NIGHT FLIERS TO CARRY MAIL

Twenty-Eight Hour Service Between Two Coasts Is Object of Experiment

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A 28-hour mail service without a break between New York and San Francisco which will include night flights between Chicago and Cheyenne, Wyo., over a lighted airway, will receive a five-day experimental trial starting August 21, it was announced by C. F. Egge, general superintendent of the air mail service who arrived in Chicago today from Omaha where he has been making an inspection trip over the lighted airway which the planes will use.

Westbound planes will leave New York at 11 a. m. eastern time and arrive in San Francisco the following afternoon. They will make stops en route at Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Reno. Eastbound they will leave San Francisco at 6 a. m. Pacific coast time, arriving in New York the evening of the next day. They will receive and dispatch mail only at eight cities on the route.

The service is divided into three zones; the first is from New York to Chicago; second from Chicago to Cheyenne and third from Cheyenne to San Francisco. A postage rate of eight cents an ounce will be charged. The night airway from Chicago to Cheyenne will be lighted every three miles with 3,000 candlepower lamps to guide the pilots. Every 200 miles service stations have been established and are indicated by 600,000,000 candlepower beacon lights which are visible on clear nights for 127 miles at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Every 25 miles emergency landing fields have been provided and 1,000,000 candlepower lamps will guide the pilots.

Each plane is equipped with 400,000 candlepower searchlights to be used in emergency landings.

PAROLE LAWS ARE EXPLAINED

(Continued from page 1)

the officers of the penitentiary are the best judges and possess practically the only evidence in respect thereto.

I have carefully considered Langdale's case and made such investigation as the circumstances would admit, and have reached the conviction that Langdale should be paroled at the first meeting of your board, and I urgently recommend that a parole be granted to him.

At first glace at his criminal record, which will be supplied you by the parole officer at the penitentiary, you are apt to receive a very unfavorable impression of Langdale, and justly so. However, upon closer scrutiny of that record you will find that it was all made within a period of a few months, the greater part of it within two or three weeks. Langdale's criminal career occurred at the time shortly following the war, when violence was rampant, especially among young men who had not settled down to the responsibilities of life.

Langdale's record, together with the fact that at the time he was sentenced, the statute made him eligible to parole after one-fourth of his sentence had been served, was taken into consideration by me when I imposed sentence upon Langdale. He has now served 42 months of that sentence, or if he be allowed proper credits for good behavior, he has served more than one-half of the sentence.

It will be further noted that Langdale was never convicted of any offense, except the one to which he entered a plea of guilty.

Shortly before that he had engaged in the restaurant business, together with one of his associates, Robert Hall. They were without experience in that business, and promptly lost what they had put into it, and incurred obligations of considerable magnitude for them. They erroneously, but by a process of reasoning not altogether unusual, attributed their failure in business to society, in-GAL TWO—JUDGE McCOURT .. stead of to their own improvidence and inexperience, and set out to recoup their losses with mask and gun.

Langdale's associates had identically the same criminal record as he, with the exception of the Utah and Minnesota offenses, in which Langdale was a participant. He admits those two latter offenses. The sheriff from Utah was in court when I imposed sentence upon Langdale, and indicated that his jurisdiction would make no further claim upon Langdale, in view of the sentence imposed upon him here, provided he was required to serve a substantial portion thereof. His associates in the crime in Utah were convicted and sentenced there, and it is understood that the indictment in Minnesota was then dismissed as to them, and possibly also as to Langdale.

Robert Hall, who with Langdale was given six years in the penitentiary and was almost as culpable as Langdale in the commission of the crimes in Portland and for which they were both sentenced, was released from the penitentiary after having served but two months of his sentence.

Higginbotham, while less culpable than the other two, but who was an active participant in most, if not all, of the offenses committed by them, was released after having served six months of his sentence.

Langdale, on the other hand, has continued serving his sentence for three years after Higginbotham was released, and almost three and one-half years after Hall was released. His record at the penitentiary is exemplary; he has been industrious and studious while there, and, besides improving his mind, has learned the shoemaker's trade, at which, I am told, he is expert and very skillful, having the ability to make high-class footwear.

I herewith attach a letter I received from Langdale. He informed me that he wrote it himself. To me, it is a good letter from any view, and Langdale has acquired the ability to write such a letter while in the penitentiary.

He asserts, with an appearance of absolute good faith, that he has learned his lesson well, and has irrevocably resolved to lead an honest life.

In fixing the sentence in Langdale's case, as in all such cases, punishment and the protection of society was considered, but those purposes were subordinated to the principle of reformation, consideration of which is enjoined upon the legislature and courts in respect to the enactment and administration of laws for the punishment of crime. The Constitution provides that laws for the punishment of crime "shall be founded on principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice." Article I, section 15, Oregon Constitution.

Obviously Langdale has been punished to the full extent that confinement can serve as punishment. Society has been protected from lawlessness upon his part far beyond the period that it appeared that such danger was imminent, and if his criminal sentence has had any reformative effect upon Langdale, such effect is operative now, and further imprisonment will likely impair, if not wholly destroy, that effect.

I feel that Langdale, by his good record, by his study and industry, and by his mental improvement and the acquisition of a fine trade, none of which merits he possessed upon entering the penitentiary, has earned the complete right to a parole, to say nothing of his expressed resolution to avoid offense against the law in the future. I also feel that to reject his application at this time would amount to a denial of a precious right, to which he has absolute title.

There is another consideration that should influence the immediate extension of a parole to Langdale, and that is the glaring discrimination that has been shown in favor of his partners in crime.

A wholesome administration of the parole law does not admit of any such inequality of treatment as is shown by the release of Hall in two months and the retention of Langdale in prison after 42 months. That sort of application of the law is calculated to deprive the law of its undoubted purposes of rewarding merit and accomplishing reformation, and engenders bitterness and distrust in the prisoner discriminated against.

Trusting your board will act favorably upon Langdale's application for a parole, I am,

Respectfully yours.

JOHN McCOURT.

NORTH HOWELL

Mr. and Mrs. John Butler from Nebraska are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Dunn who are old friends.

Lois Vinton has been quite ill for a few days.

A very pleasant time was had by all who attended the social gathering at the North Howell grange hall last Saturday evening.

Rev. John Seethoff and four children were Sunday dinner guests at R. O. Dunns. Afternoon callers were Mrs. F. Beer, Mrs. W. J. Jefferson, Mrs. Lewis Sawyer and little daughter and Mrs. R. Beer.

C. E. McIlwain's crew of bean pickers started picking his three acre patch Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Baughman and Mrs. R. O. Dunn took quite a hike Tuesday afternoon, walking to Silverton.

Woelke Brothers began threshing Saturday, the Russ machine starting Monday. Reports are that grain is turning out very good.

Those who planted cucumbers are very busy picking and delivering at Gervais.

C. S. and V. L. Morgan made a business trip to Silverton Tuesday.

F. Beer attended the funeral of Albin Davis Sunday in Silverton.

Hobson—I sent $2.50 to a concern which advertised an appliance for keeping gas bills down, and got it this morning?"

Dobson—What did they send you?

Hobson — A paper-weight. — London Tit-Bits.

FATHER HAGERTY LAUDS HARDING

Impressive Memorial Service Held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church

Memorial services in honor of President Harding were held at St. Joseph's church Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father Thomas V. Keenan, acting pastor, celebrated high mass, the church and altar being appropriately draped in black.

Rev. Father Cornelius Hagerty, C. S. C. of Columbia university, Portland, delivered the address. His text was "Let every soul among you be subject to authority, for all authority is from God, and they that are ordained of God." (Romans 13-1.)

Father Hagerty dwelt upon the reverence and filial respect which the death of President Harding called forth from all classes of American citizens.

"The unusual spectacle of the giant wheels of industry being hushed while Americans with bared heads and hushed lips stand reverently in the presence of death gives hope that industrialism has not yet crushed our national soul," he said.

The speaker complimented the newspapers of the country on the decorum and genuine politeness with which they gave the public the news.

"All in all, though the occasion is sad, indeed, the reverence and faith manifested on all sides afford much consolation and must lead us all to think more hopefully of the future of our country," he said.

"The virtue of piety by which we love our parents is the same as the virtue of piety by which we love our country. The more we appreciate what we owe our country, the deeper must become our reverential love for it and for those in whose persons is embodied it supreme authority. God created man to live in society. It is only thus that man can have a complete life with such division of labor as will enable him to have leisure for true human development. Authority is to society what the soul is to the body,—its informing, animating principle. By its means alone citizens can strive after the common end with united efforts. Hence it is fitting that a great nation should pause to pay tribute to him who represented the countrys highest authority. We not only honor our dead president but we honor ourselves and we instruct our children in the most necessary lesson of citizenship by the memorial services of this occasion.

"President Harding, in whose honor we are assembled, was himself a notable example of reverence and faith. It is well for all of us to know that he who guides the ship of state is a man of prayer and trust in Divine Providence. Our country is so vast, its problems so difficult that we might well despair of unaided human leadership; but when our chief, following the tradition of Washington, seeks the help of God and trusts in Providence we may hope that the same Divinity which presided over the birth of our nation and the founding of her free institutions will still lead her on."

The speaker said the respect of President Harding for authority was shown in his refusal to recognize the present communistic government of Russia and in the protest against the execution of Msgr. Butchovich.

He concluded with an exhortation to sincere love of country and devout prayer for its welfare, especially urging the young men present to turn a deaf ear to the siren voice of Socialism. "For our civilization as well as our government is founded on the principles of Christ. To desert these is to hasten to disaster," he declared.

Cabinet Will Not Offer Resignations Immediately

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Whatever resignations may be submitted by cabinet members as a result of President Harding's death, it is considered improbable that any will be tendered to othe new president immediately.

All the cabinet officers, it was indicated today, will continue to serve at least for the present in conformity with the request of President Coolidge that they not even submit their resignations as a formality.

Read the Classified Ads.

"Spice of 1932" Will Be Seen Here Monday Night

"Spice of 1922," as presented in Portland, will be seen at the Grand theater, Salem, Monday night with a cast of one hundred people. According to the critics it has everyhting that could be desired in the way of a musical revue. "Spice" has its creation in the Garden of Eden, a scene performed in a fashion seldom seen on the stage and deserving of the highest award for art. There are thirty-two scenes all told, portraying life in Holland, Paris, Java and throughout the world and ages. Comedy is dispensed by such experts as Brendel & Bert, Arman Kaliz, Sam Hearn, Florence Browne, Alice Ridnor, Johnny Berkes, Martha Throop, and numerous other musical comedy and vaudeville favorites. There is also achorus of forty. Jack Lait, famous newspaper man and author, wrote the book and lyrics. eats will go on sale at the theatre at 10 a. m. today and the box office will remain open 8 p. m. until hte house is sold out.

BANDIT HANGED

FLORENCE, Ariz., Aug. 10.—Manuel Martinez, twice saved from the gallows by eleventh hour legal developments, was hanged today at the state penitentiary and the legal battle that began with his arrest after a bandit raid on the little Arizona border today of Ruby in August 1921 came to a close.

Read the Classified Ads.

Harding's Life insurance Is Over Fifty Thousand

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—President Harding's life was insured for $52,100 with six companies, according to a statement made ublic today by the Insurance Press. The largest policy was for $15,000 with the Mutual Benefit, on the 15-payment-life plan and was taken out in 1914.

President Hardin, the statement said, had taken out several policies from time to time, starting