

PROHIBITION ENFORCED IN AFRICA OR NOT?

Following is the first of a series of three articles dealing the prohibition question, contributed to The Klamath by C. C. Brower, a former attorney of Klamath. Mr. Brower is making his life-time study, and the remainder of this expose will be published in this paper on more consecutive days.

C. BROWER, Former District Attorney

A baseball league enforce its laws? Can a basketball association or a tennis club enforce its laws? Can a prize fight commission or a horse racing organization enforce its own laws? Can a business organization enforce its laws? We all know they can, if we do not know this, let us get into one and we'll find out.

In the United States, a republic of government, enforce its laws? Oh, you don't know what would happen to a baseball game, or a prize fight affair, or a business organization if it did not enforce its laws, or if it should "throw the game," as members of the organization should encourage them to.

What will happen to the States if the players continue to throw the game, and you just let them encourage and help them to do so and place all hindrances in the way of enforcement of laws?

In the recent article I showed by the lies quoted that there is an increasing and increasing number of all our principal laws, protection of life, property

and virtue; and that there is an appalling lack of bringing violators to trial, and almost an equal lack of conviction of those who are brought to trial.

This condition has been growing since 1899, and more particularly since 1905, and still more particularly since 1912. The reasons will be left for some future article or other discussion; but it is not because of the war nor because of "prohibition making criminals." It existed and increased long before the war or prohibition.

In many cities of America less than 10 per cent of "killers of people" are ever convicted, while in England and Canada fully 85 per cent to 95 per cent are convicted.

In America, according to such statistics as are available of court proceedings, the percentage of convictions for violations of property laws is greater than that for violations of laws for the protection of life, or virtue, or the integrity of court proceedings.

The real question before the American people today is not so much whether simply the prohibition law can be enforced, but whether the laws against murder, robbery, burglary, larceny, the debauching of young girls and young boys, and the laws for honest proceedings in our courts will be enforced; and you can spell that "will" with capital letters. In fact, the question is: WILL the American people be observers of their own laws?

Will the supposedly law-abiding people insist upon and actually help in the observance and enforcement of the laws for protection of life, decency, property and honest proceedings in our courts? Or will they continue to content themselves by passing resolutions and then leave all the actual work to a few well-meaning officials working single-handed against thousands of well-organized professional criminals, perjuring witnesses, and cunning judges and other officials.

Does the reader realize that for years crime, especially burglary and larceny in all its forms, the debauching of young people, and even murder, has been carried on, not by individual impulse and activity, but often as a regular "business" by

efficiently managed organizations; and that sometimes it is a fact that judges "stand in with" these people and their attorneys?

Away back in 1914, "before the war," Chicago appointed a crimes commission. Early in the spring of 1915 they made an extended report in which it was shown, we are told, that: "The business of burglary, highway robbery and the like, with incidental murder on occasion, was highly organized; professional criminals had built up a system which the committee designated a crime trust. The burglars' trust had its wholesalers, its jobbers and its retailers, with interstate and inter-urban branches."

Many such organizations are incorporated, under fictitious names, it is true, but nevertheless to "business" as they see it.

Henry Barrett Chamberlin of the Chicago crimes commission gives us this illustration of "the law's delay": "The commission brought attention to the case of Thomas Chap, indicted May 4, 1911. Chap was a bartender and shot and killed a 17-year-old boy for striking matches on the bar top and kicking a dog belonging to the saloon keeper. Chap was released on \$10,000 bonds. There was no further record until March 20, 1916, when the case was continued until October 14, 1918, and then the case was stricken off the docket with leave to reinstate it. At the suggestion of the commission it was reinstated September 23, 1919, and after seven continuances, it was disposed of as 'not guilty,' on December 2, 1919."

This may be an extreme case in length of time, but it is not an unusual one of cases being continued or delayed by the court till the "powers that be" know that the witnesses are dead, bought off, or otherwise beyond the reach of the prosecuting officers.

(Continued tomorrow)

Dark Rings Under Eyes

For the relief of dark rings and blood shot eyes there is nothing better than simple camphor, witch-hazel, hydrastis, etc., as mixed in Lavoptik eye wash. The quick action is surprising. Eye cup free. Whitman Drug Co.—Adv.

COLONEL CLARK SAYS K. F. WILL BE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN OREGON

"Of the 3000 amendments proposed for the constitution of the United States of America, only 19 have been adopted and what further proof can be given than this example for the success of the United States today."

"One hundred and thirty-eight years ago tomorrow the birth of the constitution of America, the greatest instrument of all times and the product of the greatest minds gathered together at one time in history, will be observed throughout the nation as Constitution Day. It will be rehearsed in our schools, it will be rehearsed in our business and unconsciously by ourselves."

In this manner did A. E. Clark, prominent Portland attorney address the chamber of commerce forum, stressing Constitution Day. "With the birth of the United States, a mere fringe of 13 colonial states on the Atlantic seaboard were banded together with a bond that has never been broken. Constitutional government was put through its first paces and hard indeed were the first years for the leaders. Every state was a sovereign power, every state reserved the rights to make her own laws and regulate her interstate commerce. The call for a continental congress was met and the direct results were the constitution of today with the few amendments which it has adopted."

Another phase of public life was brought before the forum by Mr. Clark in discussing the community spirit of Oregon.

Reforestation was stressed by Mr. Clark in stating that an annual cut of 250,000,000 feet per year could be maintained indefinitely without depleting resources if the cuts were done wisely and well with the plan of reforestation brought into the work.

"Railroad development is now be-

ing "thrust" upon you threatening to reach the markets of the north, east, south and west. Overwhelming offers are now being lavished upon you by railroad companies. You are in the midst of a development, riding on the crest of development, which will make you the second city of Oregon within ten years.

"Develop community spirit, forget selfish snugness, which Oregon has adopted so unconsciously and bring into Oregon that touch of booster spirit which has given California the name it has. We are endowed with an indisputable soil, and irrefragable climate and land plenty with resources beyond that of any other state in the union. What Oregon needs is a "shot" of conceit and a push to advertise Oregon individually."

Age Record Believed Set By Sister Trio

Cuban Sisters Aggregate Total of 335 Years; Youngest Is 110 Years Old

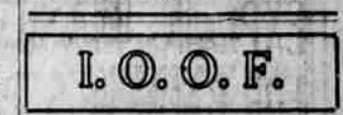
HAVANA, Sept. 16.—United Press—All records for family longevity are believed to have been shattered by three negro sisters, the youngest of whom admits to 110 years. Their aggregate age is 355 years.

Attention was attracted to the three when the eldest, Mariana Zulueta, was committed to a home for the aged. Mariana claims to be 130 years old. A half sister, Francisca O'Parrell, says she is 115. The youngest sister is Justa Zulueta. They have been living in the mountains near San Jose de los Ramos.

Zulueta is the name of a wealthy Havana family to whom the three women once belonged as slaves.

KLAMATH VALLEY HOSPITAL. Kindest nursing care in maternity at very moderate prices.—adv. 29

Buy your fall hat at Bee Be-gin's Dress Shop. 817-19



Klamath Lodge No. 137—Meets every Friday night. S. R. Redkey N. G.

Canton Crater No. 7—Meets every Wednesday evening. Carl Sandell, Commandant.

Ewauna Encampment No. 45—Meets every Tuesday night. A. L. Westfall, C. P.

Prosperity Rebekah Lodge No. 104—Meets first and third Thursdays. Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders, N. G.

DECIDE AT OUR Fall Opening

Saturday, September, 19th

WHAT YOU WILL WEAR FOR THE COMING SEASON



"What shall I wear? How shall I look—demure in neutral tones, or vivid in brilliant reds and greens? Shall I be sheathlike, slim and straight, or may I swing along in a jaunty flare of skirts?" Of course you are asking these questions—every woman is, because there's a new season here.

OUR FALL OPENING

will be a revelation to you of the marked fashion changes a few months have brought. Nothing is quite like any you have seen before. Coats are rich with furs dyed in subtle new shades. Frocks show ingenious new lines. In the ensemble, wool and silk fabrics match with a new exactness. Yet so versatile have the designers proved, that every type and age of woman may find here the very costume that seems made for her alone. You will find yours here without a doubt.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our show windows will be curtained all day Friday, Sept. 18th. But at 7:30 P. M. the curtains will arise and you will behold an elaborate display of the newest of the new in coats and dresses. Models that have never been shown before in Klamath. Many will be present. So make it a point to come.



Here's the best answer to the question you often ask

- A. BREARCLIFFE, Klamath Falls. Electric Range, lights and household appliances \$4.20
Average monthly bill
- ALFRED COLLIER, Klamath Falls. Electric Range, lights and household appliances \$6.45
Average monthly bill
- I. D. RUMER, Klamath Falls. Electric Range, lights and household appliances \$6.35
Average monthly bill
- J. S. ELLIOTT, Klamath Falls. Electric Range, lights and household appliances \$4.40
Average monthly bill
- J. RUSSELL ELLIOTT, Merrill. Electric Range, lights and household appliances \$4.84
Average monthly bill
- N. H. BOGUE, Merrill. Electric Range, lights and household appliances \$5.69
Average monthly bill

Your own neighbors who use electricity for cooking can tell you, better than anyone else, how economical it really is—but you may hesitate to ask them.

We have asked a few of them, whose names we have chosen at random from the many users in your own neighborhood, to help us publish an advertisement that will give you their first-hand experience.

And they have gladly agreed to tell you the actual figures that show the low cost of electrical cooking in their own homes.

Here are the figures, taken from their electric bills, to enable you to compare the cost of clean, quick, convenient electrical cooking with your present cost of fuel. Read them carefully.

The electric range you have always wanted is ready now, at your dealer's. Convenient terms can easily be arranged, if desired. See him about it—today!



THE CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY