mr. Meier has contented himself with generalities while he himself has been specific.

The League quotes Mr. Meier as saying in outlining his position upon labor injunctions:

I will unqualifiedly indorse each and every plank of the Joseph platform and I will favor any and all legislation the purpose of which is to safeguard to citizens the sacred rights guaranteed to them under our Federal and State Constitutions, and will oppose with all the power at my command any legislation or arbitrary usurpation of power by the courts to abrogate or nullify in any manner whatsoever these constitutional rights and guarantees.

This might be construed any way desired, for nothing is said about organized labor or labor injunctions. Contrast this with the statement Mr. Bailey made to the State Federation of Labor:

I am opposed to government by injunction in any case, and particularly with reference to the use of injunction in labor disputes. I believe in the principle of collective bargaining and that organized labor has the right to strike in the event that they are not fairly treated by their employers. I am in favor of legislation which will restrict injunctions in labor disputes and I favor a law outlawing "yellow dog" contracts.

Does Mr. Meier believe in collective bargaining on wage scales? He has never tolerated it in his own institution. Does he oppose labor injunctions in strikes? It is not a matter of record. Does he believe in restricting injunctions in labor disputes? He does not say so. Does he favor outlawing of "yellow dog" contracts? Even as candidate, he does not declare for it.

Indeed, Why Not?

Hall Patton has launched an ambitious scheme to build a \$500,000 modern hotel upon his Court street home site for which the community is asked to kindly subscribe \$500,000. And which, as he says will be a monument to him. Mr. Patton is to be commended for his conversion to progress for as councilman he has opposed every progressive move from city bridges down to street vacation for factory building.

A new hotel will be a fine thing for Salem, provided it is a paying proposition, but Salem is too near Portland to be a hotel city and while we already have two good hotels, neither is paying. Community financed hotels are fine things for the high pressure promoters who secure the subscriptions, furnish the plans and take the contracts, but the stockholders usually hold the sack—as witness the experience of Ashland, Corvallis, LaGrande and many other cities. And if there was a real opportunity for a new hotel, would not men in the business build one?

Instead of seeking stock contributions for a hotel, why does not Mr. Patton get Salem a new hotel "without cost to the taxpayers" to give "service at cost" by a municipal bond issue of \$500,000? If the council favors a \$5,000,000 bond issue for unneeded municipal power plants, why balk at \$500,000 bonds for a municipal hotel, and let the council run it with taxpayers footing deficiencies? It would simplify matters and save commissions.

UNUSUAL CEREMONY

St. Louis, Mo., (UP)—Dr. Harris Gregg, Presbyterian church pastor of New York, preached his wife's funeral sermon here recently. Instead of offering an eulogy, he read four religious poems written by Mrs. Gregg, interspersing them with scriptural passages.

Recalling the old son of "Daisy Bell," crowds of Cardiff, Wales, recently witnessed a wedding at which the bride and groom arrived at the

church separately on single bicycles and as husband and wife rode away on a tandem for their honeymoon. All the guests peddled to the church in cycling costumes. The bride and groom wore dark cycling breeches, while some of the guests were in shorts with bare knees. As the bridal couple left the church they passed under an archway laden with bicycle wheels. The bride is Miss M. Rose and the groom is Frederick Jones. Both are prominent in cycling clubs.

Brother of Scarface Al Capone Captured In Chicago Roundup

Chicago (UP)—Police squads, hunting the 26 gangster public enemies in Chicago's latest crime drive, Thursday arrested Matthew Capone, younger brother of "Scarface" Al Capone, the gang leader. Matthew, 21, and fresh from Miami, Fla., the gangster's winter home, was captured by the squads lay in wait for "Scarface Al" at his luxurious south side apartment.

The younger Capone was held at the Grand Crossing station pending further investigation.

Matthew was the first of the Capones to be taken in the drive. Although his name does not appear on the "public enemy list," the name of Al heads the list followed by that of Ralph, another brother who had been sentenced to the federal penitentiary for income tax fraud.

Matthew drove up to the Capone home at 7744 Prairie avenue, in a large automobile bearing Pennsylvania license plates. The squad members, who had been posted around the apartment hoping some of the Capones would appear, rushed on Matthew with pistols ready, believing he was Al or Ralph. He submitted to arrest quietly, al-

though he protested "he hadn't done anything."

"I'm just a schoolboy," he said, "coming back from a vacation."

He said he has been attending Willinova school, 12 miles from Philadelphia, and that he had driven to Chicago from the Miami home of his brother Al.

After arresting young Capone, the squad searched the Capone apartment house but found no trace of Al or Ralph. The first floor of the flat, where Al lives part of the time with his wife and two children, was vacant. Capone's mother was the only occupant of the two flats, which are richly furnished with Oriental rugs, tapestries and period furniture.

She said Al had been there only once since his Philadelphia jail term and she "thought" he now was in Florida. Al's wife is in Colorado Springs, she said.

Previously the squads had visited the homes of Jack and Harry Zwick, lieutenants of Al, and found

WOOD BRIDGES TO BE REPAIRED THIS WINTER

Six or seven wooden bridges in the north end of the county are in need of replacement or heavy repairs, it was ascertained by County Commissioner Smith and Roadmaster Johnson who made an inspection tour Tuesday to examine bridges and get lined up on some of such work that may be done in the winter season.

One of the bridges, the largest, already had been scheduled for replacement, this being the bridge on the Whiskey Hill road east of Hubbard. This will require about a 130-foot span for replacement and will probably call for a steel and concrete structure. While it had been hoped to get this bridge work done this year Roadmaster Johnson is doubtful if it can be done because of the lateness of the season. Pudding River rises from 25 to 40 feet according to seasons and he states the contractor might that neither had been at home recently.

Young Capone's arrest was in line with Judge John F. McGoorty's war on gangsters and racketeers in which Judge John H. Lyle swore out vagrancy warrants against the 26 "public enemies."

get his piers in and suddenly find that high water had brought mud into them to an extent a good share of the work might be undone. However, it is possible an effort will be made to still go ahead with the work if it can be lined up in a satisfactory manner.

Six more bridges west of Hubbard, Woodburn and Broadacres were scrutinized and all of them will need repair or replacement. One trestle bridge in particular, a bridge on the Jackson hill road about 70-feet long, they found had simply fallen over by its own weight. Nothing was on the bridge when it happened but it is thought a heavy truck might have passed over it, jarred loose the rotted timbers and the bridge fell over at its leisure. It dropped only in about six feet of water. The road is a little used road taking care of log hauling and timber principally and with a few heavy rains its use would be virtually discontinued because of difficulty in getting through. However, the trestle will probably be replaced as soon as possible.

Three bridges on the St. Paul-Woodburn road need replacement or repair. Most of the bridges examined have only been in seven or eight years but one 70-foot bridge on the St. Paul-Woodburn road put in 10 years ago is still in good shape except at the approaches where the timbers have rotted out some and these will be replaced. The water seems to gather and stand at the ends of the bridges which causes an earlier rotting. Some replacement will be done

with concrete bridges but in such a remote and little used bridge as the trestle on the Jackson's hill road a trestle replacement will be made.

Suver—Search that has continued since Monday for George Reynolds has proved futile as no trace of his whereabouts had been found late Wednesday evening. The ranch of Carl DeArmond where Reynolds was living has been combed by men from both Suver and Valley View. Reynolds has been in poor health for the last year and was not feeling well when last seen Thursday.




Oregon State Fair

Open Air Circus Acts
Daily Horse Show
Races -- Auto Show
Livestock Exhibits
County Displays

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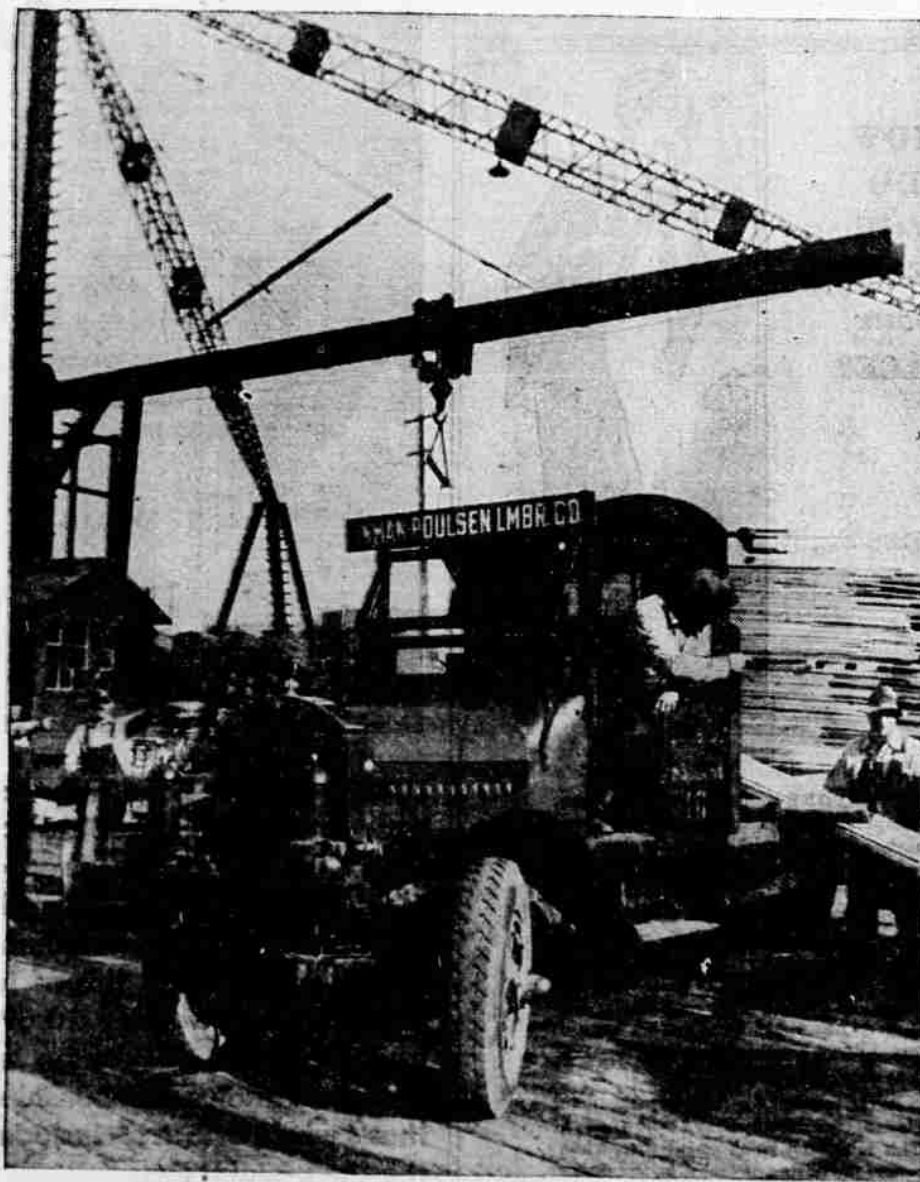
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Famous in all the Northwest for the saneness of his views, Mr. Thatcher proves his right to an opinion by being the head of one of Oregon's largest concerns. His interests are so closely tied to the interests of all Oregonians that he could not afford to be misled or to mislead any one of us. Pacific Northwest Public Service Co. ("Peppo")

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