

LaGrande Evening Observer

(Incorporated) An Independent Newspaper

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Published evenings, except Sunday, at 1710 Sixth street La Grande, Oregon.

Entered at the Postoffice of La Grande, Oregon, as Second Class Mail Matter under act of March 2, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF UNION COUNTY AND THE CITY OF LA GRANDE

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

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National Advertising Representative M. C. MOGENSEN CO. Inc. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Chicago, Detroit, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES By Carrier Daily, two weeks in advance \$5c Daily, six months in advance \$4.50 Daily, single copy 5c

By Mail Daily, per month in advance 50c Daily, per six months in advance \$2.50 Daily, per year in advance \$5.00

ADVERTISING RATES Display, foreign, per column inch 42c Display, local, per column inch 45c Time contract prices on application

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away.—Rev. 21:4.

NARROW ROADS

Smooth, all-year highways have been built to connect city with city, but the traffic problem is as acute as ever. Such states as New York, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois boast of their complete systems of improved roads, but the traveler finds those roads badly congested.

The motorist can go almost anywhere without encountering roads impassable because of mud, but he cannot approach a large city, nor drive far on Sunday or a holiday, without finding roads nearly impassable because of traffic congestion.

Road construction in recent years has gone on at a rapid pace in every section of the United States, but few roads are wide enough to meet present traffic needs. That highway which can carry peak traffic without congestion is rare indeed.

On a 20 foot road, with one lane of traffic proceeding in each direction, a car travelling 20 miles an hour can hold up a long line of cars for miles. If traffic in the other direction is heavy, cars coming from the rear of a slow-moving vehicle cannot pass without endangering life and traffic.

Two-track roads are not adequate for present day needs. In the motor age they occupy the same relative position as the one-track roads of the horse age. With the number of vehicles constantly increasing, and cities constantly growing, it is becoming evident that there will be a return to the railroad as the most economical means of fast and comfortable transportation.

AIR MAIL DEFICIT

When the federal government first subsidized commercial aviation by paying air transport lines, for the delivery of mail, more than the government received for carrying that mail, it was expected that some day the air transports would be self-supporting and able to carry mail at a profit for the government, or at least at cost.

Postmaster General Brown and his assistant in charge of the air mail, W. Irving Glover, have just told the air mail contractors of the government's dissatisfaction with the progress thus far made in the efficient and economical operation of mail planes. They also expect the contractors to go out and secure more air mail to carry.

These are not unfair demands on the part of the post-office department. Of its annual deficit, \$20,000,000 is occasioned by air-mail contracts. Moreover, it is the department which must go to congress for money to make up this deficit, or, in other words, fight the battles of the air-mail carriers. Congress has been generous in this subsidization, but it expects results.

Perhaps the air transports have done all they can to make the service they render efficient and economical. If that is true, it is up to the public, if it wants fast mail delivery, to patronize the air mail delivery better than it has in the past. It is a preferred service which may have to be maintained by more general use for ordinary mail. Once the volume of mail equals the capacity of the facilities the air mail will cease to be a burden upon the government.

WAGES OF CRIME

Does crime pay? Available figures say it does not. Criminals must think it does, else there wouldn't be so many of them and so few who reform. The probability is that crime pays large dividends as long as the criminal is out of jail, but not when the lawbreaker runs afoul of the law. It is known with certainty that crime does not pay for the time the criminal spends behind the bars.

The point with which the public is concerned is that no figures, however conclusive of the economic failure of the convicts, will have much effect on the criminal. If there is one thing that is impossible, it is to argue an underworld character, or even a potential criminal, into obedience to law. The crook is by nature a gambler, and he is willing to take the chances of making good his escape after a robbery. He recognizes that he will be a loser if caught and convicted, but it is the large chance he has of escaping with no punishment that helps to make crime prevalent.

Law enforcement officers point to the fact that certainty of punishment is what the United States most needs.

There is always room for the man who can be relied upon to deliver the goods when and as he said he would.

It is important to cultivate good habits. Bad ones seem to grow like wild dandelions.

THE CRIME IN THE DUTCH GARDEN

By HERBERT ADAMS

SYNOPSIS: Annabelle Querdling's murder furnishes a mystery on which possible new light is shed when Jimmie Moor, cousin, brother, and Superintendent Richmond, learn of the success that she had written a will designating her niece, Marjorie, as beneficiary of her estate. Marjorie and Superintendent Richmond, learn of the success that she had written a will designating her niece, Marjorie, as beneficiary of her estate. Marjorie and Superintendent Richmond, learn of the success that she had written a will designating her niece, Marjorie, as beneficiary of her estate.

HUNTING THE WILL

HASWELL considered Richmond's presentation of Blake's position. "Are you suggesting," he asked finally, "that the nephew murdered Miss Querdling, that he stole the will—or both?"



Every corner was ransacked for the missing will.

have been in league with one or both of the girls. I think the will was signed, because Miss Querdling would not have opposed her lawyer's advice, and that it will be found, since there's little point in stealing an unsigned will."

"It is perplexing," sighed Richmond. "Yet, what about Blake and the murder? He benefits by it, was on the scene at the time and his explanation is weak."

"Let's admit he could have done it," said Jimmie. "If so, was it through impulse or plan? The latter seems unlikely. His presence here would excite comment, yet he motors here and leaves the car on the road outside. A murderer would come in secret, probably disguised, and would try to cover his tracks."

"Suppose," said Richmond, "he did see the old lady and she turned his scheme down. He might have lost control of himself and thrown the stone down on her."

"There seem to be two reasons against that—or three. The first is that, so far as we can tell, he had no reason to think that her death would benefit him. While she lived there was hope. Second, he was liable to be seen in the gardens at any moment. Then, of course, the man may be a schemer, but I doubt his being capable of the sudden fury you suggest. If he came openly, he would have gone in at the proper entrance and been seen by Ben Acres. So for the present I am inclined to believe his story that he did not go in at all."

"Why don't you show me a clear picture of who did and who didn't do it," growled Richmond. Jimmie laughed as they started to the house for another look for the will. Morgan, the lawyer, was at Morrow Craig when they arrived and described the will as a lengthy document on stout paper, tied with green silk.

Evelyn said that her aunt was very methodical and usually dealt with business matters at her desk and that it was Janet's job to remove waste paper and rubbish. The maid, summoned to the young ladies' dressing room, where the little group was assembled, was positive she had never removed any paper of the sort described.

"But I read the will, all right," she added suddenly. "When did you see it? Where?" asked Richmond.

"She was reading it. It was like the gentleman says—large sheets of paper, written over, and tied with green ribbon." Janet could not be sure, but this was on either the Monday or the Tuesday before her mistress died.

At the instance of the lawyer, who was sure Miss Querdling had not destroyed it, every corner of the house was ransacked, but nothing was found. The desk at which Miss Querdling had done most of her business yielded nothing, except an empty secret drawer, behind which there was an unsuspected panel. This slid back and revealed a faded photograph of fifty years before—a man with side-whiskers, whom Marjorie and Evelyn guessed to be their father—a valentine and some dust that once had been rose leaves. But there was no will.

insist it is the correct one. Garner went to the White House dinner honoring the speaker of the house not to get practice. It because of his crony Nick Longworth.

FRIENDLY FOES Garner's friendship with Longworth dates from the time they first came to congress, more than 25 years ago. Both were put on the foreign affairs committee. Garner was the says the democrat, Longworth the republican. They sat beside each other at meetings of the committee, and a friendship sprang up between two that has extended to the present time.

"Darned peculiar that a silver- spoon aristocrat like him and one of the common people like me should hit it off," says Garner, and then he adds with a grin—"but we've been trying to outsmart each other ever since."

But going to the White House is no new experience for Garner. He has the most pleasant experience of his whole career occurred during his visits to the executive mansion. "It was during the World war, when I had to go to the White House every night and discuss problems with President Wilson. . . . We talked sometimes from 5 o'clock in the afternoon to 1 o'clock in the morning. . . . I liked that fellow."

Income Tax Facts

NO. 30 March 1, 1913, is an important date in income-tax history, the existing income-tax law, adopted in accordance with the sixteenth amendment to the constitution, having become effective on that date.

To determine taxable gain or deduction in the sale of other disposition of property acquired before March 1, 1913, and sold or otherwise disposed of after that date, a comparison of the cost of the property with its fair market value as of March 1, 1913, is necessary. Whichever amount is greater is the figure to be compared with the proceeds of the sale in determining taxable gain or deductible loss.

"Fair market value," is defined by income-tax regulations as the amount which would induce a willing seller to sell and a willing buyer to purchase. The regulations further state: "What the fair market value of a property was on March 1, 1913, is a question of fact to be established by competent evidence. . . . In the case of property traded on public exchanges, actual sales at about the basic date afford evidence of value, but in each case the nature and extent of the sales and the circumstances under which they were made must be considered. Thus, prices received at forced sale or prices received for small lots of property may be no real indication of the value of the property."

The basis for determining gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property acquired after February 28, 1913, is, in general, the cost of the property.

DAVIS SAYS ACCUSATIONS ARE UNTRUE

(Continued from Page One)

have accepted it in public," Davis added. Committee Adjourns After the brief examination of Davis, the committee adjourned. The travel agent informed Caraway that Mr. Dahlberg was in the room but the chairman replied the committee would decide later on its procedure.

After the committee broke up, Caraway said the investigation was not ended. He said he would consult with members of the campaign funds committee, which first advanced the reports of the transaction, before determining the next step.

Davis is a former secretary of labor, having served in the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover cabinets. He was elected senator on the Republican ticket last fall.

Senator Davis was asked as he appeared at the lobby committee hearing, if he objected to having his picture taken. "I don't object," he answered, "but my observation has been that a lie travels around the world while the truth is putting on its boots."

"All right, we will take the pictures and then put on the boots," rejoined Senator Caraway, the committee chairman.

Bills

(By the Associated Press) Signed by governor: SB 123—By Carner—Relating to election to determine upon tax levy for purpose of raising funds for advertising resources; time for filing petition.

Vetoed by governor: HB 147—By committee on judiciary—Allowing laborers subject to workmen's compensation act to recover an attorney's fee upon an appeal if decided in favor of workmen.

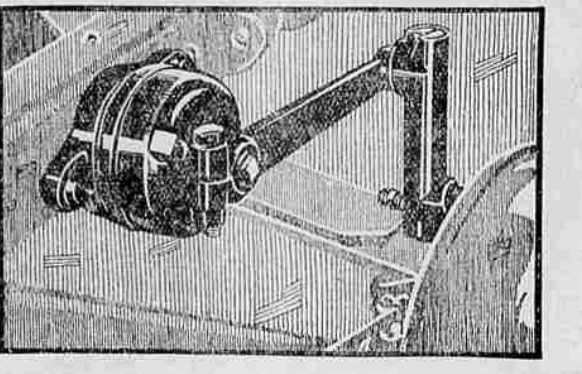
HB 191—By Hamilton, Schiapp and Delap—Regarding salaries of county officers of Deschutes county. Introduced in house: HB 394—By committee on revision of laws and utilities—Permitting incorporated cities or towns owning or operating a municipal electric plant or system to use part of net earnings after all indebtedness has been paid and an adequate reserve fund accumulated.

HB 395—By committee on irrigation and drainage—Relating to issuance of refunding bonds in irrigation districts.

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and privileges—Providing for majority nomination of candidates and relating to corrupt practices act. SB 332—By Jones—Relating to annual license fees of pharmacists. SB 333—By Judiciary committee—Requiring notice to be given secretary of state of death of incumbent of certain state offices. SB 334—By Judiciary committee—To cure defective titles in judicial sales. SB 335—By Insurance commission—To provide for a change from a fraternal benefit society to a mutual or stock company. Passed by senate: SB 323 — By Upton — To protect beaver and buffalo in Eastern Oregon. SB 318—To provide indemnity for cattle slain for abortion. H B30—By Snell and Schupp—Providing new commercial fishing code.

FORD COMFORT



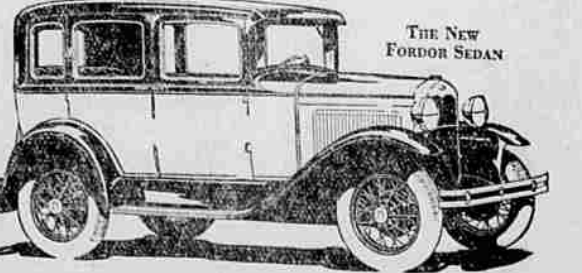
Every new Ford is equipped with four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers

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In Washington

By Herbert Plummer WASHINGTON—Jack Garner, that too-faced, peppery gentleman from Texas, who captivates the democrats by the name of representatives, put on his swallow-tail coat, booted shirt and white tie the other evening and stepped out. And that, if you don't happen to know, is an extraordinary occurrence for the Hon. Jack. He doesn't care for that sort of thing. Not that he is a social retractor exactly. He goes out occasionally, but these formal affairs have little appeal for him. In other words, the Hon. Jack is a bit "cheesy" about what social states he keeps. Mrs. Garner, who acts as his secretary, long has had strict orders to send him no notices to the many invitations he receives. As a result it is a sort of tradition around the capital that the Garners do not care for that sort of thing, and one feels "put out" when they decline an invitation. A REAL EVENT So when it became known that Garner would attend the president's annual dinner to the speaker of the house, the society columns of the local newspapers made quite a fuss about it. "Representative Garner Breaks His Secularism" was the way one headlined the event. "House Minority Floor Leader to Behave His Role for 15 Years to Attend Hoover Reception Tonight," announced another. Some was opined that perhaps the Hon. Jack wanted to get in practice. If the democrats organize the Third congress, he will be the speaker and the one fated at this state dinner next year instead of Nick Longworth. But those who profess to know have only one explanation, and they

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