

# Prohibition Rolls Out as Roosevelt Arrives:: Repeal Accomplished In Less Than A Year



THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION "WE FAVOR OUTRIGHT REPEAL"

AL SMITH AN EARLY REPEALIST JOUETT SHOUSE A CAPTAIN IN THE DRIVE MRS. CHARLES H. SABIN THE WOMEN'S LEADER



JIMMY WALKER HE LED A PARADE

THE VOTERS THEY PUT IT OVER



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HE FULFILLED HIS PLEDGE

A vigorous repeal movement started before the ink was dry on the prohibition amendment. The voice of one of its most outspoken opponents thundered through the Volstead era's political conventions when Alfred E. Smith called for an end to the dry law. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, headed by Jouett Shouse, was matched in the vigor of its opposition by the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform and its president, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin. Forerunner of a growing repeal sentiment was Mayor Jimmy Walker's colorful New York beer parade, fol-

lowed shortly by legalization of 3.2 brew. Pleas by Postmaster General James A. Farley calling on the states to approve repeal and to help President Roosevelt fulfill his campaign pledge helped to steam up the anti-prohibition bandwagon.

The end of prohibition means a sweeping change in the social scene. Open drinking, in states that permit it, will replace secret. Speakeasy proprietors and a large number of bootleggers must seek new means of livelihood. There are signs that temperance societies, in almost total eclipse during the 13 years of the prohibition era, again will spread their doctrines forcefully and colorfully.

By Noel Thorpe  
NEW YORK—(AP)—Repeal rolled in with Roosevelt. The nation, as was evident in the dramatic events of spring, summer and fall, 1933, was ready for a change in liquor regulation.

social question. Taxes would add immeasurably to the national budget. A beer and wine bill was voted with enthusiasm, and quickly "3.2" was flowing from almost every corner.

The affable but determined statesman from the verdant village of Hyde Park went to the White House with the conviction that voters wanted something done about prohibition.

Repeal sentiment spreads had been growing rapidly. Gov. Albert G. Ritchie of Maryland, Al Smith, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin and other anti-prohibition leaders had worked long and hard, in New York city, during "Jimmy" Walker's march, in pinching patent leather shoes, for seven miles to lead a gigantic beer parade that moved from noon until past midnight.

Calling on congress first for a measure that would legalize wine and beer, President Roosevelt pointed out that it was as much an economic as a

Beer and wine were merely gestures to feel the pulse of the nation, and that they were good gauges was proved when congress submitted repeal to the states. Prohibitionists were sure they could line up 13 states that would defeat the measure.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Wyoming, New Jersey and Delaware voted approval in quick succession. The true tests were met in conservative Indiana and Iowa. Both voted for an end to the eighteenth amendment, and after that the anti-prohibition forces expressed their confidence of overwhelming victory.

Arkansas, a true barometer of feeling in the south, approved repeal by a vote of 67,822 to 46,091. It then was apparent that only a matter of routine legislation delayed repeal.

Farley appeals to states. Postmaster General James A. Farley in the last minute wind-up, must

take a niche with Mrs. Sabin and other repeal leaders. Farley made himself a one-man enforcement squad to carry out the orders of the democratic platform.

He journeyed into many states to carry his message, and in some he made direct appeals on the eve of election for the voters to do away with the amendment.

Prohibition enthusiasts continued their fight to the last ditch. In some states they carried the issue to courts, contending that the conventions and elections were illegal. But the courts were not in sympathy.

Second, those who have jobs of an income and can make regular payments on rent.

First as to the unemployed renter, this bill provides that fifteen percent of the revenue from this act shall go into a county fund for unemployment relief, so this first class of renters are benefited. In fact to no small extent they will be supported by the revenue from this act.

Second, as to the renters who have jobs or income and can make regular monthly payments. These renters would find the monthly installment it would be necessary for them to make to pay for a home would be less than they now pay monthly for rent if shelter value in homes were made tax exempt and interest rates were reduced, as now provided for in the Federal Home Loan Act, to five percent for home development.

Remove these two obstacles to home ownership—taxes on shelter value and high interest rates—and the renter who has a job WILL BECOME A HOME OWNER.

If ten years ago the state of Oregon had exempted shelter value in homes

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## SALE OF LIQUOR LAWFUL SOON IN NINETEEN STATES

Democratic for the first time since incorporation 33 years ago. In Albany, the O'Connell Democratic organizations again put in Boyd Thatcher as mayor.

Connecticut Dems. Lost. In Connecticut, Democrats were overturned at Bridgeport and Hartford. Jasper McLevy was elected mayor of Bridgeport, the first socialist to win such a post in the state.

Democrats lost at Springfield, Mass., where Henry Martens was elected mayor as the head of the Republican ticket.

The mayoral election returns at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, showed William N. McNair, Democrat, leading over John S. Herron, Republican incumbent and Mellon candidate. Judges ordered the ballot boxes impounded on petition of the Democratic organization that "night riders" were intimidating and slugging Democratic voters and watchers.

James H. Ross was elected Democratic mayor of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the first in 35 years.

Ohio piled up a 600,000 majority for national repeal and voted out its state constitution prohibition amendment, although it is the birthplace of the anti-saloon league and the prohibition movement.

Pennsylvania gave a four to one vote for repeal, but the outcome on several state constitutional amendments for bond issues for soldiers' bonuses and relief remained in doubt.

An important Democratic mayoralship was lost in Cleveland. Harry L. Davis, Republican, won over Ray T. Miller, Democratic incumbent.

Democrats failed in their drive to seize control of New York state assembly, even losing eight seats to Republicans, who also retained command of New Jersey's assembly.

Dems Sweep Virginia. The Democratic state swept Virginia. George C. Perry was elected governor and Harry F. Byrd United States senator.

Frederick W. Mansfield, Democrat, won out over four other Democrats and two Republicans for Boston's mayoralship.

In Detroit, Frank Couzens, 31-year-old son of Senator Couzens, Republican independent, was in the lead for mayor.

Democrats made many gains in up-state New York—George Zimmerman, first Democratic mayor elected in Buffalo since 1914; Henry F. Thurston, first Democratic mayor of Lockport for 16 years; Cortland went

WASHINGTON—(UP)—Visitors to United States national parks during the 1933 season totaled 2,367,374 persons, compared with 2,048,307 in the 1932 season, according to an announcement by Arno B. Cammerer, director of the office of national parks, buildings, and reservations. Visitors to all parks and monuments under the office's direction numbered 3,458,365.

Acadzo, General Grant, Glacier, Grand Teton, Great Smoky Mountain, Hawaii, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount McKinley, Platt, Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone parks all showed increases in the number of visitors during 1933, while the remainder of the 23 national parks showed decreases ranging as high as 202,201 in Yosemite, which was visited by 269,088 persons this year, as compared with 468,289 in 1932.

A total of 788,809 private automobiles entered the parks this year, as against 810,780 cars last year.

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## Communications

Mr. Barton Is Answered  
To the Editor:  
In answering Harold Barton I want first to make a correction. Only home owners claiming a "homestead right" in the property (that is virtually occupying it as a home) would be entitled to an exemption or credit.

Now as to the renter and this act: About forty-seven per cent of the 200,000 families in the state are renters. In 1930, 93,043 of these renters lived in the cities of our state or suburbs. In this discussion we need only consider those who are renters from necessity and not those who are renters from choice. Those who are able to buy homes, and do not, have ability to pay taxes on money spent and should be so taxed.

Those who are renters from necessity we will now divide into two classes: First, those without jobs or income who must be helped by the county out of unemployment relief

## LA GUARDIA WINS AGAINST TAMMANY IN MAYOR'S RACE

(Continued from Page One)  
on the board of estimate. On "the hall's" winning county ticket, Magistrate William C. Dodge defeated Jacob Gould Schurman, fusion, for district attorney.

The election was accomplished with the liberal use of blackjacks, brass knuckles, lead pipe, bricks, knives, and hob-nailed boots. It marked the most violent election period in a generation, but failed to halt the largest turnout of voters in any New York city mayor election—nearly 2,100,000 of the 2,300,000 registered voters.

When LaGuardia enters office January 1, with complete control of the administration and Tammany's scalp at his belt, it will be in sharp contrast to another day four years ago when the popular James J. Walker buried him under a half million votes.

But the Tammany defeat did not stand alone in the eyes of fusion today. The national Democratic ramifications of the McKee "recovery party" were quickly seized upon.

W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, interpreted the fusion victory as "a rebuke to the arrogant attempt of Washington personages to dictate to the people of this city."

"The injection by Mr. McKee of Postmaster General Farley was an unlooked for blow at the forces of decency and honesty," he said, "but the people, early aroused, were not to be deterred or befogged."

Up at the national Democratic headquarters, Farley, the chairman, remarked cryptically:

"Well, we lost but Tammany does not win."

"The voters showed they are thoroughly dissatisfied with the present Democratic leadership in the city of New York."

Macy supplemented his victory statement by adding:

"The fusion triumph opens to the Republican party in this municipality further opportunities for constructive public service."

Determination of the election results followed quickly after the polls closed at the end of a day of violence and disorders on the East Side and in Harlem.

McKee conceded defeat at 9:30 p. m., three and a half hours after the

## PARK VISITORS SLUMP IN 1933

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from taxation and provided for a five per cent interest rate for home development a great per cent of the wage earners of our state would have had their homes paid for when the depression struck them and would have been more able to "get by" than they are now. The thought back of this bill is to take the first step to put home ownership within the reach and desire of every one that has a job and to help to provide for those who do not have jobs.

Home development and improvement that would result from this act would create a great many jobs in this state and when other states passed similar legislation encouraging home ownership our lumber industry would be greatly stimulated and many additional men would be put to work in Oregon.

Single family homes are the units that alone can formulate and make possible a democracy and upon which a democracy so constituted must depend for its continuation and stability. Destroy these units through high taxes, high interest rates and unemployment and the democracy which these units sustain will be destroyed. In the United States already fifty-two per cent of our families are tenants, only forty-eight per cent own their own homes or are even trying to own them.

J. C. BARNES.  
Medford, Nov. 8th.

Milk Inspector Criticized.  
To the Editor:  
Today the city milk inspector pinched the Lindy milk depot on East Main street with a large grade D sign. I have been asked many times today the reason for this drastic action. I asked the city inspector his reasons for this. He assured me that it was made, not out of any desire to injure the milk depot, but because of a crack in the cement floor in the milk house—a crack that has been there for some two years without notice or comment on the part of the inspector.

Milk inspection in Medford is becoming rather expensive to the producers by reason of the methods of inspection. Here is an example. In the presence of several customers the milk inspector inspected the remaining gallon of a 10-gallon can by rummaging his coat sleeve down into the can while making a test with a thermometer. The simple process of taking a sample never occurred to this busy and highly paid official. The result was that the remaining contents of the can had to go into the sewer.

I am wondering whether all this vigilance and carping over a small crack in a milk house is made in the interests of sanitation or is it because the depots are giving the public a break.

As evidence of public respect for the inspector and his sign my depot did a large business today after the posting—the day's supply of milk being exhausted before two p. m.

I am further wondering just how long the Medford consuming public will contribute the fancy salary to this advocate of middle-classness.

LEOTA P. THOMPSON.  
Medford, November 6.

Real estate or insurance—leave it to Jones. Phone 698.

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Drop a Bayer Tablet in a glass of water. Note that BEFORE it touches the bottom, it has started to disintegrate. When it does in this glass it does in your stomach. Hence its fast action.

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Here is quicker relief from pain—the fastest safe relief, it is said, ever known. This is due to a scientific discovery by which BAYER Aspirin starts "taking hold" of pain a few minutes after taking.

The illustration of the glass here tells the story. A Bayer tablet starts to disintegrate or dissolve—go to work—almost instantly. This means quick relief from pain—fewer lost hours from headache, neuritis, rheumatism. And safe relief. For genuine Bayer Aspirin does not harm the heart.

When you buy, see that you get the genuine Bayer Aspirin. The best way is never to ask for aspirin by the name "aspirin" alone. But if you want Bayer Aspirin's quick relief always to say "BAYER Aspirin."