

Capital Journal

Salem, Oregon

Established March 1, 1888

An Independent Newspaper Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday at 136 S. Commercial Street. Telephone 81. News 82

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By carrier—10 cents a week; 45 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance. By mail in Marion, Polk, Linn and Yamhill counties, one month 50 cents; 3 months \$1.25; 6 months \$2.25; 1 year \$4.00. Elsewhere 50 cents a month; 6 months \$2.75; \$5.00 a year in advance.

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS

of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication and also local news published herein.

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

Passing-up Preliminaries

Sixteen years ago, Governor West called the legislature's attention to the fact that development of hydro-electric possibilities along the Columbia river depended upon certain preliminary steps before progress could be made. But no attention has been paid to the warning—even by the free power advocates.

The source of the Columbia is on Canadian soil. Two of its principle tributaries flow through Idaho and it forms for the greater distance, the boundary between Washington and Idaho. Thus not only international but interstate agreements are a necessary preliminary.

Under the treaty with Canada by which the international boundary was fixed, it was stipulated that the Columbia should remain forever open to the commerce of the world, particularly to the boats of Canadian trappers and traders. Therefore Canadian approval becomes necessary before any of the contemplated power or irrigation developments can be undertaken. The three states have rights which must also be taken into consideration.

At the recent legislative session, Representative John H. Lewis, former state engineer and an authority on water rights, called this matter forcibly to the attention of the legislators, and finally secured the passage of a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to meet with like legislative committees from Washington and Idaho, with a view of preparing such uniform and reciprocal legislation as would permit the construction of power dams and works and the use of the waters by any state concerned in the development. Its passage came too late to permit action during the pending sessions of the respective legislatures. The result will have to be presented to the 1933 sessions.

Another resolution by Mr. Lewis calling on our delegation in Congress to prepare and secure the passage of an act authorizing and permitting the framing of compacts as between the several states concerned, and the United States and Canada or her provinces for use of the waters of the Columbia, was permitted to die in the senate in the closing hours—despite its great importance.

Progress in utilizing the power possibilities of the Columbia has therefore been indefinitely delayed by the very forces so clamorous for its development. Doubtless City Commissioner Clyde of Portland who is promoting a mythical municipal plant, will adjust all such differences through the passage of a city ordinance.

A Result of Fanaticism

A sad tale comes from Arizona, where Bob Ruhl, editor of the Medford Mail Tribune went to recuperate from illness, only to fall victim to influenza. In one of his interesting letters to his paper, he tells how he was unable to get the medicine his physician prescribed as follows:

For this particular ailment the doctor prescribes whiskey in small doses. He is an excellent doctor, ranks at the top here, is well known in the east and middle west, takes an active part in public welfare work and civic betterment.

A majority of the practicing medical profession the country over hold the same views. The theory is sustained by the Volstead act, which allows spirituous wines and liquors on a physician's prescription and yet as Mr. Ruhl continues:

The doctor says: "Good whiskey is like sunshine, excellent medicine if taken moderately, poison if taken immoderately. In certain infections of the respiratory tract I have never found a satisfactory substitute for whiskey. In certain stomach disorders there is nothing better than a light wine."

Can you get a drink of wine or whiskey when a reputable doctor in Arizona prescribes it? Not on your life; nor can you in Oregon. These two states point with pride to the fact that they prefer disease, suffering and, if need be, death, to a dry law that conforms to the Volstead act.

Attempts to make the state prohibition laws conform to the Volstead act, in this particular, failed in Arizona as they failed in Oregon. The Anti-Saloon League cricked its whip and preachers flocked from all regions to maintain this fanatical and unreasonable restriction to deprive the sick from needed medicine. To get it—and everyone can get it—it forces them to become law breakers and brings the law into such contempt that its repeal is only a question of time.

A Builder Needed

One of the professional "pep" brigade attaches of the Portland chamber of commerce and former secretary of an upstate chamber is reported as being groomed as the state college candidate for head of the new department of agriculture. His reputation is that of being a better booster than builder.

Much is expected of the new department by the farmers, who look to it for aid. Whether it can render material assistance is problematical. But if aid is to be forthcoming and the department to justify itself, if it is to be a vital factor in helping to write a constructive record for the administration, its first head must be a builder rather than a booster. The pep brigade may be serviceable in its place, perhaps the glad-hand artist is a necessary factor in Main street life, at least he is omnipresent, but hot air is a poor foundation for enduring monuments.

The new department must be built from the ground up and the way the foundation is laid is all important as to its future usefulness. This is especially so when it is realized that it may be the first link in a future chain of consolidations for cabinet form of government. It is an experimental test and should be a fair one. So the need of a builder rather than a ballyhoo artist is stressed. The farmer has been bunked enough.

LOUISIANA ADDS 3 COLLEGES
Baton Rouge, La., (AP)—One college and three schools will be added to the organization of the Louisiana State university, according to President James L. Smith. They are the schools of applied science and the college of journalism, geology and music.

FAMILY REUNITED IN JAIL
Portland, Me., (AP)—The Donahue family had a reunion behind the bars recently when Edward Donahue, 18, began a 30-day sentence in the county jail. His mother and sister already were confined to the institution on liquor charges.

HORSE OBEYS LIGHTS
New Britain, Conn., (AP)—A bay horse of the United Milk company is able to understand the traffic lights here. While the driver is busy with deliveries, the horse trots down the street, halting for red lights and starting on green.

SCOUTS BUILD ROBOT
Newton, Mass., (AP)—A mechanical man that walks, sits down, lifts objects, winks his eyes, and smokes cigarettes, has been built by local Boy Scouts. The robot was constructed in the cellar of the home of Robert Kangot 14.

APPRENTICESHIP BOARD PROVIDED BY LEGISLATION

Oregon was second only to Wisconsin in becoming one of two states in the nation to create apprenticeship laws. The act was passed by the last legislature.

"The code should prove beneficial to apprentices and employers alike," said O. D. Adams, director of the state department for vocational education which was directly affected by the new act.

The Oregon building congress representing Oregon trades and vocations, was instrumental in securing passage of the bill, according to Adams. The measure provides: Written contract must be made between apprentice and employer; payment according to ability to learn; for future and present employment of the worker; creation of a commission to regulate and establish rules for both parties.

A contract entered into by the employer and apprentice must among other requirements, set forth the wage, period of employment—usually four years—and show approval of parents and the commission, it was provided.

Formerly an apprentice on becoming of age would be free of a contract entered into when a minor. The new law secures these contracts beyond such a period with equal benefit to both parties.

An apprenticeship commission was provided. It will be composed of: C. A. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction; C. H. Gram, state labor commissioner; a member of the state industrial accident commission. He will be appointed by the governor. W. H. Fitzgerald has been mentioned in unofficial sources.

A non-salaried secretary will be selected by the commission. As most of the work must be co-ordinated with the vocational education department duties, Adams appeared the likely choice for this position.

A deputy secretary might also be chosen for Portland, the city principally affected by the new law as there are over 3000 there learning trades, according to state reports. L. E. Brigham, Portland vocational supervisor, would be the probable representative, it was said.

Sub-commissions will be established throughout the state to approve contracts and provide local supervision, Adams said.

RETAIL RADIO SALES INCREASE

Retail radio business in the United States during the third quarter of last year increased 12 per cent, according to reports received at the state department for vocational education.

Retail business amounted to \$17,924,281. A total of 128,948 electric console and midsize receiving sets were sold. Combination radio-phonograph sales totaled 7,469. It was shown.

MANY TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY

Leo N. Childs company reports recent real estate transfers of 11 deeds with considerations aggregating \$28,825. They are as follows: Ellen Ackerman sells her home at 2029 South Church street to the Maywood Investment company.

Glen Lengren purchases a strictly modern bungalow at 915 North Winter street which has just been completed by H. C. Hummel.

Archie A. Mosler sells his modern home at 1877 South High street to Karl J. Peters.

E. A. Ellis buys a five room modern home at 2455 South High street from J. T. Cooper.

The Frank O'Brien home located at 270 North 23rd street has been sold to Jesse Ford.

Jacob Witsel purchases a residence at 255 East LeFolle street from Klony Smith.

Walter T. Stolz buys two properties. One is located at 1310 Waller street and another at 608 South 21st street which was formerly owned by Otto Hillman and is an industrial site on the railroad track.

W. J. Miller buys a residence at 1705 South Cottage street. This property was formerly owned by Maggie Viesko.

A residence at 430 North 22nd street owned by John W. Parker has been purchased by Fred A. Van Buren.

Ray Eichelberger purchased a home at 2235 Claude street from the Internountain Building and Loan association.

Goldfish Free Man From City Bastille

Seattle, (AP)—Seven starving goldfish rejoiced with A. C. Hulst, 42, over his sudden freedom. The fish were responsible for Hulst being released from jail, where he had been held on a charge of intoxication.

When Hulst appeared before the court, he pleaded that he was the sole caretaker of seven goldfish and that they would starve if he remained away. The judge relented and let Hulst go.

FINNS GET LIBRARY
Rockland, Me., (AP)—A Finnish library, containing more than 400 volumes of works on art and literature, has been installed in the Rockland public library for the use of Finnish-speaking residents of Knox county.

RING FOUND
Chehalis, Wash., (AP)—Twenty-nine years ago Mrs. R. W. Gibbs lost her engagement ring on her parents' farm. Recently F. M. Smith, now owner of the farm, found the ring and returned it to Mrs. Otthe.

William Jennings Bryan

By W. A. DELZELL

The year 1869 was a year of tremendous political upheaval. The whole nation seethed with the excitement of a presidential campaign and every community was filled with factional strife. Debaters argued over free soil, secession, slavery and territorial expansion. Democrats and whigs, abolitionists and republicans vied in party enthusiasm.

Ancient astrologers claimed that the stars affect the destiny of men born under certain astral influences. I don't know what stars were in the ascendancy that momentous spring, but suffice to say there were two babes born then in Illinois, who inherited from some influence, astral or otherwise, strong political tendencies. One of them was William M. Pierce and the other William Jennings Bryan. Each became a leader in his adopted home state, Pierce a governor, and Bryan a national figure.

Bryan's father was a minister of the gospel, a man of a devoted religious home—his influence that profoundly affected his whole future career. It is doubtful if America ever produced another prominent statesman who retained so much of the flavor of a religious home as did Bryan. In all his thirty odd years of prominent public life, he never lost the religious fervor, fighting on the floor of congress, making three campaigns over the nation as a presidential candidate, serving as secretary of state under Woodrow Wilson, or in his capacity as a private citizen making countless Chautauqua addresses and lectures galore, never once was his career tainted by anything that would utterances that was not chaste, or to one act that would not stand the full light of day. He lived during an age of much drinking—when drinking was not a crime—yet Bryan was a total abstainer. His successful opponent, McKinley, served liquor at state dinners, the one for Admiral Dewey cut over 100 for liquors alone—Bryan as secretary of state served grape juice. Most politicians gambled, Bryan did not. All of them told risqué stories, Bryan never told a smutty story even in a committee room. His every utterance was as clean as though spoken in the presence of his mother. As a world traveler he was a thrice welcome guest at the courts of kings, emperors and potentates.

Bitterly opposed by political enemies, hated by every predatory interest, maligned by most of the press, belittled by magazine writers and caricatured by cartoonists, he kept on about his mission, undaunted, unflinching and good natured always. The principles he taught, the causes he espoused, the remedies he proposed, although discarded in disdain at the time of his politically successful opponents, have one by one been accepted and adopted even by the partisan enemies who ridiculed them back in the nineties.

As a young man, barely thirty he entered congress from Nebraska. I remember one of his colleagues once told me how he at once introduced a bill providing for the direct election of senators instead of by the corrupt method of conniving legislatures then in use. His bill received a favorable report from the committee and he wired home that it would pass. But it did not pass that congress nor the next one, nor for many more but it finally became a law. Bryan humorously added, "I have learned from many years' experience that all reforms come slowly. They may be advocated by one party for many years but when finally adopted they will be accepted by both parties and will be enacted much stronger than ever originally advocated."

He was an early crusader for control of railroads and other utilities. Ridiculed then, browbeaten by the great interests, he yet lived to see his ideas written into the statutes of our land. Oregon has just seen a year of public discussions end with action by a legislature seeking to better control utilities. In all the campaign did you hear any of the arguments of the argument equal to Bryan's words of a generation ago. "A private monopoly of a public utility is indefensible. Being indefensible it is intolerable. Being intolerable it must be abolished or remedied by public control."

He opposed the imperialistic idea of our owning the Philippines as a conquered province without territorial privileges. His memorable speech entitled "Naboth's Vineyard" is excellent reading today, after our thirty years of experience with these islands.

Early in life he espoused the cause of equal suffrage and bore the brunt of the fight for years before he saw it win. It was the same with his fight in the cause of temperance. Whether prohibition has been all that its supporters anticipated or not, no one will deny it was ever won without valiant men and women fighting its battles against entrenched liquor interests for many, many years. Thousands of politicians, both wet and dry in Oregon, as in other states, unite in saying "we do not want the saloon back." Yet many of these same ones who have secured offices today on "dry platforms" never turned a hand for temperance when the fight was on forty years ago. It took intestinal stamina for a politician to openly oppose the forces aligned against temperance in those good old days. Bryan's position was known always to everyone. He never sought cover or resorted to subterfuge. In support of a cause he believed in he was fearlessness itself.

His speeches in behalf of an income tax, delivered on the floor of congress back in 1894 are a model for any income tax speaker today. Most of the speakers in our last session of Oregon's legislature could have done better had they taken time to read one of Bryan's of forty years ago. He was ridiculed then by partisan opponents—for there were then, even as now, many editors who listened to the voices of the "highbrims", but our nation has an income tax and so have many of the states. Oregon included. His principles were sound, his logic irrefutable, but he was forty years ahead of the trailing crowd of slow thinkers. His ideas on bi-metalism, that is on the free coinage of silver, were

PUBLIC WARNED COLDS AND FLU COMMUNICABLE

A condition which develops into a mild cold in one person may develop into influenza or pneumonia in another, says a bulletin of the state board of health. The actual causes of colds and influenza are not definitely known. All colds, sore throats, influenza and pneumonia are communicable. They may be transmitted from person to person by close contact. Close contact means carelessness in coughing and sneezing; using the same eating and drinking utensils; hand shaking, kissing, etc.

Colds and influenza are the most communicable of diseases, and it is rare for a real case of these diseases to occur in a family or community that others do not develop it. These diseases spread rapidly in overcrowded gathering places and where human beings are brought into close contact with one another. An ordinary cold may not cause sufficient inconvenience for the patient to remain at home. Influenza, however, is usually severe enough to keep a patient at home for several days. Pneumonia germs are always with us and many people are carriers of these germs. Virulent colds and influenza pre-dispose to the development of pneumonia.

The real time to act is when the first case appears in a community. These respiratory diseases are usually spread by infected droplets sneezed, coughed or sprayed from the nose and throat. Good habits of hygiene will do much to limit the infection. A person who takes cold easily should look to his habits of living and try to increase his powers of resistance. He should have a thorough examination to see if the underlying cause is not a chronic infection of the nose, throat, and the breathing is properly done. All of the organs of the body must be kept working normally to maintain the resistance of the body to acute nose and throat infections. To prevent infection stay away from people with respiratory infections and avoid crowded and poorly ventilated meeting places. The body should be built up by eating nourishing food, sleeping eight or more hours, exercising out of doors every day and drinking at least six glasses of water daily.

Overheated rooms cause more infections than underheated. Cool off gradually if you are warm or wet with perspiration. Train your skin to stand changes in temperature by frequent bathing. Our present day life seems specially suitable for the propagation of respiratory infections in epidemic form. There is a great need for reliable means of immunization against common colds, since prophylactic inoculation seems to be the only prevention likely to be applicable to give general protection against such common infection.

Being Good Fellow
Costly, Miner Fellow
Seattle (AP)—It cost L. E. Simmonds, a coal miner, \$50 to be a good fellow and show two men where they could get a drink of liquor.

When the men made the request, he didn't even suspect they were prohibition agents, so he led them to a place where some friends were making up a pool to purchase a gallon of whiskey. The strangers contributed \$2 and when one of the crowd came back with the liquor, the agents arrested Simmonds.

"I didn't even get a drink out of it," he complained to the judge. "Well, you'll get something out of it now," the judge replied. "You are fined \$50 and costs."

San Francisco Gets A New Marine Bell
San Francisco, (AP)—Like the famous "Luten" bell of Lloyd's in London, the San Francisco marine exchange has a newly installed bell which will be rung each time word is received of a ship lost at sea.

The bell was dedicated at an impressive ceremony participated in by shipping men who make San Francisco their headquarters ashore. At this service it was rung for the first time, principally as a mark of respect to the officers and crew lost at sea on the steamers South Coast and Brooklyn.

Palmer, Mass., (AP)—The Prince of Wales gives autographs only to acquaintances, Edwin Walker of this town learned by return mail when he wrote to England for the royal heir's signature.

Pearlsburg, Va., (AP)—Bill Poff, who lives on Sugar Run mountain, collected a bounty for killing a wildcat three feet long and weighing 20 pounds. This was the tenth wildcat he has killed.

Le Havre Will Improve Service to Tourists
Le Havre (AP)—In order to improve the service given American tourists, a new maritime station is to be constructed at Le Havre, according to an announcement made by the French State Railways.

Work upon it will be started in April, according to Mayor Leon Meyer, who has just succeeded in having the architect's plans accepted by the Ministry of Public Works.

The new station is part of the program of improvements projected by the port of Le Havre. It also includes the deepening of the harbor, installation of three new floating docks, bringing all present equipment up to date, and the construction of 1,000 additional meters of pier.

Revival Services at the Church of the Nazarene
Sunday Subjects
11 A. M. "Two Baptisms"
7:45 P. M. "Burning the Mortgage"
Next week every night 7:45 (Except Saturday)

Rev. Fletcher Galloway, Pastor-Evangelist

Is---

It fall to your wife to say "Here's \$10,000. Invest it safely and don't ask me how to do it." That's precisely what you do when your life insurance comes to be in a lump sum. The thoughtful thing for you to do is to create for her an insurance Trust with this institution.

Ladd & Bush Trust Company
Directors and Officers
A. N. BUSH, President,
W. M. S. WALTON, Vice-Pres.
L. P. ALDRICH, Secretary,
JOS. H. ALBERT, Trust Officer.

TALES of the TALKIES



FRANCES DADE and BELA LUGOSI in "DRACULA" UNIVERSAL SUPER-PRODUCTION

A strange, weird motion picture that outdoes all previous mysteries of the screen is "Dracula", the startling Universal production which opened an engagement at the Elsinore theater Saturday.

It may safely be said that this story is distinctly in a class by itself, and that its subject matter is absolutely unique among film productions.

Scientifically, "Dracula" is magnificent, and its settings fully preserve the thrillingly uncanny atmosphere of the story.

The title role of Count Dracula is played with remarkable effect by Bela Lugosi, who created the same part in the stage play, and who delivers an arresting performance as the sinister vampire who is the central character of the story. Helen Chandler is altogether charming and capable in the principal feminine part, and David Manners, as her fiance, does the type of work which has made him one of the most popular of leading men. Other members of the cast who contribute outstanding characterizations are Edward Van Sloan, Dwight Frye, Frances Dade and Herbert Bunston. Van Sloan and Bunston, by the way, are seen in the roles which they created in the stage play, when they appeared in company with Lugosi.

John Gilbert is starred in "Gentleman's Fate," which will be shown at the Capitol starting Sunday. This is Gilbert's fourth talking picture and in it he negotiates a role combining the romanticism of his silent film triumphs with the dashy type of characterization so popular in sound pictures.

In his new film, Gilbert again wears his mustache and immaculate clothes, although his role that of a gangster who, despite gentlemanly rearing, reverts to the blood of his family when a crisis arrives.

Although this is a gangster film, adapted from a story by Ursula Parrot, author of "Ex-Wife" and other best sellers, it departs considerably from the gangster narratives so familiar today. It has nothing whatever to do with Chicago. Indeed, the locale is in Jersey City and the plot is so fresh and novel that it seems entirely separated from any other relativity with underworld plots. It concerns itself only with the feuds of gangsters among themselves and bears little, if any, pressure upon the gangster situation as affecting society in the accepted phase.

GUMMING ISSUES "JAKE" WARNING

When warning against the drinking of Jamaica ginger extract, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the U. S. public health service, stated that he wished to emphasize he has reference entirely to the improper or illicit use of that product only.

"Ginger itself is one of the known remedies, and highly praised condiments. It is wholesome and tonic in its effect when properly used—in foods and beverages," he says. "It has been so used from Biblical times and there is no reason to question its purity and safety when it is consumed in the food products of reputable manufacturers."

"The warning against the drinking of Jamaica ginger extract has to do entirely with the drug product. The cases of paralysis which have been reported have been found, in every instance, to have been caused by the improper and illicit use of this drug product as a substitute for alcoholic liquor, and because of the fact that some unscrupulous manufacturers have marketed a preparation in which a poisonous adulterant had been used in place of real ginger."

Cornville, Me., (AP)—Mrs. Agnes Tedford yawned so enthusiastically that she dislocated her jaw. Living in a remote section, she had to travel six miles for medical relief.

Ladd & Bush, Bankers
Established 1868

August Huckestein
INSURANCE AGENCY
226 Oregon Bldg.—Phone 1784
TRAVELERS LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
FIRE INSURANCE

No Salesmen's Commissions
No Membership Fees
6%
GUARANTEED on every dollar
Visit Our New Offices
344 State St.
(At the Big Neon Sign)
On Monday—March 16th—we are opening our new offices at 344 State Street with all conveniences for the handling of your Savings and the making of First Mortgage Loans
FREE with each new account opened in our new Office
An attractive leather BOOK BANK
Your choice of three colors
MUTUAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
SALEM
344 State Street
Phone 162