

PROSAIC LABOR FULL OF THRILLS AT WORLD FAIR

Chicago (AP)—In the General Exhibits Buildings of A Century of Progress, scientific legendreman transforms prosaic commercial processes, such as sales accounting and auditing into thrilling and awe-inspiring dramas.

In five pavilions one may view the first murals on steel ever created—scenes depicting the manufacture of steel. They were painted, however, in a manner different from other murals. The scenes are the result of particles of sand shooting from a special gun, striking on sheets of steel. One may see the tiny figures of 400 of the world's most famous women, each dressed in the costume of her country and period.

The original hand press from which the first Gutenberg Bible came stands beside a modern, high-speed printing press, while a complete factory, turning out shirts for laborer and farmer is just a few steps removed from another factory manufacturing a complete line of hosiery. Visitors study the manufacture of paper through a miniature paper mill.

One of the most astounding devices of the entire series is in the business equipment pavilion. Here an operator punches the keys of a typewriter, or an adding machine—the machine turning out a card in which holes are punched. These are then fed through another machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies, and sorts the cards, according to color, or numerical, or alphabetical order.

Mowing Machine Goes Over Sleeper

Rochester, N. Y. (AP)—Frank Leonard, 41, snapped his fingers in a fatalistic gesture and dropped down in the tall grass bordering the river for a little snooze.

He did not know how long he slept before he was rudely and painfully awakened to find a moving machine passing over him.

The driver of the machine explained that because of the tall grass he failed to notice Leonard until he heard his cries for help.

At the Highland hospital Leonard was found to be suffering from internal injuries.

CLOUDBURSTS BRING FLOOD, TRAGEDY TO COLORADO



Above is a mountain road scene typical of the devastation spread by a 20-foot wall of water which swept down 18-mile long Bear Creek canyon, near Denver, after sudden cloudbursts. Three bodies were recovered from the debris and at least two others were believed to have been drowned. (Associated Press Photo)

SMALL-SIZED SHIPS SHOWN

New York (AP)—Shipping is booming—in Lilliputian sizes, at least.

Young America will launch more than a million tiny craft this summer in ponds, brooks, bathtubs and those canvas swimming pools that bring the seashore into the backyard, according to the sales reports from the advance showing of Tom Thumb naves at the Toy association.

A sensation of the show was a tiny electric motor boat that ran for nearly five minutes under its own power and actually steered itself. By looking its rudder in certain combinations, the boat ran out in a straight line, then turned about and came back.

Designs in outboard motors adaptable to bathtubs or ponds were shown in low price ranges. Tom Thumb sail boats were more noteworthy than ever. A manual of sailing terms accompanies many of the mosquito craft, so that the young-

CHIEF ALMOST PUT BROTHER IN JAIL

Livingston, Cal. (AP)—A cigar, blue uniform and added weight almost landed Allison J. Gilbert of Los Angeles, in his brother's jail here.

Allison, who had not seen his brother, Police Chief Horace Gilbert, for years, came here the other day looking for him.

He walked into police headquarters. "Where's Horace Gilbert?" he demanded of Chief Gilbert.

The chief thought his visitor was trying to be funny. They talked a time, Allison insisting he wanted to see Horace, and Horace insisting he wanted to know why. Neither recognized the other until Horace almost put Allison in a cell for investigation.

BELLS OF BOW RINGING AGAIN

London (AP)—More Cockneys will be born in July, 1933, than in the whole seven years preceding the month. For the famous bells of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow pealed out again after a seven-year silence on July 7. The proper definition of a "Cockney" is one who was born within the sound of Bow Bells.

The largest bell on this ancient church is the tenor bell called "The Great Bell of Bow," and was first cast in 1669, and recast in 1738 and returned this year. It weighs more than 2 1/4 tons.

The bells date back long before 1669, the date of the Great Fire of London, and following the conflagration the church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.

The long silence of the bells has been due to the necessity of repairing the church and belfry, and repairing the bells themselves, and the hearts of all true Cockneys now will rejoice.

WIFE DENIES LETHAL VICTIM CAME TO LIFE

Las Vegas, Nev. (AP)—In a well kept grave in a San Francisco cemetery lies the refutation of a detective magazine story, published recently, that Bob White, Elko county slayer executed in the Nevada gas chamber, June 2, 1930, is still alive and roaming the frozen streets of an Alaskan village.

Mrs. Bob White, who resides here, declared she knows her husband, slayer of Louis Laval, Greek gambler, is dead because she claimed his body after the execution and took it to San Francisco, where it was buried.

The magazine story said no one claimed the body after the execution and that it was spirited away to a house near the state prison at Carson City.

There, methelene blue was injected into the body and oxygen administered to bring him back to life, it was said.

The tale went further and stated several acquaintances of White saw him after the execution. One friend claims to have seen the executed man in Washington; another in Alaska. Both friends declared, the magazine said, they spoke to White and he refused to return their greeting.

Experiments with methelene blue on the bodies of men executed at Carson City were discussed at the execution in the case of John Hall, Las Vegas murderer, but the experiment never has been made.

MOTHER AND CHILD REUNITED IN OHIO

Cincinnati, O. (AP)—A mother and her two daughters were united, here after a 21-year search for each other—a search which ended in fiction style.

Mrs. Henry Landon, of Monroe, La., and her two daughters, Mrs. Mack Lewis and Mrs. Edward Stevens, both of Hoover, O., were separated in Little Rock, Ark., shortly after the death of the husband and father, E. Smith, locomotive engineer, in 1912. The mother became ill and was sent to a sanitarium; the two girls went to an orphan home.

The older daughter was adopted

by persons in New Orleans and the younger by a Little Rock family. After 18 years, the sisters were united when the older broadcasted

an appeal for the other. Joining efforts to find their mother, who had married and lived in Monroe, La., the sisters acquired

the help of the sheriff of Morehouse Parish, La., who located an uncle and succeeded in the reunion.

1 Shoe SALE 1

We have added 200 pairs of shoes to this line of odds and ends to sell at ONE DOLLAR. These are shoes that formerly sold for \$4 and \$5 but we are determined to close them out completely. Another group at \$1.95 pair. Hurry while we still have your size.

PUMPS

White, Biege, Black, Brown

\$1.00

TIES

Patent Mesh

\$1.00

STRAPS

High Heel Sandals

\$1.00

SPECIAL

The Famous Slacks

\$2.95

GRAND SLAM HOSE 79c

HAMILTON'S

Cor. State & High Sts.

Not a chain store

WHY I AM FOR REPEAL

By Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of
Columbia University

In an Interview with Earl Reeves
(Reprinted by special permission from "LIBERTY" of July 15, 1933)

I URGE the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment because, first, it represents a false step in government. Second, it has proved itself the worst method yet devised by man to deal with the admitted evils of the liquor traffic.

If we had wished to find a way to aid the liquor traffic, the Eighteenth Amendment has shown itself to offer the precise method by which we might best do so. Under it the traffic in alcoholic liquors has become nation-wide. In the Wickersham Report the lowest estimate of this traffic for a single year was \$2,815,000,000, which ranks it one of the country's greatest industries. This traffic is highly profitable and wholly free from tax, except as forced payments are made illegitimately by violators to public officials. If the federal and state governments taxed this traffic we should not be called upon for any income taxes whatever.

Some say the present system should be modified. You cannot modify anything which is essentially wrong; you must abandon it. The object of repeal is not to set the liquor traffic free; it is to bring the liquor traffic under the control of law.

But politicians have assured us there can be no issue made of the prohibition question, that any party will go down to destruction which touches it. In other words, their estimate of the intelligence and morality of the American people is that they are too ignorant, too stupid, and too cowardly to rise to their feet and with burning indignation sweep from power this whole army of impostors, fanatics, and unworthy spokesmen of the public will.

The amendment stands all by itself as an offense against the Constitution. That Constitution sets up a government, defines its powers sets limits on its authority, indicates what are the reserved right of the states and the people, and offers protection to those rights.

Every other amendment has been a proper amendment, dealing with the organization and functions of government. The Eighteenth Amendment has nothing to do with the organization and functions of government. It is an ordinary statute or ordinance which might be passed by any legislature or board of aldermen.

The Eighteenth Amendment is a revolution. Instead of intrusting a new power to Congress, it brings to bear upon the individual citizen a compulsory prohibition. This is why it has so signally failed, and must fail. It would have failed had it dealt with wheat, or corn, or copper, or cotton. If that amendment is allowed to stand, and is followed as a precedent, another generation will see our form of government so overturned that states will be administered as counties.

The amendment is defended on the ground that it served an overmastering moral purpose.

It requires good control of ones temper to be told that the use of liquor in the domestic circle, in the most modest quantity and for the ordinary purpose of food and drink, is immoral. It is just about as immoral as eating a potato or a beef-steak. From time immemorial the food and drink of the civilized man has been substantially unin-

form: flesh of animals, the fruit and vegetable growth of the earth, the fish of the sea, and the liquors, alcoholic or otherwise, which have been provided for thousands of years. That is a personal matter. Only in the case of abuse or excess does the individual become a public nuisance and fall under the category of those who are public nuisances.

BUT we are now faced with a new and terrible situation. After years of progress, years of education, years of steady growth in temperance, the saloon was rapidly disappearing in many parts of the country and under greatly increased control in other parts. Drunkenness was decreasing with great rapidity, and a general sense of responsibility, personal responsibility, for temperance was increasing by leaps and bounds. Then came this literally stupendous blow, which in my judgment, in addition to all its other ills, has put back the cause of temperance for at least a long generation. Instead of suppressing drunkenness, prohibition has suppressed temperance.

What the amendment really endeavors to bring about is not temperance in any sense but compulsory total abstinence, enforced by all the powers of government. This is something immoral, illegal, and wholly impracticable.

No man who values his reputation for good sense and sincerity can continue to say that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are either enforced or enforceable. There are very few communities in the whole United States where they have not done harm, either directly, or indirectly. That harm takes the form of a spirit and habit of lawlessness, of hypocrisy, and of public and private immorality.

Senators and representatives in Congress and members of state legislatures nonchalantly vote for prohibitory legislation and quickly seek the refreshment of a drink of alcoholic liquor. Judges sentence men to fine and imprisonment for having been detected in doing what other judges do without detection. A voluble and sarcastic advocate of strict enforcement of the prohibitory law himself joins in a toast, drunk with intoxicating liquor, which he offers with these words: "Prohibition is good for the other fellow!" As the wealthy employer sips his wine he says that prohibition is the best thing in the world for his workmen. When a man in public life cries out extra loud for prohibition and law enforcement, tap him on the hip.

As a result of the Eighteenth Amendment we now have a nation-wide traffic in intoxicating liquors which is unlicensed, illicit, illegal and untaxed. We have introduced intoxicating liquor



NICHOLAS M. BUTLER

into parts of the country from which it had well-nigh disappeared; and in many communities we have multiplied many times the saloon, if a saloon be defined as a place where intoxicating liquor may be purchased, whether for consumption on the premises or not.

We have brought about a situation in which we challenge the ingenuity and sporting instinct of millions of young persons to test whether or not they can safely violate the law for which they have no respect. We have invited and induced a spirit of lawlessness which is quite without precedent, and which reaches from the highest ranks in the nation's life to the lowest and most humble.

If the Anti-Saloon League on the one hand and the persistent lawbreaker and the bootlegger on the other had conspired together to bring

glory to the first and certain profit to the second, they would have united in urging the precise course of action which has been followed.

The reason why the national prohibition law is not enforced is because it cannot be enforced. It cannot be enforced because it ought not to have been passed. It is a form of oppression to which a free people will never submit in silence.

And yet those who would see it "given further trial" still defend the amendment on moral grounds. Such a reign of terror has been established that even judges, lawyers, physicians, ministers and leading merchants write me in strong support of my views but declare that in no circumstances must their names be made public. Such is the demoralizing effect of the prohibition mania.

I have worked for temperance and against the saloon from the earliest days of my contact with politics; and yet when I declared, eight years ago, that repeal of prohibition had become the moral issue, I was deluged with letters attacking me. Many arriving then and since have been vulgar and abusive, even when written from what the writers asserted to be the standpoint of Christian morality. Anything more anti-Christian, intemperate, and immoral than the controversial methods of the Anti-Saloon League and its hosts of paid propagandists and hired lobbyists cannot be conceived.

THREE alternatives confront us: strict enforcement, nullification, or repeal.

The moral sense, as well as the common sense, of many people is affronted by the policy which expends millions of dollars and uses the methods of Czarist Russia and the Spanish Inquisition to enforce one provision of law, while others of far greater significance and public importance are accorded conventional treatment or less.

We have seen that a kind of official and government-made murder has been going on for almost a decade, and that enforcement means an invasion of the rights of privacy, search without warrant, and the abolition or limitation of trial by jury. In this sense, law enforcement has meant lawlessness.

Nullification proceeds with great rapidity—but that is a danger to our whole political and social fabric. Because the habit of lawlessness spreads like prairie fire and contempt or disrespect for one law quickly communicates itself to all laws. Either alternative—attempted enforcement of an unenforceable law, or lawless nullification of it—is humiliating and degrading.

The rational course is to urge obedience to the law while it lasts, then seek repeal. Our aim is fourfold, as follows:

First: Effective regulation of the liquor traffic.
Second: Total abolition of the saloon, secret or open.

Third: Promotion of temperance and good morals.

Fourth: Removal of a chief cause of that spirit and habit of lawlessness which now threatens the foundations of the Republic.

The aims outlined above must be sought by those who realize that a terrible mistake has been made: that instead of aiding temperance we have obstructed it; that instead of building character we have torn it down; that instead of promoting public honesty we have multiplied political hypocrisy; and that, with it all, we have struck a heavy blow at our government.

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is an absolutely necessary preliminary to any modification of the present system of attempted control of the liquor traffic. Such repeal—as in the case of the original law—should be effective one year after enactment. Responsibility then would be put where it belongs, full power to deal with the liquor traffic reverting to each of the forty-eight states. Responsibility can be fixed.

After studying many forms of control I have a strong personal preference for that operating in Quebec. It seems the most successful method yet devised for getting rid of the saloon and abolishing private liquor traffic without depriving the individual of his civil and political liberties.

There are no saloons in Quebec. Beer may be had at certain hours, and one may have wine or beer with meals. Strong liquors may be bought at government stores for home consumption.

Politicians and officeholders say cynically that we should not care about repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment so long as anyone can get all the liquor he wants. But we are not interested in liquor. We are interested in the preservation of the American form of government and in ending the reign of lawlessness.

—Paid Adv.—Salem Businessmen's Ass'n.
Geo. C. Hull, Sec.-Treas.