

OPPORTUNITY TO BOLSTER UP U. S. DRY LAW SEEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(A. P.)—The fact that a large part of the public remains "unconvinced with reference to the liquor traffic" coupled with failure of the federal government to make any "adequate effort" at enforcing and delinquency of the church...

In view of the government's recent enforcement reorganization, the present situation was declared to present "an unprecedented challenge" to the churches and schools. The "delinquency" of the former in carrying on the temperance work begun long before prohibition was described as "perhaps even greater than that of the federal government."

"A new opportunity is at hand," concludes the report. "The crisis that has developed in the enforcement of prohibition calls for a frank facing of facts and a new assumption of responsibility."

"The federal government has announced a right-about-face on enforcement policy. That is the government's task. It is not its task to change the minds of the people. Religion and education must do that. Nothing but energetic and sustained educational effort can atone for past negligence."

With regard to the attitude of the public, the report presented the results of a number of polls among various elements of Americans. It commented that figures could form little basis for definite conclusions.

"It may be said with a good deal of assurance, that many popular sections of the country would now reverse the verdict if they had the chance, but there is much reason to believe that most of the states, taken as a whole would still vote affirmatively. The attitude of the smaller communities and the rural sections is difficult to discover. The most recent evidence of the trend of popular opinion was the approval by referendum in Massachusetts, in November, 1924, of a law similar to the Volstead act. The majority was small, but it reflected a considerable adverse majority of two years before."

"Two facts, however, need to be kept in mind. So much stress is put upon the moral issue involved in prohibition that it is highly probable that many persons, and especially legislators, vote for prohibition laws against their preference because they cannot stand the gaff of moral criticism. Furthermore it is now sufficiently clear that mere majorities, in the case of so hotly contested an issue as prohibition presents, are of little permanent significance."

One of the polls recorded in the report was taken at the Citizens Military Training Camp at Fort Ethan Allen, in 1924. Of 537 men enrolled, only 194 reported themselves as favorable to the existing prohibition regime. While not accepting this result as an adequate test by general opinion, the report remarked that "so long as it is possible to get from representative groups of citizens such a response as this, the task of establishing prohibition firmly in the country is manifestly far from complete."

Out of 17 editors who took part in another poll, 108 reported the sentiment of their respective communities as favorable to prohibition in its present form. Of 169 business men whose names appear in the New York City Director of Directors, 51 were for prohibition as it now exists. A series of polls among laborers led the investigators to the conclusion that "industrial labor is hostile to prohibition."

The view was expressed that unless the new federal enforcement campaign succeeds, the task will devolve upon state and municipal agencies "in which case the immediate future in several states is dark."

"The fact which must be kept constantly in the foreground," said the report, "is that a favorable and encouraging trend which began several years before 1920 has been reversed since that year—temporarily, many believe. There is no little ground for hope that we are turning the corner, but there is no basis for assurance."

FAIR AND SHOWERY ALL NEXT WEEK

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The weather outlook for the week beginning September 29 was announced here today by the United States weather bureau as follows:

Pacific states—Outlook is for fair weather and normal temperature, except that showers are probable during the latter part of the week in the western portions of Washington and Oregon.

The fire hazard in the forested areas will range from normal to sub-normal.

Believe It? CHICAGO.—Girl employee of the health department has sore arms. A doctor refused to vaccinate them on the legs because they would be more subject to germs in the street dust.

Bobbed Hair Fatality. MACOMBE, Ill.—Shot by an angry husband, a church deacon, because she had her hair bobbed. Mrs. W. S. Trout is expected to die. Her husband shot himself and is dying.

How to Do New Dance Favorite, "Charleston"



Central Press Photos

The National Association of Dancing Masters, in convention in Chicago, decided the "Charleston" would be the most popular dance of the season. Mildred Melrose, stage and screen player, shows how it is done. The successive steps are illustrated left to right.

GRAND SNARK PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO U. S. POLITICIANS

SPOKANE, Sept. 19.—(A. P.) Some three hundred men interested in the lumber business in some manner gathered at the opening session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Connected Order of Hoo Hoo here recently, received the welcome of the chamber of commerce and that of Spokane lumbermen from E. F. Cartier Van Duse, and heard reports of their officers.

H. R. Isherwood, international secretary-treasurer and director of the activities of the Friends of the Forest, the public educational movement of the order, recommended that the organization devote its forestry educational efforts toward forest fire suppression. He proposed that all members of the order pledge themselves to co-operate with federal, state and provincial forest services of the United States and Canada "in the promotion of public interest in the conservation and reforestation."

He reported the addition of 2332 members during the past year and that the number of Hoo Hoo clubs had increased from 30 to 40. Total membership now is 9289.

James H. Allen, St. Louis, grand snark of the universe, condemned "relating, conniving politicians" in his report, advising politicians.

"Of all departments of commerce, nowhere can you find an element in political life that is so little recognized, taking into account its ranking worth to commerce, as the lumber industry," he declared.

"Not only has it had no power politically, but actual wrong crusades have been made against men in the industry who have been high-minded, civic loving, patriotic Christian gentlemen. These crusades in most cases have been made by cunning, conniving politicians with hearts naturally full of fear. They struck lumbermen because they feared little retaliation, for unlike the farmer and the laborer, the lumbermen were unorganized and had no united weapon with which to defend themselves."

This state of affairs, he said, the order of Hoo Hoo is rapidly changing through organization of men interested in the lumber industry.

AMERICA SPENDS MORE ON MOVIES THAN ON HOMES

OLYMPIA, Wn., Sept. 19.—(A. P.)—America spends annually seventeen times as much money on amusements as is spent on homes. W. C. McCaw of Aberdeen, president of the Washington Savings & Loan League, told delegates to the 17th annual convention of the organization here today, notwithstanding the fact that savings and loan associations are rapidly increasing in membership and in financial resources.

WAR DEPARTMENT ANXIOUS TO GIVE MITCHELL HEARING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In connection with the announcement of the policy in regard to Colonel Mitchell it is known that Acting Secretary Davis of the war department, who first proposed that such an inquiry be held, would welcome a thorough airing of the charges against the department's air administration.

Although Mr. Davis believes that the inquiry into the Mitchell charges will form but a part of the broad field to be covered, he nevertheless is of the opinion that, in the interest of the army air service, the matter should be fully investigated.

If the presidential board should decide to call Colonel Mitchell, which is thought most probable, Mr. Davis further would desire that his testimony be received at open hearing because of the belief that charges have been made against the air service from time to time since the war, and especially in the controversy stirred up in the last congress has to some extent shaken public opinion in the service.

Secretary Davis feels that his department has received unjust criticism which it has not been able to answer adequately.

With the assembling of the board, however, he believes that an opportunity to make that answer and to relieve public concern will be presented.

The report from Major General Ernest Hinds, commander of the eighth corps area, transmitting the formal answer made by Colonel Mitchell, accepting responsibility for his San Antonio statement, reached the war department today and was started on its way through the routine channels.

It probably will not reach Mr. Davis until Colonel George A. Nugent, of the inspector general's department, specially assigned to the case, is prepared to submit his recommendations as to disciplinary action, at which time Major General John L. Hinds, chief of staff, will be ready to take the Mitchell incident up with the secretary for final action.

Pending a study of the report by the inspector general's office and the army legal authorities, it will not be known whether a court martial shall be started for Colonel Mitchell on charges of insubordination.

This circumstantial evidence, he said, to the modern mode of living, in which artificial entertainment such as the movies, dances, cards and automobiles keep both parents and children away from the home, resulting in an abandonment of simple recreation. Greater home ownership, he declared, would cure many of the present day evils, especially with the rising generation, pointing out that delinquent children come in "overwhelming proportion" from apartment houses and especially from apartment house homes.

Savings and loan associations are doing much to aid in home making. Mr. McCaw said, adding that 6000 homes had been built in this state during the year through their agency.

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RAILROAD HEADS GIVE REASONS FOR RATE INCREASES

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—(A. P.) Heads of two railroads of the north-west were the next witnesses in the western freight rate advance hearing before Chairman Clyde B. Aitchison of the interstate commerce commission here.

President Sargeant of the Chicago & Northwestern, virtual spokesman for 67 roads, in completing his testimony today based the application for a 5 per cent rate increase on what he termed the unremunerative returns and low basis of charges now allowed the western carriers.

He summarized the situation for the years 1923 to 1924, inclusive, as applied to the Chicago & Northwestern, which he called a typical system with a low indebtedness, by presenting the following figures as reasons for increased rates:

Maintenance of way expense increased 96 per cent. Maintenance of equipment increased 165 per cent. Transportation expense increased 90 per cent. Total operating expense increased 107 per cent. Payroll increased 119 per cent. Average earnings per year per employee increased 115 per cent. Rate per hour paid employees increased 119 per cent. Taxes increased 180 per cent. Net railway operating income decreased 28 per cent. Dividend payment and surplus decreased 47 per cent.

Return on investment yielded by net railway operating income decreased from 5.98 to 3.29 per cent. Against these figures he offered the following:

Investment in road and equipment increased from \$364,486,370 to \$494,529,203. Tons of freight carried one mile increased 32 per cent. Freight revenue per ton mile increased 44 per cent. Total freight revenue increased 90 per cent. Passengers carried decreased 2 per cent.

He said a reasonable increase would find its way into the marts of trade along with the following lines: Stabilization of employment; expansion of forces employed in maintenance work; purchase of materials and equipments necessary to operate and maintain the properties.

Enable the railroad to participate properly in community enterprises for development.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(A. P.) Postmaster General New said today that the air mail service between Detroit and Chicago, utilizing the present Ford air service, would have to await formal advertising and award of an air mail contract for the route.

It is understood the Ford interests were desirous of furnishing that service immediately and at no cost to the government, but the postmaster-general was unable to accept any such concession.

"I spent yesterday morning in Detroit in conference with Mr. Ford and his assistants on the subject of air mail generally," said Mr. New today. "They are much interested in the development of the science of aeronautics and transportation by air. The postoffice department most gladly welcomed the entrance of Mr. Ford to this field. What we have been trying to do has been stimulate the interest of private capital in aeronautical development and Mr. Ford with his unparalleled resources offers opportunities which neither should be or can be disregarded."

"The postoffice department must proceed in all things in accordance with existing law. It is required to let all mail contracts to bidders. It will follow this principle in every instance."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(A. P.)—Congress and not the interior department is to blame, in the opinion of President Coolidge because relief has not been afforded settlers on some reclamation projects in the West.

Secretary Work, whose administration has been attacked in some quarters is held by the president to be merely carrying out the law as he sees it.

Thus far, it was said today at the White House, no protest aimed at the interior secretary had been received by the president. The latter holds that if congress, at its last session had passed a bill favoring the administration for relief of settlers there would now be no ground for complaint.

The government's reclamation project is clearly defined by law, in President Coolidge's view, and while there is no desire on the part of the administration to change this policy as a general proposition it has been the government's contention that relief should be afforded to some localities.

The administration's plan is for work in the west to go on as needed but an effort will be made to determine before new work is initiated on a large scale whether it will be a paying proposition and whether settlers can be secured.

During the last few years, as President Coolidge sees it, there has been a noticeable decrease in the demand for irrigated land, due in a large measure to low prices for farm products, but he expects that as conditions improve there will be a sufficient number of settlers in prospect for the government to speed up its reclamation work.

Published reports from Boise, Idaho, recently have said that a number of western senators, dissatisfied with reclamation policies, would urge the president to remove Secretary Work. Senator Borah, republican, of Idaho, has an engagement with the president at which the general policy of the interior department is expected to provide a subject for discussion, but the senator has declined to discuss his reports.

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FORD MUST BID ON AIR CONTRACT SAYS P. M. G. NEW

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PORTLAND MAN ORDERED TO GIVE CHILD TO FATHER

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19.—A. B. DeCastellane, automobile salesman, known as "Count DeCastellane", but who denies that he is a member of nobility, has been ordered by Presiding Circuit Judge Tucker to produce Wilma Lucille Taylor, eleven year old daughter of Melvin J. Taylor of Yakima, Wash., in court next Monday and to show cause why the girl is being kept from her father.

The order was issued on petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed in behalf of Taylor, by W. S. U'Ren, local attorney. According to U'Ren's story Alta F. and Melvin J. Taylor were married in 1909 at Rainier, later moving to Yakima where they lived together until 1921, when Mrs. Taylor obtained a divorce by default. She was given custody of Wilma and a son.

DeCastellane and Mrs. Taylor were married in 1923 at Mt. Vernon, Wash., later moving to Portland. The mother died on August 5 of this year. The son was sent to his father. The daughter was not. Taylor, according to U'Ren came to Portland and talked matters over with one man who said he did not know where the girl could be located, but that she might possibly be in California.

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