

Foreigners Create Demand for Diamonds

WARSAW, Sept. 18.—Diamonds are in such demand among foreigners visiting Russia in search of bargains that the nearby bordering cities are being drained of stones for the Russian market, according to dealers here.

onna, Riga, Reval, Warsaw, and even Berlin, and other cities, buying up the cheaper cut stones. By ingenious ways these diamonds—some of them can be called diamonds—are sent to Moscow, and there put on the market.

But time has brought about a change in conditions. There were many diamond bargains in Russia in the early days of the revolution and the hard times which followed. This quite naturally attracted the attention of foreigners, and for years every visitor to Russia went with the hope of finding a nice "pick up" or two for himself or his wife, or for speculation.

Merchants contend that there are probably more yellow and specked diamonds in Moscow today than in any other city in Europe. And many of these, through speculators, came from the outside especially for the "trade." Eventually through bargain-hunting foreigners, these stones will be taken out of the country again at \$150 or \$200 a carat when on the open market they would not bring half that price.

WORDEN

Mrs. Eva Norton of Los Angeles is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McCollum.

F. A. Wilson came in from Chiloquin Friday evening to look after some personal matters for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Elario of Dorris were trying out their new Overland and calling on friends here Sunday afternoon.

L. E. Redfield of Klamath Falls closed some business matters at Worden Friday evening.

Col. Metz of San Jose, California, who is looking over Klamath county, was a Worden caller the latter part of the week.

H. P. Chapman was a Dorris visitor Saturday laying in supplies for his ranch.

F. H. Downing has rounded up his range stock. All are now on pasture at the home ranch.

Ben Gay came in from Ackley's camp for a few days attention to farm matters and to renew acquaintance with his family.

R. H. Jones was called to the Sacramento valley, leaving here on Friday morning's train.

Mrs. M. H. Reed was a passenger on Saturday evening's train for Klamath Falls where for a month she will be a guest in the Judge Leavitt home.

Watt and DeLap moved 1200 lambs from the J. F. ranch to the old Emmitt ranch the last of the week.



EUROPE DISGUSTS TOURISTS

Travel Difficulties Declared Numerous; Train Passengers Subject to Indignities

OLDENZAAL, Holland, Sept. 18.—"It isn't the same old Europe. I am going to stay at home next summer," a tired, middle-aged American woman exclaimed after she had finished the three-hour endurance test necessary to work through the customs and passport control at Bentheim, Germany, and had finally filtered through the Dutch control of Oldenzaal and found a place in the train bound for The Hague.

"I am used to travelling. I know enough German and French to take care of language difficulties, but this post-war passport and customs business is too much for me," the woman continues. "I have been in Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Bavaria, France and Germany since May, and my nerves are all frayed out by border annoyances. Travel in Europe isn't pleasure any more. It's an endless chase for visas and police papers and a little royal with border officials, usually at 3 o'clock in the morning, and this year it has generally been in the rain."

The Bentheim and Oldenzaal frontier is neither any worse nor any better than most of the other crossings into Germany. Travelers to and from Denmark, Switzerland, Poland, France and Czechoslovakia have much the same struggle that takes place daily on this border. Belgium is the only country in western Europe which has waived all passport regulations and is apparently striving to make the life of tourists easier.

So a description of this American woman's experience in making her way from Germany into Holland is typical of what travelers encounter at nearly every boundary, and boundaries have been created with amazing speed since the world was last in peace.

To begin with, this American woman put in half a day in Berlin checking herself out with the police, and obtaining a Dutch visa, and she had to do this personally. It was not possible to have a commissioner from the hotel attend to these formalities. Also she had to delay her departure for two days because it was impossible to get sleeping accommodations, and if she had taken a day train the struggle with customs and passport control would have been at night, an ordeal which experience in southern Europe had taught her to avoid if possible.

At Bentheim all the passengers were ordered out of the train with their luggage and slowly filtered through a passport control. Then they submitted their hand luggage

to examiners and were passed one by one through a closed booth where inspectors asked them how much money they had. In some cases they made personal search of the passengers. Passengers who opened their checked luggage which was all unloaded in the station. They were then passed through another control to make sure that their hand luggage all bore inspectors' stamps and were permitted to enter a crowded waiting room where there were not seats enough for one-tenth of the travelers. After a delay of nearly two hours, and lengthy discussions with women who were charged with having purchased new wearing apparel in Germany, all the passengers for the Dutch train were admitted into the stifling waiting room. The doors were then thrown open and the passengers allowed to reenter the train.

Fifteen minutes away, at this place, the performance was much the same. Again all the luggage and passengers were unloaded and queues moved slowly through the customs station. Dutch passport officials examine passengers' papers on the trains and save much time in that way. But it took an hour to get through the luggage.

Three hours in all elapsed between the stop at Bentheim and the resumption of the trip, and most of the passengers stood all that time. The search of men's luggage seemed to be chiefly for tobacco or cigarettes. At least that was what the inspectors asked about particularly.

The luggage of men apparently yielded little contraband and was searched far less diligently than that of the women.

All gowns, coats, evening wraps and other wearing apparel which looked new was taken out of trunks and bags and submitted to special inspectors who questioned the owners minutely about their purchases. In many cases duty was charged when the owners could not establish that their clothing was purchased outside of Germany.

American tourists are very much annoyed by the \$10 visa fee which European countries impose on Americans in retaliation for the charge made by the United States.

EXAMINE AIR GET CRIMINALS

French Police Discover Astonishing Means for Tracing Suspects

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Analysis of the air breathed by a criminal is the newest aid to French police in identifying malefactors. They scientifically examine the air in the room in which he operated, then examine the man, and reach a definite answer to the question whether he breathed in that room at a particular time. If by chance the man exhaled while at work, he can be traced as surely as if he had left his calling card.

The machine which does this is part of a crime detector system which was shown to police commissioner Enright, of New York city, on his recent visit to Paris. It is based on science applied to the detection and identification of criminals. If the Paris police wish to show that a man was at a given place at a given hour, they do not spend days trying to find witnesses. They prove it by the air he breathed; by the clothes he wore, and by several other scientific records which they say cannot be denied. There is no room for doubt, they say, such is their confidence in the accuracy of their deduction.

When a crime has been committed the scientists, in their well-equipped laboratory, are notified. They crowd into a big automobile, filled with scientific instruments, and proceed to the scene. There is the expert photographer; the artist to make sketches; the chemist, and the man to operate the spectroscope. The last mentioned takes

a section of the air for future careful analysis; each of the others does his assigned part, and a considerable bit of material analysis is overlaid. The floor and the walls, the furniture; threads of clothing; bloody rags; broken lights; finger prints, anything that offers a possible suggestion is packed up in air-tight receptacles and taken back to the laboratory. Here everything is analyzed, and finally the laboratory is able to give instructions to the detectives whom to arrest and what to look for, so that final and definite comparisons may be made.

"When we appear in court we do not confront the prisoners and the judges with suppositions or probabilities," said M. Bell, chief of the laboratory. We present proofs and facts. We explain exactly how the crime was committed. In 1,110 cases of crime, 1,677 imprints were made, requiring 101,616 examinations and 4,775 photographic prints, and this work led to the positive identification of 126 criminals. Crooks who wash up bloody stains waste their time. In this laboratory blood diluted 200,000 times can be traced, whether the original stain was on a floor or a bit of cloth.

"Each man or woman has his or her distinctive heat and this is why bloodhounds are able to trace by smell," continued the speaker. "The spectroscope can be made to detect the light radiating from a given person, and if that person has passed through a room, unseen, at a given moment, this fact the machine will reveal. The fact that the person in question was in a state of excitement or not also will be recorded."

Bandon—Bridges to be constructed over Sixes river and Elk river.



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SHERIFF'S SALE Equity No. 1222

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR KLAMATH COUNTY

Edson S. Turner and Lucina Turner, Plaintiffs

vs. Charles L. Lenz and Agnes Lenz; Klamath Livestock and Mortgage Loan company, a corporation, and First State and Savings Bank of Klamath Falls, Oregon, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court and cause on September 15th, 1922, upon a decree made and entered by said Court on September 7, 1922 in favor of the above named plaintiffs directing the sale of the premises hereinafter described to satisfy the sum of \$12,500, together with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from October 1, 1919; the further sum of \$750.00 as attorney's fees, and costs and disbursements taxed at \$41.30, together with accruing costs of sale, I have duly levied on the said premises and will, on October 20, 1922 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Klamath County Court House in Klamath Falls, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants and each of them and all persons claiming under them or any of them in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

Situate in Klamath County, Oregon; Lot 1 and Northeast quarter of Northwest quarter of section 30; the Southeast quarter of section 19, and the North half of Southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 33 South, Range 7 E., East of Willamette Meridian, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution.

The proceeds of said sale will be applied to the satisfaction of the aforesaid sums included in said decree, execution and order of sale and the surplus, if any there be, will be paid into said Court to be applied as by law and said decree directed.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon this September 18th, 1922. L. L. LOW, Sheriff By BURT E. HAWKINS, Deputy

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