

BRUTAL KILLER TO GO TO CHAIR

Own Counsel Declares Slay-
er of Little Boy Is
Not Human.

Jersey City, N. J.—Peter Kudzinowski, Polish section hand from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, must pay with his own life for the death of Joseph Storelli, seven-year-old New Jersey boy, whom the Pole admitted he lured to the Secaucus meadows last November and brutally murdered.

A jury before Judge Charles M. Egan brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, without recommendation of mercy, which, in less legal phrasing, means the electric chair.

The jurors had listened to Alexander Simpson, counsel for Kudzinowski, plead that his client was abnormal, a state suffered for 20 years, since the time when, a nine-year-old lad in Scranton, the Pole had received a slight fracture of the skull while swimming. They had inspected X-ray negatives of Kudzinowski's head, introduced by the defense to show the extent of the fracture, which, as defense witnesses, had said would, at recurring intervals, cause "brain storms."

Almost a Beast.

They heard him described as "not a human being—is almost like a beast—and is insane," but they brought in the guilty verdict nevertheless.

This description was made by State Senator Alex Simpson, his chief defense counsel.

The small, weak faced, nondescript blonde defendant heard himself thus characterized without a visible tremor save that of shame—he kept his gray-blue eyes focused on what seemed to be the top button of his shabby overcoat.

Seated between two burly court attendants, Kudzinowski apparently paid little attention as the tale of his crime was related in snatches by 17 state witnesses—snatches that each fitted into its proper place and unfolded in continuity his actions from the night of November 17, 1923, when he took the Storelli boy to a movie on the East side, until December 5, when, in a cell in police headquarters in Detroit he confessed and told his hearers that the boy's body would be found in Secaucus meadow near Jersey City—where it was.

Boys Box of Candy.

Each witness told his story, submitted to a few cross-examining questions and climbed down from the stand. Together the story was that Kudzinowski had accosted the Storelli boy. Together they went to a movie. Kudzinowski bought the boy a box of candy and together they boarded a train in the Hudson tubes and alighted at Journal square, Jersey City.

They walked to the Secaucus meadows, where Kudzinowski killed the child, slitting his throat with a pocket knife from just behind the right ear to a point close to the left one. The body was covered with the boy's overcoat and a few wisps of straw.

Kudzinowski then went to Scranton where his mother, Veronica, lives at 3141 Winfield street. Later he arrived in Detroit where, intoxicated and reeling, he accosted a traffic policeman, Claude Burgin, and told him he was "wanted."

He would not reveal more, but was locked up as a "golden rule" drunk, which means that as soon as he has sobered police would have released him without a court appearance. But in this case he was questioned, two days later on December 5, and in his questioning he revealed the murder.

Subsequently he was brought back to New Jersey for trial.

The Observer Printing Office is an establishment that is known by the high grade of its printing.

OHIO PENITENTIARY HAS NEW O. HENRY

Literary Ability Wins Con-
vict a Pardon.

Columbus, Ohio.—Another O. Henry has been discovered behind the drab, gray walls of Ohio state penitentiary.

He is John R. Murphy, a former soldier, whose adeptness with the pen has won him a pardon.

Murphy, or "Murph," as he is known by prison guards, was sent up for ten years for a robbery at Marion, Ohio.

In 1898 the far famed O. Henry, whose real name was W. S. Porter, began his literary career behind these same walls.

Like O. Henry, Murphy developed a craving to write.

"When I came here," he said, "I thought over the folly of my past life.

Realizes Folly.

"I realized how hopeless it was, and since I had an itch to write I decided to satisfy it, trying to write to do something useful."

"I had never written anything, but I always felt that I could turn out magazine stories."

"I took a correspondence course in English and studied every book I could get my hands on."

"Warden Thomas was good enough to assign me to night duty in the library so I would have time to write."

"I do not write easily. It is real labor for me, but I like it."

"Naturally, when checks for my stories began to come in I was greatly encouraged."

Murphy has made \$7,000 since he was imprisoned. Although he has never been within thousands of miles of a battlefield, he writes war stories so realistically that hundreds of readers believed him a battle scarred veteran.

Thinks Him Soldier.

His publisher, writing to Warden Thomas, expressed the belief that Murphy was a World War veteran, and said:

"Judging from his stories the man was a soldier in every sense of the word, and he must have gone through some of the worst campaigns in the A. E. F."

In a communication to the state parole board Murphy admitted that his past life did not entitle him to any consideration and called himself a "plain, unvarnished fool."

Before entering the prison Murphy was in the army, but was arrested for desertion and forgery and sentenced to McNeil Island, off San Francisco. He escaped from there and was recaptured, and sentenced to Leavenworth. He was sentenced to the Ohio prison in 1923.

Murphy has been writing under the name of Burt Stokes and is hailed here as another O. Henry. Some insist he is better than the famed Henry. He has developed an exceptional talent and is capable of drawing an extremely subtle, humorous and thrilling plot.

Upon receipt of Murphy's plea for a parole, the state clemency board forwarded it to Gov. Vic Donahay with a favorable recommendation.

The governor, convinced that a man with Murphy's honest earning power will "go straight," issued a parole.

In convict life Murphy is known as No. 52410.

Mississippi Boy of 10 Wears Size 25 Shoes

Racine, Wis.—A pair of size 25 shoes has just been made for a ten-year-old schoolboy by a Racine shoe manufacturing company.

The purchaser is Robert Wadlow, an elementary school student of Alton, Miss. The boy is 6 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 250 pounds.

Five square feet of leather were used to manufacture the shoes.

Physicians say that if the boy continues to grow he will be nine feet tall when he reaches maturity.

LAPSED TITLES DUE TO CRIMES

62 Attainted British Herit-
ages Found by Com-
mittee of Peers.

Washington.—The Constitution of the United States provides that no bill of attainder shall issue against any American citizen, but in this respect British subjects have not been so fortunate. Bills of attainder can be issued in England against persons guilty of treason. When a person is attainted it means that not only he, but his heirs forever are deprived of the right to hold honors and, in earlier days, attainder sometimes extended even to the right to hold property. In other words a man guilty of treason was almost invariably executed, usually with ignominy—as was drawing and quartering—and in addition all of his children, while not suffering death, lost more of their rights.

When the colonies of America declared their independence a prime tenet of the new political faith declared that all men were created equal before the law. Therefore, it was provided that, no matter what treason a father might have committed and been punished for, the stigma could not legally deprive his children of their civil rights.

When English noblemen were convicted of treason their titles fell into abeyance. During the years there have been many such cases. Usually the crime of the attainted man has cast such a stigma upon his title and dignities that his heirs have made little effort to have the abeyance lifted by the king, as it can be. Quite a number of ancient and important titles now lie under abeyance; in fact, no fewer than 62 were discovered by an investigation into the matter conducted by a select committee of the house of lords on peerages in abeyance.

Other Causes of Attainder.

There may be other causes than attainder of treason for the abeyance of a peerage but the baronies alone, 10 were the result of attainder. The other cause of abeyance of a peerage is the death of the last peer with no son and with two or more daughters. Where there is a son, provided there has been no attainder, the title descends automatically. While English law vests descent of a title in an eldest son it does not make such a distinction in the case of an eldest daughter and no son, that is, but one child and that a daughter, her son, if any, would inherit the title, but with two or more daughters there is no single claimant recognized as having an automatic claim. The king must designate who is to have the title.

This raises interesting questions. A peer's daughter is pretty likely to marry a peer—especially so in former times. Their chief heir would, as a matter of course, prefer to take his father's title rather than that of his mother's father. To be sure there might well be exceptions to such a situation, but that is the usual experience.

Then many coheirs spring up after a generation or so, frequently with plenty of titles in the family, so the abeyant title is neglected and remains so because no one wants to take the trouble and go to expense to settle the matter. Now if absolutely all the coheirs die off, as sometimes happens, the single survivor, though he may be but a distant cousin, has a sound claim to the title but must get it confirmed. Also, a coheir, ambitious for the title, sometimes succeeds in getting all of his uncles and his cousins and his aunts to renounce all claims formally in his favor. This leaves him a clear field to apply. With no opposition from his own kin and with no other reason against it, the government will recommend to the king that a new writ be issued confirming the title in the aspirant.

Of course, it is much easier to get a title revived where the abeyance is not due to attainder of treason of an ancestor.

Dormant Titles.

There is a marked difference between a title in abeyance and dormant title. A dormant title is one the rightful holder of which has failed to claim or make use of and who has been lost sight of. It is easier for this to happen than might seem the case at first glance. Usually the eldest son of a peer keeps fairly close track of his family affairs. But many peers have many sons. Now take the case of, say, a third or fourth son, who has no certain expectation of succeeding to the title. He knows he has two or three brothers ahead of him, or should his eldest brother, the heir apparent, marry and have a child, and also the other older brothers, there might conceivably be a dozen or more lives between him and the title.

Life has many vicissitudes and it is far from an unexpected circumstance for all the intervening lives to disappear. The younger brother, hoping for nothing, has perhaps taken up a homestead in Canada, become an obscure rancher in Australia or gone elsewhere to the ends of the earth, as British younger sons are wont to do. He is known as plain "mister" or in recent years he could, if he chose, be called "the honorable." But not long ago communication was slow and difficult and younger sons, especially if there was no great wealth in the

family, dropped completely out of sight and sometimes changed their names. Every life between him and a peerage might become extinct and he never know of it.

American-Born Peers.

There is still another opportunity for dormancy. A younger son—even an eldest son—may elect to change his nationality. In this country we have the outstanding example of Lord Fairfax. That was merely a question of disinclination to make claim to the peerage. For several generations the rightful Lords Fairfax dwelt in the

suburbs of Washington, never seeking the family peerage, although the direct male line was unbroken. They preferred American citizenship. The late Doctor Fairfax, an old-fashioned country doctor practicing just over the District of Columbia line in Maryland, scorned the title. All of his neighbors knew he was Lord Fairfax, but he would not permit himself to be so called. "A good wine needs no bush," was his comment whenever the subject arose.

But his eldest son, who went into business in New York and made a modest fortune, decided to win back the title. He did this, in part, by being an American citizen, but in this respect British subjects have not been so fortunate. Bills of attainder can be issued in England against persons guilty of treason. When a person is attainted it means that not only he, but his heirs forever are deprived of the right to hold honors and, in earlier days, attainder sometimes extended even to the right to hold property. In other words a man guilty of treason was almost invariably executed, usually with ignominy—as was drawing and quartering—and in addition all of his children, while not suffering death, lost more of their rights.

When the colonies of America declared their independence a prime tenet of the new political faith declared that all men were created equal before the law. Therefore, it was provided that, no matter what treason a father might have committed and been punished for, the stigma could not legally deprive his children of their civil rights.

When English noblemen were convicted of treason their titles fell into abeyance. During the years there have been many such cases. Usually the crime of the attainted man has cast such a stigma upon his title and dignities that his heirs have made little effort to have the abeyance lifted by the king, as it can be. Quite a number of ancient and important titles now lie under abeyance; in fact, no fewer than 62 were discovered by an investigation into the matter conducted by a select committee of the house of lords on peerages in abeyance.

Other Causes of Attainder.

There may be other causes than attainder of treason for the abeyance of a peerage but the baronies alone, 10 were the result of attainder. The other cause of abeyance of a peerage is the death of the last peer with no son and with two or more daughters. Where there is a son, provided there has been no attainder, the title descends automatically. While English law vests descent of a title in an eldest son it does not make such a distinction in the case of an eldest daughter and no son, that is, but one child and that a daughter, her son, if any, would inherit the title, but with two or more daughters there is no single claimant recognized as having an automatic claim. The king must designate who is to have the title.

This raises interesting questions. A peer's daughter is pretty likely to marry a peer—especially so in former times. Their chief heir would, as a matter of course, prefer to take his father's title rather than that of his mother's father. To be sure there might well be exceptions to such a situation, but that is the usual experience.

Then many coheirs spring up after a generation or so, frequently with plenty of titles in the family, so the abeyant title is neglected and remains so because no one wants to take the trouble and go to expense to settle the matter. Now if absolutely all the coheirs die off, as sometimes happens, the single survivor, though he may be but a distant cousin, has a sound claim to the title but must get it confirmed. Also, a coheir, ambitious for the title, sometimes succeeds in getting all of his uncles and his cousins and his aunts to renounce all claims formally in his favor. This leaves him a clear field to apply. With no opposition from his own kin and with no other reason against it, the government will recommend to the king that a new writ be issued confirming the title in the aspirant.

Of course, it is much easier to get a title revived where the abeyance is not due to attainder of treason of an ancestor.

There is a marked difference between a title in abeyance and dormant title. A dormant title is one the rightful holder of which has failed to claim or make use of and who has been lost sight of. It is easier for this to happen than might seem the case at first glance. Usually the eldest son of a peer keeps fairly close track of his family affairs. But many peers have many sons. Now take the case of, say, a third or fourth son, who has no certain expectation of succeeding to the title. He knows he has two or three brothers ahead of him, or should his eldest brother, the heir apparent, marry and have a child, and also the other older brothers, there might conceivably be a dozen or more lives between him and the title.

Life has many vicissitudes and it is far from an unexpected circumstance for all the intervening lives to disappear. The younger brother, hoping for nothing, has perhaps taken up a homestead in Canada, become an obscure rancher in Australia or gone elsewhere to the ends of the earth, as British younger sons are wont to do. He is known as plain "mister" or in recent years he could, if he chose, be called "the honorable." But not long ago communication was slow and difficult and younger sons, especially if there was no great wealth in the

family, dropped completely out of sight and sometimes changed their names. Every life between him and a peerage might become extinct and he never know of it.

American-Born Peers.

There is still another opportunity for dormancy. A younger son—even an eldest son—may elect to change his nationality. In this country we have the outstanding example of Lord Fairfax. That was merely a question of disinclination to make claim to the peerage. For several generations the rightful Lords Fairfax dwelt in the

suburbs of Washington, never seeking the family peerage, although the direct male line was unbroken. They preferred American citizenship. The late Doctor Fairfax, an old-fashioned country doctor practicing just over the District of Columbia line in Maryland, scorned the title. All of his neighbors knew he was Lord Fairfax, but he would not permit himself to be so called. "A good wine needs no bush," was his comment whenever the subject arose.

But his eldest son, who went into business in New York and made a modest fortune, decided to win back the title. He did this, in part, by being an American citizen, but in this respect British subjects have not been so fortunate. Bills of attainder can be issued in England against persons guilty of treason. When a person is attainted it means that not only he, but his heirs forever are deprived of the right to hold honors and, in earlier days, attainder sometimes extended even to the right to hold property. In other words a man guilty of treason was almost invariably executed, usually with ignominy—as was drawing and quartering—and in addition all of his children, while not suffering death, lost more of their rights.

When the colonies of America declared their independence a prime tenet of the new political faith declared that all men were created equal before the law. Therefore, it was provided that, no matter what treason a father might have committed and been punished for, the stigma could not legally deprive his children of their civil rights.

When English noblemen were convicted of treason their titles fell into abeyance. During the years there have been many such cases. Usually the crime of the attainted man has cast such a stigma upon his title and dignities that his heirs have made little effort to have the abeyance lifted by the king, as it can be. Quite a number of ancient and important titles now lie under abeyance; in fact, no fewer than 62 were discovered by an investigation into the matter conducted by a select committee of the house of lords on peerages in abeyance.

Other Causes of Attainder.

There may be other causes than attainder of treason for the abeyance of a peerage but the baronies alone, 10 were the result of attainder. The other cause of abeyance of a peerage is the death of the last peer with no son and with two or more daughters. Where there is a son, provided there has been no attainder, the title descends automatically. While English law vests descent of a title in an eldest son it does not make such a distinction in the case of an eldest daughter and no son, that is, but one child and that a daughter, her son, if any, would inherit the title, but with two or more daughters there is no single claimant recognized as having an automatic claim. The king must designate who is to have the title.

This raises interesting questions. A peer's daughter is pretty likely to marry a peer—especially so in former times. Their chief heir would, as a matter of course, prefer to take his father's title rather than that of his mother's father. To be sure there might well be exceptions to such a situation, but that is the usual experience.

Then many coheirs spring up after a generation or so, frequently with plenty of titles in the family, so the abeyant title is neglected and remains so because no one wants to take the trouble and go to expense to settle the matter. Now if absolutely all the coheirs die off, as sometimes happens, the single survivor, though he may be but a distant cousin, has a sound claim to the title but must get it confirmed. Also, a coheir, ambitious for the title, sometimes succeeds in getting all of his uncles and his cousins and his aunts to renounce all claims formally in his favor. This leaves him a clear field to apply. With no opposition from his own kin and with no other reason against it, the government will recommend to the king that a new writ be issued confirming the title in the aspirant.

Of course, it is much easier to get a title revived where the abeyance is not due to attainder of treason of an ancestor.

There is a marked difference between a title in abeyance and dormant title. A dormant title is one the rightful holder of which has failed to claim or make use of and who has been lost sight of. It is easier for this to happen than might seem the case at first glance. Usually the eldest son of a peer keeps fairly close track of his family affairs. But many peers have many sons. Now take the case of, say, a third or fourth son, who has no certain expectation of succeeding to the title. He knows he has two or three brothers ahead of him, or should his eldest brother, the heir apparent, marry and have a child, and also the other older brothers, there might conceivably be a dozen or more lives between him and the title.

Life has many vicissitudes and it is far from an unexpected circumstance for all the intervening lives to disappear. The younger brother, hoping for nothing, has perhaps taken up a homestead in Canada, become an obscure rancher in Australia or gone elsewhere to the ends of the earth, as British younger sons are wont to do. He is known as plain "mister" or in recent years he could, if he chose, be called "the honorable." But not long ago communication was slow and difficult and younger sons, especially if there was no great wealth in the

family, dropped completely out of sight and sometimes changed their names. Every life between him and a peerage might become extinct and he never know of it.

There is still another opportunity for dormancy. A younger son—even an eldest son—may elect to change his nationality. In this country we have the outstanding example of Lord Fairfax. That was merely a question of disinclination to make claim to the peerage. For several generations the rightful Lords Fairfax dwelt in the

PAINTS WASHINGTON FIRST MILLIONAIRE

Lawyer Describes Business
Genius of General.

New York.—The first American millionaire was George Washington, according to Eugene E. Prussing, Los Angeles lawyer, formerly of Chicago who has just completed thirteen years of research into Washington's career as a business man. Summing up the results of his study in the American Magazine, Mr. Prussing says:

"It is customary to think of Washington as soldier and statesman. He was also a man of business, successful farmer, builder of transportation, a man of broad commercial vision and rare business ability. He spent one-fourth of his life in public service and yet left behind him a record of business achievement and a fortune that entitles him to be called with but a few cents of his own. When he died the land and other investments that he directed to be sold were worth, by his own conservative estimate in his will, \$530,000, and this did not include some of the most valuable portions of his estate."

"To many of us Washington is a mythical figure, a hero of the self-righteous little boy and the hypothetical cherry tree. As a matter of fact, he was a very different sort of person. He was a man who would have been perfectly at ease in a group of modern big business men around the directors' table. And he enjoyed fox hunting and dancing, as the modern man enjoys golf."

Was Good Business Man.

"In his ideals, his sense for giving value as well as getting it, his insistence on exact statistics, his zeal for big constructive undertakings, for striking into virgin fields, seizing opportunities, opening avenues of development, his instinctive sliding up of the possibilities of profit in a deal—in all these matters and others like them, his attitude was strikingly similar to that of the best of modern business. He did not definitely formulate any rules for money-making, but he followed certain basic principles throughout his career."

Washington's apprenticeship in business started soon after his father's death, which occurred when the boy was twelve.

"From that time," Mr. Prussing says, "he was pretty much on his own, and was always faced with the problem of making a living."

Washington's first job was as an apprentice surveyor with G. W. Fairfax. At seventeen he became official surveyor of Culpepper county, and began his life work as an engineer. He had the thrifty idea of not taking all his pay in cash. He knew where the best acres were located, and, believing that land prices would rise, he began putting his extra pay into good land.

Made \$15,000 a Year.

His returns on farming later averaged as high as \$15,000 a year. He ran a gristmill at Mount Vernon. He conducted fisheries on ten miles of waterfront, shipping his product to England and the West Indies. He maintained a ferry across the Potomac, which paid a handsome profit. He devoted six years as managing director of a company which was engaged in drainage and lumbering operations in Virginia, and he was president of the Potomac River company, a navigation and development enterprise which eventually evolved into the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad systems. He purchased 53,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

"In business he was careful about exacting value and giving it. He performed his contracts and promises according to the spirit as well as the letter, even when doing so involved heavy losses."

"Washington ran his business affairs with exact knowledge. He always knew where he stood. He kept complete records of receipts and expenditures and of all business transactions."

Needle Held in Teeth
Prevents Onion "Weep"

Hull, England.—The Hull Daily Mail contributed the following as one of the great scientific discoveries of the year:

"When peeling onions place a damping needle between your front teeth and you will not be troubled by watering eyes."

A Boston paper prints a puzzle showing a young blond man playing a saxophone with the end plugged up, and the caption is "What is wrong with this picture?" We think it is all right.

Kraut's Comeback



PEOPLE used to "put down" a barrel of sauerkraut for winter. Then the consumption of sauerkraut lagged until its health properties were recently discovered. Now sauerkraut is booming. Once more it appears in our homes, and the dining cars on crack trains and the most famous hotels and restaurants are serving it.

A change, however, has come over the home use of sauerkraut, for with the dwindling of storage space, a barrel has become too cumbersome. Instead, the convenient can is used and so popular has this become that recently in one year over 250,000 tons of cabbage were converted into sauerkraut by commercial firms. Some of this was put up in barrels, for far from consumers, but most of it went into cans.

Sauerkraut may be served in many ways, aside from the regulation heating. For instance, it makes a delicious salad with tuna fish. Mix two cups flaked tuna fish, two cups sauerkraut, one cup diced celery, two tablespoons onion juice, and eight sliced, stuffed olives with enough boiled salad dressing to moisten. Chill. Serve on lettuce.

Sauerkraut Steak

Another sauerkraut dish—this time combined with meat—is this: Have round steak cut an inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover with thin slices of bacon, place as much sauerkraut on this as possible and roll up or fasten with skewers. Put in a double roasting pan with a cup of water and bake in a moderate oven until done. Thicken the liquid with flour and serve on a hot platter garnished with parsley and lemon slices. For three pounds of meat allow about an hour for cooking.

Christy First "Minstrel"

Minstrel is a name introduced into England by the Normans, and which comprehended singers and performers of instrumental music, together with jugglers, dancers and other persons. The negro minstrel is a species of musical entertainment of a quaint and simple kind which originated among the negroes of the South and was first made popular at public entertainments by E. P. Christy, the originator of the troupes of imitation negro musicians.

A Fellow Newsway

It was raining. A little newsway hurriedly turned a corner just in time to bump into a larger newsway coming around in the opposite direction. The little fellow fell and dropped his papers into the gutter—ruined! The other assisted the wee fallen brother to his feet, brushed him off—and divided his papers with him. Both departed in high spirits.—Columbus Dispatch.

W. C. BRYANT

Attorney - at - Law

OFFICE PHONE MAIN 93
Moro, Oregon

Dr. J. R. Morgan

DENTIST

United States Dental Examiner for this district

OFFICE AT
MORO, OREGON

ZELL

FUNERAL HOME

THE DALLES, OREGON

Phone 345 The Dalles

Ambulance Service

A. M. Wright

Representative at Moro

MORO, OREGON

When in The Dalles HAVE YOUR Lunch or Dinner 35c

(Full Course)

at the

WHITE RESTAURANT

408 E. 2nd St.

The Dalles, Oregon

We also serve, at usual prices, Lunch and Dinner combinations that are said by our patrons to equal Home Cooking.

D. Lindquist

JEWELER

Repairing a Specialty

502 E. Second st.

2 Doors East of Skaggs Store

THE DALLES, OREGON

Phone 35-J

"QUIET SERVICE"

Lady Assistants

CRANDALL

Undertaking Company

</