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

Remodel City Hall

President Roosevelt's decision to stimulate application of the huge federal work relief fund to the job of returning employables to work by making the money available to cities on a 45-55 basis—45 percent outright grant and 55 percent loan on attractive terms—not only imposes upon municipalities an obligation to assist in the program, but provides a means for many cities to secure long-needed improvements.

Except for a scattering of SERA projects, Salem has been slow to avail itself of the cheap money provided by the government to stimulate re-employment during the past two years. While other cities over the country have been taking advantage of the various emergency acts Salem has been sitting passively by doing little or nothing.

Standing out among the numerous feasible projects which the city can advantageously finance through the government's latest offer is that of remodeling and modernizing the city hall, which for years has been strikingly inadequate for the needs of the departments it houses. Poorly designed in the first place, the hodge-podge interior arrangement has long since been outgrown. Complete reconstruction of the interior recommends itself to anyone familiar with existing conditions as a means of utilizing valuable space, needed for the economical and efficient functioning of offices and departments but completely wasted in the present arrangement.

The question now is not so much that of whether the city can now afford an improvement it will inevitably have to make, but whether it can afford to pass up the opportunity of securing half the cost for nothing.

Reversing the Trend

The supreme court NRA decision, which as President Roosevelt says, is the most epochal in recent history, brings us back with a bump to "horse and buggy days" when the constitution was written in 1789, for it is a reversal of the court's trend since the Dartmouth college case, which has been in the direction of extending the federal and curtailing the state jurisdiction, and also toward the extension of executive and narrowing of legislative authority.

The trend was not confined to the courts or embodied in party movements. The republicans established the national authority to abolish slavery, the democrats to levy income taxes. The democratic Jefferson exceeded state rights and bounds of presidential authority in the Louisiana purchase, the democratic Jackson smashed the nullification theory, the republican Lincoln destroyed state rights for slavery, the republican Roosevelt established the national regulation of corporations, the democratic Wilson the national authority over banking.

The supreme court now holds the trend towards nationalism and executive authority has gone too far, which may lead the president to attempt by constitutional amendment the extension of federal authority as contemplated by the New Deal and its rebuilding on constitutional lines. It depends upon the popular reaction and whether the abolition of the NRA is a spur to recovery as claimed or a detriment.

Now the Pursuit

The safe return of the kidnapped Weyerhaeuser boy was the first consideration, not only of the family but of the law enforcement agencies, who while gathering clues, held off active interference. Now that the \$200,000 ransom has been paid, and the youth is home, the relentless pursuit for which the federal secret service is noted will be undertaken.

The "G" men must have accumulated much evidence against the abductors and now will gather more. It seems improbable that the kidnappers will long escape detection and punishment. Ere long they will suffer the fate that has undertaken prepetrators of similar outrages in the past few years.

Certainly the chances are better than in any of the kidnappings since the Lindbergh baby abduction where a bunglesome political police made a mystery mess of it. The "G" men are trained to the job and their reputation at stake. Failure to apprehend will be the inspiration of similar outrages and a reflection on the secret service.

About 8 o'clock the kidnapped Weyerhaeuser boy was returned to his home. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the Capital Journal extra was on the streets containing the complete preliminary accounts, furnished by Associated Press and the United Press, of the lad's release. That is the kind of service the Capital Journal is equipped to give the public on spot news. Its news facilities are equal to those of any metropolitan paper, and its mechanical facilities are in keeping.

Continuation of—

Federal Manhunt

(From Page 1)

gerprints or other identifying marks pointing to a known gangster or other criminal is an official secret. It was learned also that federal operatives here already have prepared a list of the serial numbers on the ransom bills. Day and night since Thursday a special crew has been busy on the upper floors of the justice department building tabulating and printing them.

This fact indicated the family has cooperated closely with federal agents since the boy was kidnapped and that the ransom money probably was paid last Tuesday, on the fifth day mentioned in the ransom note.

If all of the \$200,000 demanded was paid as specified, the serial list would contain the number of 5,000 \$20 bills, 5,000 \$10 bills and 10,000 \$5 bills as designated in the ransom note.

Portland, June 1 (AP)—The entire

GREAT RICHES

by Mabel House Farnham

Chapter 48

SCANDAL

But James did not spend all his time before his marriage with Leslie. He realized only too well that he had to bestir himself if he was ever to succeed in fulfilling the fine promises he had made on a certain summer afternoon on a Kansas hill top.

As yet James asked for no favors, but he started edging in at political gatherings, both state and local and lined up with the progressive and backed younger Republicans—those determined to kick free from the domination of the "Old Guard" and start a new deal for others and themselves.

He took an active part in the primaries. He began, under cover, to pry into the use and disbursement of the city and county monies. He found them shamelessly misused. The local bosses discovered that Jim Stinson was sniffing around the Court House and laughed at him brazenly. They had laughed at him for years.

"Of course, I may not be able to prove a thing," James explained to Leslie. "They're rotten as hell, but they've got everything sewed up tight. Going through with it may mean political suicide. It's certain to mean a big loss of business; they're already blackballing me right and left. But if you're willing to take a chance, to live on half my present income . . ."

Leslie was not only willing but stirred and excited. James promptly went to work in earnest and in a short time uncovered one of the ugliest scandals in all New Concord's history. James got nothing out of it in a money way. In fact, as he predicted, for a while he lost money. But before James got through an erstwhile county attorney was in the penitentiary and several eminent citizens were frozen with terror lest they be sent to keep him company. And the big boys, although they distrusted James, began to conciliate him.

And then just a few weeks before the date set for his second wedding the American Legion held a national convention in Kansas City and James, to his delight and surprise, was invited to make the opening speech. The announcement came on the heels of James' rather spectacular success in cleaning up local affairs in New Concord.

The newspapers, even the Kansas City newspapers, chose to reprint this. One paper sent a reporter up to New Concord to interview James. James had gone with Leslie to call on a number of his former clients. The reporter, not wishing to waste his day, decided to interview the old timers who remembered Governor Stinson.

There were not many old timers left. One of them, by the grace of God, sent him to call on Miss Julia Pratt. Miss Julia gave him a wonderful interview. Later, she took him out to see Miss Sarah and the reporter photographed the Mansion, photographed Miss Sarah and Aunt Lou. The result was a full page in the Sunday paper. Other papers printed bits of it. A syndicate used much of the best of it. And so it happened that James had his first taste of the potent wine of publicity.

It went perhaps a little to James' head. Leslie, radiant with pride and joy made the most of it and insisted that he be proud of himself. It was splendid preparation for the day when he was to make his momentous speech and prove to his home town that he, "poor James," was after all worthy of their confidence and worthy of their votes.

For James had made up his mind to run for Congress in 1928. James knew that he had to make good in Kansas City. New Concord was non-committal. If he succeeded there he was ready to make much of him. If he failed there would be a chorus of I-told-you-so's.

Practically every man attending that convention would be the son or grandson of a pioneer. James decided to make the pioneers his subject.

If James idealized those earlier times he was not aware of it. James believed with his whole heart and soul in every word of his speech.

It was not long; James was to be the principal speaker. Finally he committed it to memory. But after he had it all by heart he suddenly turned shy and could not bear to let Leslie hear him speak it aloud. In the early mornings or late afternoons, alone in the fields or the mansion grounds, he repeated his speech again and again to the somewhat puzzled robins and wrens and red birds who were not in the least interested.

But as the great day grew nearer and nearer James' courage and confidence began inching out of him. "It isn't that I don't know my speech," he explained to Leslie. "It's that I'm not certain it's a good speech."

"But I'm such a damned sensitive fool that if I catch sight of one person in the audience yawning or sneering I'll lose my grip. I remember once out in Nortonville at a Grange meeting I had a corksling speech and I caught sight of . . . of someone in the front row just looking superior . . . as if I wasn't such a much . . . and I went all to pieces."

Leslie knew all about Nortonville. It had at one time been common talk in New Concord. It was Jane who sat on the front seat looking superior. Well, Jane, thank God, was in New York. Leslie assured James that his audience would probably have dined well and be in a good humor.

So James went down to Kansas City one moment uplifted in an ecstasy of pride and confidence and the next sunk in a chill of despair. Leslie, of course, went with him. Leslie was to hear the speech from the back wings of Convention Hall, as James was afraid that even

the sight of her dear face might upset him.

Leslie ate her dinner alone in a hotel that night as James was dining with his comrades. She met him afterwards back stage and found him in reasonably good spirits. "I'm all right. I think I'm all right," Leslie pressed his hand and left him.

She slipped into the wings where she could watch the audience, which he believed in his moment of triumph or failure. She clenched her hands and demanded rather than prayed, "Help him God. He's had such an unhappy life. You know."

She opened her eyes, choked back a sob. And could not believe what her eyes showed her. It couldn't be . . . it just couldn't. It was. There on the aisle in the fourth row in a beautiful glittering gown of blue sequins sat Jane Northrup-Stinson. Where James could not fail to see her . . . where she could look up with her superior smile . . . with its hint of a sneer . . .

And in ten minutes . . . five minutes, James was due to walk out on that stage . . .

A band began playing. There were shouts and cheers. Leslie did not hear them. She had to save James. God had failed her. He had forgotten James. He allowed Jane to come there . . . sit there . . . and hadn't struck her down . . .

Leslie never remembered just how she got around the stage and out at a side door. But a minute or two later she found herself on

the floor of the hall clutching the shoulder of a boy scout usher. "Do you see this lady in blue in the fourth row?" she asked breathlessly. "Yesum."

"If you'll deliver a message, bring her to me quickly, just where I tell you I'll give you five dollars . . . no ten. Will you? Will you? It's a matter of life and death almost . . . terribly important."

The boy scout, amazed and pleased, promised faithfully to deliver the message. "You say to her," Leslie went on, "that Mr. X here Leslie used the name of the very august personage who was to be the main speaker of the evening." "Mr. X begs Mrs. Northrup-Stinson to come back stage for a few moments as he has something of the utmost importance to say to her."

"Then bring her to that little cloak room . . . the third door down the stairs under the stage," Leslie described the location of the cloak room explicitly. The boy fortunately knew it.

"Now go. Here's your ten dollars. Hurry. Hurry."

In the small cluttered cloak room under the stairs lighted by one dim electric bulb, Leslie waited and waited. She had time now to notice that the band was playing "Over There, Over There," and that a thousand masculine voices were lifted in lusty and hilarious song. Minutes, hours . . . eons went by. There was the sound of distant clapping and cheers that shook the rafters. And then a sudden clasp of thunderous silence. James was already on the stage . . .

(To Be Continued)

Answers to Questions

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing the Capital Journal Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Please enclose three (3) cents for reply.

Does a long radio aerial take more current than a shorter one? Does it take more current when the radio is loud? S. J. L.

A radio does not use current according to the length of its aerial; neither does a radio use more current when the volume control is on full.

Q. Does it take longer to count old currency than to count new bills? H. H.

A. The expert counters of the Treasury have counted approximately as many as 40,000 new notes a day and 25,000 old notes.

Q. Where is the phrase "I smell a rat" found? J. F. L.

A. The phrase is found in The Family of Love, Act IV, Scene 2; Middleton; in the Tale of a Tub by Jonson; and it also is in Hudibras by Butler.

Q. How long has Alphonse Capone been imprisoned? S. P.

A. He was sentenced for 17 years for evasion of the income tax in May, 1930.

Q. Please give some arguments against bicameral legislature. J. G.

A. Bentham on the Theory of Second Chambers suggests the following: If it represents the general interest then it's useless, because the first house does that—if it represents only a particular interest, it is mischievous. The origin of the two houses in England was due to the fact that a small portion of the

population was set aside for special purposes. Two chambers delay uselessly the legislative process. Two houses might nullify rule of majority—pass one house overwhelmingly and be defeated in the other by one vote.

Q. When is a discharge without honor given in the Army? M. McF.

A. It is given when the service of the soldier has not been honest and faithful and when a character of fair or poor is given, and for which a dishonorable discharge cannot be given.

Q. How large is the table in the reception room of the Executive offices of the White House? W. F.

A. It has a diameter of ten and one-half feet. It is made of Philippine hardwoods and was presented by Aguinaldo on behalf of the Philippine government ostensibly for use as a cabinet table.

Q. Does dry cleaning kill germs? W. S.

A. Proper dry cleaning followed by pressing kills practically all germs except a few very rare and vicious microbes.

Q. What causes sun does? E. H.

A. The Naval Observatory says rays around the sun are caused by meteorological conditions, such as moisture, dust, ice particles, etc., in the atmosphere.

Q. Are there any metals in use which are more costly than gold and platinum? J. B.

A. Osmium, iridium, and rhodium are more expensive. Osmium and iridium are used for tipping fountain pens and for special bearings, and rhodium is used for plating jewelry.

Q. Please name an isolated, uninhabited island. V. H.

A. There are a number of uninhabited islands in the South Pacific ocean. Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic is one of a group of three small islands, two of which are uninhabited. This group is believed to be the most isolated uninhabited group on earth. The two uninhabited islands are named Nightingale and Inaccessible. The Coco or Keeling in the Indian ocean includes 30 islands, some of which have no inhabitants.

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The Fireside Pulpit

REV. E. S. HAMMOND

"In the year that King Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up . . ."

Above it stood the seraphim . . . and one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts. . . . Then said I, Woe is me! for I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips; . . . for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts. Then flew one of the seraphim unto me, having a live coal in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar: And he laid it upon my mouth, and said, Lo, this hath touched thy lips; and thine iniquity is taken away, and thy sin purged. Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isaiah 6:1-8.

In these words we have the call of Isaiah to the prophetic office. There are several things of present-day importance about the vision which came to this young man. In the first place, he saw God. No man is prepared to do any worthy work until he first sees God. No doubt it was the realization of this fact which led President Roosevelt to spend the morning before his inauguration in the church in prayer. Seeing God gives us the right perspective for all of life.

But when Isaiah saw God, he saw himself. "I am a man of unclean lips . . . and mine eyes have seen the king, the Lord of hosts." No man can look upon the eternal purity with satisfaction as to his own condition.

But now since Isaiah sees his need, he discovers the divine remedy. One of the seraphim touches his lips with a live coal from off God's altar, a symbolic act to let the young man know that God only could cleanse the heart and life. That which was as impossible for him as for the leopard to change his spots, or for the Ethiopian his skin, was easy for God to do when Isaiah gave God the privilege.

And now he hears the call of God Himself. "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" And the answer is prompt, "Here am I; send me!"

What has gone before is not only preliminary to the call, it is vitally necessary to that call. He must be touched by the purifying fire, ere he is ready to hear God's call, and to give God's message.

But there was something else this young man saw that day which he never lost sight of. He saw humanity—its sin, its suffering, its need of human help, its need of God. He speaks in tender pity of the poor, he denounces the oppressions of the rich. But their troubles are due to their forsaking God. But their "scarlet" sins may become white as snow.

The Russian leaders, and many in this country as well, would help men without first seeing God. They have overlooked the divine key to humanity's prison. It is only when we first see God that we can realize humanity's need, and be God's messenger as Isaiah was.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, June 1—The NRA decision struck President Roosevelt harder than published accounts have indicated.

Immediately after it swept away the basic legal ground on which his new deal stood, his associates now agree, he was personally as confused as were all his lawyers. He did not say or do anything for that simple reason.

Within 24 hours, however, his silence developed a purpose. A reaction in the country began to be evident. The president then decided to fight to preserve more than the semblance of his business reform program. He continued to remain silent in order to permit the full scope of his reaction to develop. He wanted the wind of public opinion to fill his sails and determine his course; which his counselors seem to agree, was wise strategy.

Exploration—Presidential lawyers explored all the possibilities which have been printed on some which have not. A leading White House counsel gave an off-the-record analysis of the situation as he saw it, which offers an indication of the fundamental depths of government which were probed. Said he: "This country has gone through a revolution, whether it knows it or not. Future historians will realize it better than we do. The revolution is over, or rather it was over until the supreme court spoke."

"The property of business is not a local state matter. Everyone now recognizes that, no matter what the supreme court says."

"The national government has been accepting that fact as settled, because the public agreed. It has taken extra-constitutional steps to provide an orderly, bloodless governmental revolution, furnishing central authority which business needs for cooperative effort."

"If the supreme court says it cannot be done because of the constitution, and the people want to do it, the constitution will be changed. The only other thing possible is a dictatorship, and we do not want that."

These are sharp words for a presidential counselor, but they were mild in comparison to those offered by some less conservative authorities.

Offsets—The most favorable phase of the decision was the reaction to it. For weeks before, business men (U. S. Chamber of Commerce, et al) were complaining publicly that the new deal should let them alone so they could go ahead. If very many of them went ahead, it was not apparent. The depression in the stock market was unexpected and remarkable.

Some business men explain this by saying that they could not start a bull movement in and out of the market because they did not know what the president was going to do. This is entirely true. The inflationary or deflationary results rested entirely with whatever decision he made.

But most authorities also suspected that, if nature were permitted to take its course, a deflationary period of price-cutting and wage-cutting would set in, which would more than offset any business halts which might be released from government restraints.

Interstate Commerce—What is driving lawyers mad is the fact that the supreme court did not really lay down any fixed policy of restraint against the government in its NRA decision.

For instance, the court said the retail poultry business in New York City is interstate commerce as far as federal anti-trust law is concerned, but not as far as the NRA provision of wages and hours is concerned.

In other words, for one federal

law, the business is interstate commerce and subject to federal regulation, but for the other, it is not. This definition was evidently so muddy that the court itself added: "The precision line can be drawn only as individual cases arise."

Hint—Influential business men have been making a subtle drive on Uncle Dan Roper, the commerce secretary. By telephone and telegraph they have been advising him lately to conduct his department for the benefit of business in the same spirit in which the labor department is conducted for labor. They did not tell him so directly, but their gentle hints were based on the feeling that Mr. Roper's political background has caused him to lay undue stress on that phase.

The drive is not intended to get him out of the cabinet, but to persuade him to recognize that there is some business besides politics.

Lobbying—Liberals are always denouncing the public utilities for conducting a Washington lobby, but the truth seems to be the utilities need all the lobby they can get. Proof of that was established by the ultra-smart trick executed by Senator Wheeler on the holding company bill. It nearly ruined the utility opposition.

The original bill was not exactly water-proof and went too far. Wheeler's committee decided to make many changes and did. Ordinarily these changes would be offered on the senate floor as committee amendments to the original bill. A vote would be required on each one.

But the slick Mr. Wheeler decided to avoid that. After the changes were made, he re-introduced the bill including the committee amendments. Unnoticed he rushed this changed bill through the committee a second time. When the measure was brought up for discussion, it was discovered that there were no committee amendments, that all had been incorporated in the bill. Thus separate votes on these changes were not possible.

The opposition strategy had to be entirely revised.

Relief—The first relief expenditure in the new works program will be \$6,559,100 for provisions to go through income tax returns. This is the first item of the newly announced list of works projects.

Treasury authorities, since the death of Secretary Woodin, have developed the idea that a lot of cheating is going on among small income tax payers. Formerly investigations were made only of large returns. Now all will be thoroughly investigated, even the smallest. Proof may be demanded for every deduction.

The treasury may not get much money out of digging behind two and three-dollar returns but it can give employment to unemployed investigators and cause havoc among taxpayers.

Visit—An unreported social visit to Washington was made recently by Mrs. Herbert Hoover. It was the first since she left the White House. She remained with friends, who were cautioned not to divulge her presence to society editors or others.

Terrorized Deer Is Bad Actor In Bank

West Rutland, Vt. (AP)—A terror-stricken deer almost ruined the interior of a bank and narrowly escaped injuring a man in its mad flight from a dog. The deer crashed through the plate-glass window of the West Rutland bank, dashed about the offices, leaped out another window and just missed landing on Sam Grembo, who happened along at the time.



Pantry Patter

By R. O. E.

Potatoes and gravy! Biscuits and gravy! If you've got many boys or men folk at our table there's no need to tell you on the importance of gravy's delights, but it may not have occurred to you that gravy, as well as being the essence of the meats from which it is made, is the essence of economy, too.

Velvety smooth, reeking of the meat's savory juices, seasoned to the king's taste, gravy makes it possible to serve the inexpensive cuts of meats, use of which will cut dollars from the weekly meat bill of a large family.

When the meat is tender, remove from pan and pour off all but three tablespoons fat. Be very careful not to disturb the rich brown sediment which contains the flavor and savor and color for the gravy. Put the pan over direct heat and stir in three tablespoons sifted flour, stirring constantly until the fat and flour are perfectly smooth and bubbly and a rich brown color. Then add two cups of cold water, stirring all the time. If you add hot water the flour and mixture will form lumps and you will have to strain the gravy. Season with 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper and cook and stir for five minutes. Pour into a gravy dish and serve.

These proportions of flour and water make a medium gravy, thick enough to completely mask potatoes, but thin enough to spread evenly over bread for those old-fashioned or very young persons who think there is nothing better than bread and gravy.

HERE'S HOW! Capers sauce is an English favorite that adds immeasurably to mutton, a splendid meat, too often overlooked in the average American household. Properly cooked, it's well flavored and tender.

CAPER SAUCE

Two tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1/2 cup water, 1 cup mutton broth, 4 tablespoons capers, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, 1/2 cup cream (optional), 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper.

Melt butter, stir in flour and stir until frothy. Add broth and water slowly, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and add capers and parsley. Season with salt and pepper and bring again to boiling point. Add cream and heat but do not let boil. Serve at once.



Puffy

"The horse Puffy's riding is named 'Plenty Grand.'"

(His owner insists he's the pick of the land.)

They're now warming up, and though Plenty Grand's fast

Puff fears in the race he must surely be passed.

ACROSS

1. String
10. Securely
11. Above
12. Scene of action
13. Read forth
14. Break or fall into small pieces
15. Whine and cry
16. Automobiles
17. Corded cloth
18. Encountered
19. Red
20. Italian river
21. Declare with conviction
22. Diminish
23. Couples
24. Forged
25. Suspend
26. Young bird of prey
27. Aloft
28. Distribution
29. Negative
30. Mute
31. Unaccounted
32. Novel
33. Preparation for publication
34. Ran away
35. Precipitately
36. Industries
37. Proceed
38. Charges
39. Kind of meat
- 4