

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

William Jennings Bryan in an article on "Today's Temperance Task" says: "We must enforce the law. Laws are not self-enforceable. As long as it is profitable for a human being to violate the law, the law will be violated. A law that is never violated may almost be called an unnecessary law. The more a law is violated, the more apparent its necessity. We have a law against murder; it is violated and therefore, we must have officials who, having no sympathy with murder, will be ready to prosecute those who violate it. We have a law against stealing; it is violated and, therefore, we must have officers who have no sympathy with thieves in order to secure the enforcement of this law. And so there are laws on other subjects. The law is a voice of a community, and the officer is the arm of the community, acting in sympathy with the voice. The believers in prohibition must be on the alert to see to it that the enforcement of the law is not entrusted to those who are in sympathy with its violation."

And who is the bootlegger? Contrary to your opinion, perhaps, the trafficker in death-laden hooch is not a 'conscientious objector' to the prohibition law. He is in the game for what there is in it. He is a profiteer in poison. He is not interested in American ideals, laws, lives or anything else except United States currency. The simple logic of bootlegging is profit. Eight out of ten times he is not an American citizen. Note the name and racial root of the bootlegging fraternity and you will see just what I mean. The fact is that real America is dry

—and dry permanently.

We didn't start lawbreaking the day Mr. Volstead's name was entered in "Who's Who." The only reason why we have more lawbreakers—if we do—under prohibition is that this law has crossed the desire and purposes of a trade that has always been the chief lawbreaker of the nation.

The prohibition fight is repeating history. What happened in prohibition states following the first dry days is now happening in the nation. Constitutional amendments cannot be expected to get established in day. Think of the Ten Commandments. It may be that there are heads without a gray hair today, whose hair will be white as snow before the liquor problem is solved. And every advance shows us not only how far we have to go. One thing is sure—we will never go back. It isn't on record that the South made any headway after the Civil War in getting the slaves back to bondage. It used to be an English joke that Charles I, said after his decapitation, "It's all off!"—and made no attempt to replace his head. "Votes for women" also got into a Constitutional Amendment. Could you now take it away from the gentler sex? Try it and see.

The Law of the Land

"The Eighteenth Amendment has made a nation of lawbreakers."

—Hokum.

It is fun to see liquor folk get hysterical over the lawlessness of the booze buyer. Now think straight! We didn't become a nation of bootleggers and lawbreakers overnight. There's bootlegging in many industries. Immigrants are "bootlegged" over the Canadian and Mexican borders, and many favorable con-

Habit-forming drugs enjoy a brisk and unlawful trade. The law-defying sale of high-powered fireworks cost quite a few lives last year. Unfit civil service candidates are bootlegged into public service. And, of course, by a peculiar sort of logic, they prove that prohibition doesn't prohibit!

There are four avenues open for the Eighteenth Amendment. The first is to prevent the supply of denatured alcohol from being diverted. The second, to take the machinery of enforcement out of party politics—many a political gray wolf has had official dry approval because he has promised to be a sheep if only he be admitted to the fold. Third, give the criminal run-runner no quarter. They're a murderous lot. Fearless Father Bennett's revelations at Weehawken, New Jersey, proved that. Fourth, put the power of our Federal government back of an insistence to foreign powers that they shall not give approval to their nationals in their violation of our smuggling laws. The United States has the strength, money, men and might, to insist that its rights be respected. Ask the Kaiser. He knows.

UNDER NATURAL LAWS

Great changes are occurring in the agricultural situation. Gloom and gloom are giving way to renewed hope. We all rejoice that this is happening. It is being brought about through the immutable and inexorable natural laws. It is as difficult to legislate prosperity as to attempt by law to make folks honest. Agriculture in the last analysis operates under about the same basic laws as any other business.—P. B. Doty, Agricultural Commission, American Bankers Association.

The Power Behind The Savings Dollar

By WILLIAM E. KNOX President American Bankers Association

A recent compilation made by the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association showed that in the six years since the war our total savings deposits have risen from \$11,400,000,000 to nearly \$21,000,000,000, an increase of some \$9,400,000,000. The total number of savings depositors is reported at about 35,900,000.

The full significance of this is realized only when we visualize savings deposits as meaning much more than merely dollars in the banks. They really mean an increase in the accumulated productive capital of the country, since money deposited in the banks as savings is promptly applied by the bankers in the purchase of securities by which plant, railroad and other industrial development is made possible. These figures mean, therefore, that the small savings of many millions of people, instead of being frittered away in the purchase of goods that are immediately consumed, are gathered together and applied in the better utilization of capital through the upbuilding of industrial equipment. This means the preservation and perpetuation of the country's physical wealth and its application to the production of further wealth more easily and in larger volume, resulting in a higher standard of living for all classes in the country.

These tremendous savings figures indicate sound habits of thought and practice on the part of millions of people in their personal economic affairs. This is an asset of no small value in appraising our present business outlook. It is, in fact, one of the



William E. Knox

The experienced judge of gasoline values gets his money's worth always, because he buys gasoline for its performance on the road. Hence the widespread preference for "Red Crown"—the best buy in Town

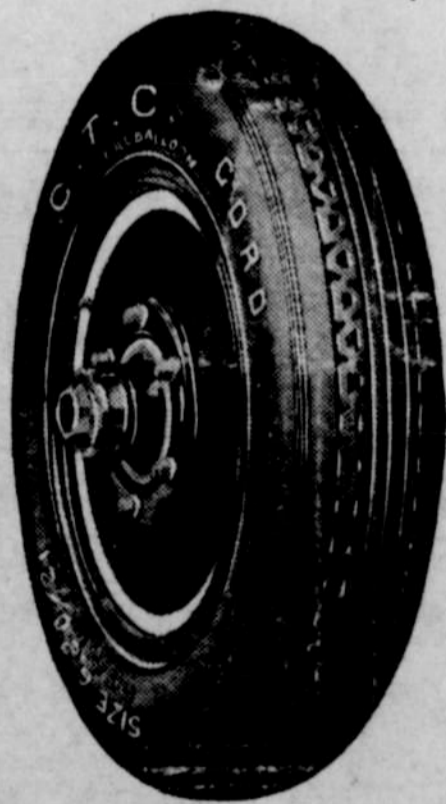
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (CALIFORNIA)

Buy it anywhere you see the red, white and blue pump or the "Red Crown" sign—at Standard Oil Service Stations and at dealers.



The best buy in Town

To our friends, THE MOTORISTS of this vicinity, an important announcement!



C-T-C BALLOON CORD

Firmly joined traction blocks—perfected center ribs—heavy side shoulders to absorb road shocks—improved bead—all make this a balloon that not only fits itself into any service called for, but adds superb comfort and a jaunty handsomeness

WE are proud to have the agency in this community for C-T-C Cords—one of the three or four really fine tires in America!

This is the tire that successful engineers with a quarter-century experience in Eastern tire factories came West to build! It is hand-built—of finest materials—and cured on air!

C-T-C is popular in the West—the largest-selling exclusively Pacific-Coast-made tire. We consider it a privilege to be able to offer our customers a tire so good as C-T-C.

C-T-C CORDS

Built-by-hand

FULL BALLOONS — SEMI-BALLOONS HEAVY-DUTY CORDS — OVERSIZE CORDS

GILBY MOTOR Co.

CLATSKANIE ST. HELENS VERNONIA

Quality will never be sacrificed to meet a price

—Robert Wenzling

VERNONIA, OREGON

most promising elements in the situation today. It means that we not only have the resources for prosperity, but also enough common sense to make good use of them.

FORCING LOWER TAXES

Gerard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury in the American Bankers Association Journal says, "The burden of taxes must be lightened. Per capita Federal taxes rose from \$32 in 1918 to \$54 in 1920; then commenced to drop, and have been successively \$45, \$32, \$25, \$29 in the last four fiscal years. It is estimated that for the next fiscal year the figure will be about \$27. With the states and municipalities the opposite tendency is disclosed. In 1918 their per capita tax was something over \$20. In the next four years it rose to \$27, \$30, \$34, \$35, and later figures will undoubtedly show further increases."

He says of excessive death taxes that "examples have been cited of how the states and Federal government, under existing laws, can take more than 100 per cent of an estate if Federal and state governments take more than the particular source of taxation can stand, it will ultimately destroy all revenue from that source. After a man has provided for the reasonable requirements of living, the impetus to further production is largely the desire to leave one's family well provided for. So long as the individual feels that he can pay the tax and still leave an estate to his family, he will increase his efforts; but a man will not seek to build up a large fortune just to have it taken away from his family at his death."

STORE CREDIT COSTS 25 PER CENT.

In a survey of 500 farms made by the North Carolina Experiment Station, it was found that over 40 per cent of the total credit needs for the farmer is for short term loans, either through the bank or through merchant advances. Only one-sixth of this amount comes from banks and the rest from stores or landlords. For store credit farmers are paying over 25 per cent interest, and only a little better than half of the farmers realized this fact. The bank rate of interest at the same time was only a trifle above 6 per cent. Practically all merchants would be delighted to go over to a cash basis.

The remedy lies in the production of more food and feed and in the discontinuance of shipping in hay and grain with their attendant high freight rates and dealers' profits. This means the establishment of better working relations between bankers and farmers, for there is great opportunity for educating the farmer along the line of bank credit.—Banker-Farmer.

It begins to look as though some of our American girls have come to the conclusion that they've either got to go without clothes or without men.



Lilies, calm and Ivory, Innocence and chastity.

Graceful, slender, tall and bright, Dawn that follows darkest night;

Lovely lilies, bridal days, Angels on unsullied ways,

Resurrected dreams of youth, Resurrected souls of truth.

Life Immortal Was the Savior's Promise

The Resurrection is a fact of history. That Christ was crucified, died and was buried in the tomb, there can be no question.

And that, on the third day thereafter, He rose again and appeared many times to His disciples and the people, is as much a confirmed and authenticated fact as that George Washington was our first President.

If it be that we are merely dreaming that Christ rose from the dead, then we are surely dreaming about any other fact in our possession.

It doesn't enter into question at all what form of religion any man practices, or whether he practices no form of religion whatever; it doesn't matter whether he be Jew or Gentile, Confucian, Mohammedan, Hindu, heathen or pagan, as far as the fact is concerned that Christ suffered death and that He rose from death and lived again.

Now, Christ promised that He would rise from the dead and he also promised that we shall rise from the dead.

And He never made a promise that He did not keep. It is on Easter morning that the world recalls this promise and rejoices in it.

