

The Evening Herald

T. B. MALARKY Editor
P. B. ENGLISH Business Manager

Published every afternoon except Sunday by The Herald Publishing Company at 102-122 South Fifth street, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on August 20, 1896, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

By Mail		Delivered by Carrier	
One Year	\$5.00	One Year	\$5.50
Six Months	2.75	Six Months	3.50
Three Months	1.75	Three Months	1.95
One Month	.65	One Month	.65

ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Thursday, January 5, 1928

"Thou Shalt Not Kill"

Father Victor Day of Helena is working on a new book, dealing for the most part with the Ten Commandments. When he reached the Fifth Commandment he visited The Independent office and engaged in some research work to ascertain how extensively the Fifth Commandment is violated, says the Helena, Montana, Independent.

When this eminent Catholic priest and author has finished his work, aided by telegrams to the census bureau and the national crime commission, the disclosures which he will make in his forthcoming publication, will be nothing short of astounding. Father Day is interested only in the killings in the United States—the three big classes, plain murder or felonious homicide; justifiable and excusable. He did not make comparisons with other countries, but The Independent followed up the work a little further, and it is no wonder the first pages of our newspapers are filled almost daily with the stories of wicked killings of all kinds and descriptions.

To the question of Father Day as to how many homicides there were in the United States in 1926 the census bureau replied that these figures will not be available for two months, but the number in 1925 was 8,893. The rate per 100,000 has increased almost 400 per cent in twenty-five years and it would not be surprising if when the figures are available, the homicides in this country in 1926 and 1927 will exceed 10,000 annually.

In all the cities of the United States of 100,000 or over there were 481 killings in 1900 but by 1907 the number in these cities had reached 1455.

Look at the record we have been making as a nation of killers in the last five years:

Year	Number of Homicides	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1920	1,930	8.4
1921	2,168	9.3
1922	2,211	9.3
1923	2,435	10.1
1924	2,682	10.9
1925	3,208	11.1

This is a sad commentary on our American life.

We have broken all records, even our former record from 1910 to 1920 when the number of homicides in the United States averaged during the period 7.2 persons for every 100,000 population. Our cities may be taken as an index. We now have 11.1 persons murdered every year out of every 100,000 population.

No foreign country, where figures are available, can equal this record. In Italy the average number killed per 100,000 during a ten year period is only 3.6; in Ireland .9; in Spain .9; in England and Wales .8; in South Africa 1.8; in Switzerland .2; and in Scotland .4.

Here in redeemed America, where we have countless uplift organizations, the most schools and colleges per capita of any country in the world; the most laws of any political division on the earth, and the blessed prohibition act, we are killing off our population at the rate of 11.1 persons in every 100,000 population, while over in rum-soaked Quebec they only kill half a person to every one hundred thousand persons, and in Scotland, flowing as it is with peat-smoked fighting whiskey, they kill four-tenths of one person for every one hundred thousand people. In Chicago, all dried up by the Volstead act, we killed 18.8 persons last year out of every 100,000 population while in Glasgow, Scotland, rated as one of the wickedest cities in the world, the best they could do was to kill eight tenths of a person for each 100,000.

This record of ours is something to think about.

Prohibition laws did not reduce the number of homicides, but instead of giving us a higher regard for human life, we have seen the number of killings in our cities increase from 1930 to 1920 to 3208 in 1925. Probably the comment of the warden of Sing Sing prison also helps explain the constantly increasing number of killings. From 1889 to 1923 there were 458 murderers sentenced to death in New York state but only 298 paid the extreme penalty.

There is something the matter—we have so much to do regulating the small personal habits of our people that America stands out today as the country which has forgotten the Fifth Commandment, "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

Do Your Feet Hurt?

Have you weak or flat feet? Have you corns, calluses, ingrowing nails, warts or bunions?

DR. J. M. INGALLS

Foot Specialist, Registered Chiropodist

At the

BUSTER BROWN SHOE STORE

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

January 6th and 7th

FREE EXAMINATIONS ARCH SUPPORTS

England Wonders Who Will be Successor to McDonald's Place As Opposition Labor Leader

By MILTON BRONNER
NEA Service Writer

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Who will succeed to Ramsay MacDonald's crown, Jim or Phil or Arthur?

That's the favorite topic of conversation these days in the British House of Commons cloak room. And it's a very important subject not only for the powerful Labor Socialist party, but also for the nation at large, for the man who succeeds Ramsay MacDonald as leader of the party may some day soon be the second Socialist prime minister of Great Britain.

It is universally known that MacDonald is in bad health. He has never completely recovered from the breakdown he suffered while on a trip to the United States some months ago. His British doctors have been urging him to take things easy but that is not Ramsay Mac's way. He does not spare himself.

He plays the game. He is in daily and nightly attendance at the Commons. He is often on his feet, taking part in the debates, heckling the ministers with questions, or making long and important set speeches. Now the rumor has gotten about that he is at the end of his tether; that the burden of Leader of the Opposition is too great for his present physical strength, and that he is considering his resignation.

That being so, only three names are being seriously canvassed as possible successors—Arthur Henderson and Philip Snowden, each 64 years old, whereas MacDonald is 61, and J. H. Thomas, 53. Henderson is solid, Snowden is brilliant and cynical, Thomas is oratorical, good humored and generously popular—except with some powerful labor unions.

Henderson and Thomas are actual working men, or have been. Snowden, like MacDonald, is an intellectual who came into the Labor party through the doors of the Independent Labor party, of which he was one of the founders, and afterwards the chairman.

Henderson Satisfied. It is not believed that Henderson is an active candidate for the job. He is secretary of the Labor party and one of its best organizers and satisfied with his job. He was the first Socialist to achieve cabinet rank, having joined Lloyd-George's coalition cabinet during the war.

When MacDonald formed the first Socialist government of Great Britain, "Uncle Arthur," as he is universally known, was made home secretary. He started out in life as a molder and has been identified with the Labor party almost all his life. He is a total abstainer, an ardent Methodist and known as a sort of lay preacher. As leader of the Opposition, he would be a solid speaker but not particularly good in red-hot debate.

Snowden is quite a different type of man. Injured in a terrible accident while riding his bicycle when a young man, he is of very frail physical strength and has been for years a martyr in the suffering he bears without complaint.

Something like the fire of political genius flames in the man and when he arises painfully to his feet, the House of Commons instantly fills up with members of all parties, anxious to hear what he has to say.

Practical Student. He is at once a student and a man with a knowledge of practical affairs. He proved it when he was chancellor of the exchequer under MacDonald. His first budget for the treasury was a personal triumph. He cut taxes at the same time reducing the impost upon the commodities the poor use—tea, sugar, etc. He is known in the House of Commons as one of the masters of financial subjects. The only drawback to his leadership is the doubt whether his strength could stand the strain.

"Jimmy" Thomas could easily meet all physical calls of the leadership. Like his fellow-Welshman, Lloyd-George, he is overflowing with bubble and vitality. By no means a profound student, he nevertheless always manages to have something interesting to say.

He started to work when he was nine years of age, became a crack locomotive engineer on one of the big railways, and was afterwards elected and is still secretary of the big railwaymen's union. He was secretary for the colonies in MacDonald's cabinet.

Thomas Has Enemies. He tells a good story, plays a rattling hand in a bridge game, can don a dress suit with the best of them and is a skillful debater. But inside his party he has bitter enemies. The coal miners don't like him because of his outspoken criticism of the miners' strike and the general strike of 1926; many of the general mass of the workmen don't like him because they think he shines too often in great social

gatherings, although his own union trusts him implicitly and gladly follows where he leads. It has been said, owing to the wild men in the Labor party, that MacDonald's task of leadership has been like driving wild horses. If "Jimmy" Thomas were leader, his job might be one of driving wild tigers.

Radio Program

KGW, Portland.—6:47 p. m., dinner concert, semi-classical music by the concert trio; 7:30-7:40, Tommy Luke's Flower Girls; 8-9, studio concert; 9, Longine's time signals; 9-9:30, Dodge Bros. program through the Pacific coast network; 9:30-10, "Moon Magic," the Pacific coast network.

KEX, Portland.—6:30-7, announcements; 7:30-7, Our Gang; 7-8, dance music; 8-9, program; 8-9, studio program; 10-12, dance music.

KFOA, Seattle.—5-6 p. m., children's hour; 6-6:30, "kiddies' frolic"; 6:30-7:30, concert orchestra; 7:30-8, music; 8-9, studio concert; 9-10, Pacific coast network concert.

KOMO, Seattle.—6 p. m., concert orchestra; 7, vocal and orchestral music; 8, studio concert; 9-10, Pacific coast network concert; 10-12:30 orchestra and popular songs.

KGO, Oakland.—6:55 p. m., Ben's little symphony orchestra; 6:55-7:30, utility; 8-9, composers birthday night; 9, time signals; 9-10, Pacific coast network concert; 10-11, Hotel St. Francis dance orchestra.

KJR, Seattle.—6-6:30 p. m., time signals and utility; 6:30-7:30, dinner concert; 7:30-8:30, "fireside program"; 8:30-10, chain program; 10, time signals; 10-12, dance music.

KFI, Los Angeles.—6:15 p. m., radiatorial period; 6:30, Henry Starr; 7, U. S. C. program; 8, Calnet hour; 9-10, Pacific coast network concert; 10-11, modern classics.

KFON, Long Beach.—6 p. m., request period; 6:15-7, concert orchestra; 7-8, old-time barn dance; 8-9, hand concert; 9-10, studio concert; 10-11, concert; 11-12, dance frolic.

KFO, San Francisco.—6:30-7 p. m., board of education program; 7-7:15, book review; 7:15-7:30, "Sports on the Air"; 8-9, Caswell hour; 9-10, Pacific coast network concert; 10-11, dance orchestra.

KNX, Los Angeles.—6:30-7 p. m., concert orchestra; 7-8, organ recital; 8-9, violin recital; 9-10, orchestra; 10-11, dance frolic.

KYA, San Francisco.—5:30 p. m., orchestra; 8-9, international hour; studio program; 9-10, time signals; 10-11, carnival night at Apollo cafe.

KFRC, San Francisco.—6:30-7:30 p. m., the Cecilia's; 8-9, concert; 9-9:45, movie clip; 9:45-10, flying lesson; 10-12, dance orchestra.

McNARY-HAUGEN BILL UP SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. (AP)—Hope for final action on the revised McNary-Haugen bill by March 1, was expressed in the senate today by Chairman McNary, of the agriculture committee. "The agriculture committee will take up the bill by February 1," he informed the senate. "It should be enacted by March 1, and I hope it will be signed by the president."



The Food that Makes the Man

The easiest and quickest of all hot breakfasts.

And such a breakfast!

Flavor toasted in by a special process.

Ready to serve in 2 to 3 minutes!

New Style
H-O
The New Kind of Oatmeal
Quick & Hot Cereal

At The Pine Tree

"Metropolis" is cinema fare in that bigger and better form they're always talking about but hardly ever accomplish.

"Metropolis" has to do with the weight of capital upon labor, and vice versa. The film visualizes a great city of the future with brain dominating brawn. The working classes are so far beneath the materialists they occupy a separate world, far beneath the earth; far beneath the machines of which they are but spokes in the huge wheels. John Masterman, with wealth untold, rules the city of Metro-

polis. Hundreds, thousands of laboring swains are under his cruel, capitalistic rule. Should such a thing as an expulsion occur during any part of the 10-hour shift, killing men, injuring others, it's mere detail to John Masterman. He will not be bothered with such trivial matters.

Masterman has a son, Eric, brought up in luxury, far above the working world, knowing nothing of the suffering of those who are his father's subjects.

Eric goes down to the workmen's world. And he sees. He comes upon sights horrible to his unknowing eyes. A laborer collapses at a huge machine,

Eric changing clothes with him takes his place.

He labors thereafter to make his father believe that machines cannot be made of men; that both are equally important to civilization.

Now showing at the Pine Tree Theatre.

At The Liberty

Literary authorities have declared that there are less than three dozen plots available to writers, and that in every case since the commencement of time, every writer has used one of these comparatively few plots with variations. More modern writers have stated that there are even fewer joke foundations, and that every so-called gag is based on the same circumstances used for millions of other jokes.

In "The Obligh" Backaroo, the new picture in which Buffalo Bill, Jr., is starred at the Liberty Theatre, there is used with startling effect one of the oldest and best known jokes in existence. It is that antiquated wheeze about a theatrical company coming into town. One of the company says "Oh, what a beautiful sunset!" and the bus driver disgustedly answers, "Sun, set nothing! That's the opy house burnin' down."



A special coffee flavor
...created years ago

FEW women can ever have tasted them all—the countless kinds and grades of coffee sent to this country from the tropics of four continents.

Yet one by one, each has been tried and rejected. No single coffee grown has ever pleased those many women throughout the United States who understand the fine things of life.

Hundreds of natural coffee flavors—yet every one lacking in some one thing. Too pungent perhaps, too delicate, too "acid" or too "heavy."

It is no single coffee flavor—but a rich mingling of many flavors—that is the first ever to please the critical people of the entire country.

Years ago a southerner of the old South created this special shade of richness.

Today Joel Cheek's blend, Maxwell House, has won such fame as never before came to a coffee. Known to the South alone a few years ago, that mellow shade of difference in Maxwell House has swiftly made it by far the largest selling coffee in the United States.

A new experience awaits you in that extra touch of blended richness—in the smooth full-bodied goodness of Maxwell House Coffee. See what new contentment your family finds at breakfast and dinner in their first taste of its mellow liquor.



Maxwell House Coffee

Now roasted fresh for the West in our Pacific Coast plant—this blend that is pleasing more people than any other coffee ever offered for sale