

The Weather  
Forecast: Cloudy and unsettled with showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.  
Highest yesterday 46  
Lowest this morning 39

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WINNER  
Pulitzer Award  
FOR 1934

Twenty-ninth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935.

No. 246.

# HAUPTMANN CALLS WITNESS LIAR



By PAUL MALLON  
(Copyright, 1935, by Paul Mallon)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A budget is a simple thing. You figure how much money you expect to have coming in and how much you expect to spend. President Roosevelt's figures for his income next year will be a little higher, because business will be a little better and more taxes will be coming in. He expects his expenses will be about the same. He expects that while economists he can make in unemployment relief must go to improve the national defense and other things.  
On that basis, he accounts himself as being 4.8 billions behind this year and predicts he will be 4.5 billions behind next year.

That is all you need to know about the budget. At least it is about all you will find out, if you dig through the 871 printed budget pages (size of a large dictionary) from now until doomsday.

With Mr. Roosevelt, budget making is at once a science and an art. He became interested in the subject when he was governor of New York, and those around him can see that he likes it.

Last year he introduced the double entry bookkeeping system. He counted his income in one column, but his expenses in two columns, one for real expenses and one for emergency expenses.

His adversaries figured that one out easily. They added up the two expense columns. This year, they will not find it so easy. He has moved some of the emergency items (Tennessee valley, public buildings) back into the regular budget column.

He has started to combine his two expense columns, so it is extremely difficult to tell which is which.

That will hinder any critical comparison between proposed and past expenses. But he has worked in another new idea which will absolutely prevent such comparisons. He has lumped the biggest item of expense in one single figure, the 3.9 billions he proposes to spend for "relief of unemployment."

An added complication is the fact that the regular budget is not segregated and totaled as last year. An entirely new and different list of categories is laid out. In it, regular and emergency expenditures further overlap.

Also, Mr. Roosevelt has abandoned the arrangement of originating or estimating a second year in advance. You may recall that, at this time last year, he had hoped he would balance this budget by is now offering. This time he makes no promises beyond July 1, 1936.

The boys who know their budget making from the inside say that Mr. Roosevelt was moved to make these changes because his problem was changed. Last year there had been tremendous pressure for budget balancing, which he assumed by anticipating a balance a year in advance. This time everyone realizes the budget cannot be balanced and the pressure is now limited largely to curtailment of heavy relief expenditures. The program he offered to congress last Friday was supposed to assuage the curtailment pressure by anticipating curtailment of relief tolls.

Different situations require different budget methods.

You might call Mr. Roosevelt's new technique "the brown budget system." Ordinary bookkeepers mark their excess emergency expenditures in red ink and nominal expenditures in black ink. Mr. Roosevelt has combined them.

Artists will tell you that the result of combining black and red make a rather vague and uncertain color of brown, but that does not destroy the aptness of the metaphor.

Of course, some critics will be meanies enough to insinuate that Mr. Roosevelt is color blind, as far as red is concerned. There is just no possibility of pleasing some people.

The White House is working smart political strategy against the bonus, but it may be too late. It is not exactly a secret now that Mr. Roosevelt will insist congress provide two billions more of taxes if it wants to pay the two billion dollar bonus.

You can see where that puts the bonus congressmen right in front of the taxpayers' buzz saw. There are some people in every congress-plant district who will have to pay the increased taxes than there are people who would benefit from the bonus. They will yell just as loudly against the bonus as the veterans are yelling for it. If they are properly organized in time.

Have from Pittsburgh—Mrs. Edna Robinson was returned after six weeks spent visiting at aunt at, Dunsmuir, Cal.

## 'THAT'S THE MAN' DECLARES DRIVER OF BRONX TAXICAB

Aged Neighbor Also Places Hand On Accused Man's Shoulder in Dramatic Court Room Identification

(Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press)  
FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—(AP)—Twice today Bruno Richard Hauptmann was identified by witnesses in his murder trial—and to one of them he muttered: "You're a liar!"  
The state failed in its second attempt to get the ladder down which it contends the baby was carried to its death in evidence and the defense pursued a vigorous attack upon the efficiency of the New Jersey police after two state troopers testified they could find no fingerprints on the nursery window sill.

(Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press)  
FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—(AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Bronx carpenter accused of the kidnaping and murder of baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was twice identified in court today by witnesses.

Amandus Hochmuth, aged former neighbor of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, identified him as a man with a ladder and a "dirty green" car near the Lindbergh home on the day of the crime, and John Perrone, Brooklyn driver, pointed to him as the man who gave him a dollar to deliver a note to Dr. John F. (Jafste) Condon in March, 1932.

Perrone, taking the witness stand shortly after the opening of the afternoon session, walked to Hauptmann, slapped a hand on his shoulder and declared:

"That's the man."  
"You're a liar," Hauptmann mumbled.

His voice was so low it was heard by only a few newspaper men and his counsel. Edward J. Reilly, chief of the defense legal staff, attempted to get the reply in the record, but Attorney General David T. Wilentz objected on the ground it was not heard by the official court stenographer.

The court ruled the record would stand without the declaration for the present, but Reilly might offer newspaper men later as witnesses to insert the reply in the record.

For the second time in the day's proceedings the crowded court room became hushed.

Earlier in the day the spectators had been startled by the unexpected testimony of Hochmuth, who pointed a shaking finger at Hauptmann and said he was a man who on March 1, 1932, near the Lindbergh home, "glared at me as if he saw a ghost."

Perrone, asked if during the time he was a taxiab driver he ever had occasion to visit the home of Dr. Condon, said:

Delivered Jafste Note  
"Yes, sir."  
"At what address?" he was questioned by Attorney General David T. Wilentz.  
"At 2974 Decatur avenue."  
"What date was it, if you remember?"  
"March 12, 1932."  
"What was the occasion of your visit to the home of Dr. John F. Condon?"  
"I had a man give me an envelope addressed to Dr. Condon."  
"Who was the man who gave you that envelope?"  
"Bruno Richard Hauptmann."  
"Is he in this room?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Come down and point him out, please," Wilentz invited.

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## SISKIYOU'S SNOW GROWING DEEPER

State police said this afternoon that the depth of snow on the Siskiyou, reported by the weather bureau as being 20 inches at the summit is steadily increasing today with a heavy snowfall.

Autolinks were said to be making the crossing with some difficulty, although the highway is being kept open for travel with chains. The only available reports from the Greensprings indicated that the highway there is passable with caution, but snow also was said to have been falling steadily today in that region.

The weather bureau reported a depth of 22 inches at the summit of Section mountain, which has heretofore seen little snow this winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(AP)—Postmaster General Farley today indicated that Charles B. Paris of St. Louis probably would be named judge of the eighth circuit court of appeals and that William Deussen of San Francisco was favored by the bench of the ninth circuit court of appeals.

# Confessed Firebug Tells of Setting Barn Blaze

## Stadelman III



Former Secretary of State P. J. Stadelman was too ill to attend the formal induction into office yesterday of his successor, Earl Snell.

## LOST PROSPECTOR REAPPEARS WITH POUND PURE GOLD

Man Missing 85 Hours Stagers Into Camp With Tale of Untold Wealth in Rugged Arizona Mountains

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 8.—(AP)—Charles Williams, 41-year-old Phoenix war veteran and amateur prospector, missing 85 hours in the superstratum mountains, staggered into a camp nine miles from Apache Junction early this morning, carrying an estimated pound and one-half of rich "free gold" he said he found in an unnamed deep canyon.

The "nuggets" were identified by officers and prospectors as "almost pure gold." They appeared so rich it was difficult to accept readily that they had been found in the state in which they were shown.

Old-timers said, however, they appeared to be "volcanic type" of gold which might contain some silver.

Williams was weak, apparently from hunger, and almost incoherent when brought to the sheriff's office here at four o'clock this morning by Ed Layton, J. A. Worsham and Jim Potter, all of Phoenix, into whose camp he blundered.

It was after noon Friday that Williams walked away from the car in which, with Mrs. Williams, he had driven to the base of the forbidding crags near Hackberry Wash, to vanish.

He had been sought unsuccessfully since, and told sheriff's deputies here this morning he had been lost "literally the whole time since he made his find."

News of Williams' rich find spread rapidly, early today, and the sheriff's office quickly was thronged with "old timers" who were speechless at the sight of the handful of nuggets Williams brought with him.

The veteran said he had "at least 20 pounds more like it" cached in the hills. His shirt was sleeveless. He said he had cut the sleeves off to make a sack for the rest of the gold.

"Every bit of it took out without a tool," he said. "I don't know how much is there. I worked only with my hands."

While he talked, the nuggets, some as large as a quarter in diameter, lay on a desk surrounded by a jam of stary-eyed spectators.

## KLAMATH YOUTH FOUND IN ROSEVILLE, CALIF.

ROSEVILLE, Calif., Jan. 8.—(AP)—Police Chief R. E. York announced today that 10-year-old Ivan Hayes is being held here, pending his return to his Klamath Falls, Ore., home from which he ran away last Saturday.

Chief York said the lad was found wandering in the Southern Pacific railroad yards here Sunday night by Switchman James R. Trolope, who took the little runaway home and notified officers.

## Stamp Collectors Protest Farley's Playing Favorites

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—(AP)—The Norfolk Philatelic society, an organization composed of prominent business and professional men who collect stamps, today sent a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, stating that they had learned that Postmaster General James A. Farley was "distributing to certain persons entire sheets of recent commemorative stamps not available to the public," which, as a result, "have assumed speculative value to ten thousand times greater than their original value."

## FEHL'S REPLY TO NIEDERMAYERS IN INTER-PLEADER

Reply of Earl H. Fehl, state prison inmate serving four years for ballot theft, his wife Electa A. Fehl, and his mother-in-law, Corintha E. Stalley to the interpleader suit filed by Niedermeyer, Inc., in a judgment against them in favor of Fehl, was filed today in circuit court.

Restoration of the Pacific Record-Herald building and \$1000 attorney fees are sought by the Fehls. Mrs. Stalley seeks \$500 attorney fees, and \$900 from Ted Heimroth of Griffin Creek, and J. B. Thomas of Ashland, for use of the building during the time it has been in their hands.

H. Von Semhals of Burns, one of Fehl's counsel in the ballot theft trial, and George A. Rippen of Salem appear as their attorneys.

The Fehls assert in the reply that the claims of Attorneys Kelly & Kelly, "if they performed the services they claim was without authority."

The law firm claim they defended Fehl in the original trial, and prepared the brief for the supreme court appeal, and made an argument before that body. They seek \$2000 fees.

Claims of Jackson county for taxes, Attorney T. J. Enright for fees and J. B. Thomas and Ted Heimroth for money loaned, are asserted "to be without rights."

The reply states that the Fehls purchased the Pacific Record-Herald building at a sheriff's sale for \$5,372.42 on January 7, 1933, and borrowed \$1400 from Heimroth, and \$900 from Thomas for the purpose, providing \$7243 of their own funds.

Corintha E. Stalley assumed the \$11,000 judgment awarded Roy A. Parr, in a libel suit against Fehl. The certificate of sale of the building was sealed and turned over to the county treasurer with instructions written on the envelope that it should not be opened except in the presence of the above named.

In 1934, the reply says, the certificate of sale was turned to Enright and Thomas "without authority."

Niedermeyer, Inc., filed the interpleader for a determination by the court, for payment of the judgment against them, and to whom and for adjudication of the various claims.

Circuit Judge Arle G. Walker of McMinnville has been assigned to the case and will come here to preside at the hearing, on a date to be fixed later.

## OIL CONTROL LOSS STAGGERING BLOW FOR ENTIRE NIRA

Action by Supreme Court Seen in Some Quarters As Spelling Doom Other New Deal Legislation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(AP)—The new deal, deprived of a portion of NIRA which the supreme court tossed out of the window as unconstitutional, still stands today to keep the federal lid on "hot oil."

At the same time, the belief was expressed in one quarter on Capitol hill that the high tribunal's act in scrapping an oil control provision in the National Industrial Recovery Act spelled the doom of some other new deal legislation.

Senator Adams (D., Colo.) said some of the laws behind the government's agricultural program contained provisions similar to the oil control features which the supreme court killed on the ground congress had delegated too much law-making power to the president.

Agriculture to Hear Echo.  
"We have gone the whole way in these delegations," said Adams. "It can hardly be expected that the courts will uphold all the delegations congress attempted. It inevitably will affect some of the agricultural agencies."

The section scrapped by the 8 to 1 decision was 9 (c) under which the government has been undertaking to bar from interstate commerce oil produced in excess of quotas fixed by state agencies. This petroleum is known as "hot oil."

Secretary Ickes, oil administrator, noted that the decision "did not rule on the oil code" embodied in other parts of NIRA.

Still Have Code.  
"We still have the code and will continue to operate," he declared. "We will attempt to regulate hot oil with every resource we have."

While some oil leaders in the great east Texas field expressed fear the \$1-a-barrel price structure would collapse under a flow of illegal oil, and strove to prevent a return of "jungle law" in competition, one school of thought in New York contended the code and state regulation combined would handle the situation.

Moves to present new legislation, remedying that one which the high court turned thumbs down, were already under way. Chairman Cole (D., Md.) of a house sub-committee handling oil matters, said it would be a good guess that the committee would urge new legislation.

Problem Up to States.  
He said the court decision "leaves the problem entirely to the states, without any federal assistance. Such assistance was invaluable in bringing the industry out of chaos and putting production more in line with demand."

The high court's first decision on major new deal legislation—a decision in which only Justice Cardozo dissented—brought a quick statement from Donald R. Hieberg, President Roosevelt's "No. 1" co-ordinator, warning against predictions as to what the court may decide about NRA, he said:

## Louisiana Utopia Planned By Huey He Tells Accusers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(AP)—Senator Huey P. Long today described his so-called Louisiana "dictatorship" as his planned "Utopia."

The description was made in answer to charges by the women's committee of Louisiana the state no longer has a Republican form of government.

Only yesterday the self-styled "Kingfish" told the senate the new state laws for his "Utopia" had been voted by the people of Louisiana, who also had named him head of the Democratic party in the state.

## HIGH BROTHERS PROMISED COIN FOR DEED, CLAIM

Joe B. Holland Witness for State in Prosecution of Ashland Men—Claim Incendiary Pact Was Drawn

Joe B. Holland, 65, of Astoria, a butcher, and father of seven children, testifying as the state's witness in the trial of George High, and his brother, Robert N. (Babe) High, of Ashland, on a charge of setting fire to a model barn on the Halfour Guttridge tract, January 4, 1933, for the alleged purpose of collecting \$15,000 insurance, swore on the witness stand this morning:

Theron (Red) Martin, now serving a year in the Multnomah county jail, on a burglary conviction, and indicted with the high brothers on an arson charge, "poured kerosene on the hay, and touched a match to it."

That George High had promised him (Holland) half the insurance money, for burning the barn.

That Robert (Babe) High, drove Martin and himself, to the barn from this city and was seated in an auto while they broke into the barn.

Drove to Klamath  
Holland, who has entered a plea of guilty, further declared that after setting the blaze, Robert High drove the trio to Klamath Falls and stopped on a hill to watch the fire, before proceeding to that city.

The confessor testified that he had registered at the Hotel Jackson in this city and purchased the kerosene at a South Central avenue service station.

Holland said that he made an agreement with Robert (Babe) High to pay \$1000 for burning the barn, to be paid by George High, and divided three ways between Martin, "Babe" High, and himself. Holland testified yesterday George High promised him "half the insurance money for the job."

Holland alleged that following the burning of the barn, he received three or four days in Klamath Falls, and then with Babe High returned to Ashland, "with a lady known as Alice."

From Ashland, Holland said he called George High at Astoria, Oregon and asked him to come to Ashland. In a conversation with George High after his arrival, Holland asserted, he told him:

Wanted Agreement  
"Babe insists on some sort of a written agreement," and George High replied:

"I won't incriminate myself that way. You will have to take my word for it, and wait for the insurance money to be paid."

Holland further alleged that George High told him: "The fire was a success, but I'm sorry you took Babe in; he talks too much."

George High returned to Astoria, and Holland testified he went to the same city. He declared he again insisted on a written agreement from George High, and was told by him:

"I won't incriminate myself. I was in Astoria, and had nothing to do with it."

Holland claimed he telephoned George High at his home in Astoria "to go see a lawyer and fix up some kind of an agreement, or I will tell the whole thing."

George High still was dilatory about any agreement, Holland testified, and averred:

Told Nephew  
"I then called up Finley High, a nephew of George's, and asked him to come and see me at Seaside. Finley

(Continued on Page Three)

## Hauptmann Jurors Face Camera at Recess



Here are the eight men and four women who hold the fate of Bruno Hauptmann, on trial in Flemington, N. J., for the kidnap-murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (Associated Press Photo.)

## WILL ROGERS says:

BEVERLY HILLS, Jan. 7.—It was a watchful waiting weekend. Congress met last week. But they really didn't have time to do any damage. But today the taxpayers will start offering.

The Hauptmann case was at the waiting stage. Japan ought to come through with another ultimatum by today or Tuesday. The president sent another message to congress Monday. It's really not a message. It's a working schedule.

Will Rogers  
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