The Evening Herald

T. R. MALARKEY.....Editor
F. 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 30, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

By Mail		Delivered by Carrier	
One Year	$5.00	One Year	$6.50
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 AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1929

The O. C. & E. Bond Offer

PROBABLY the tax-paying public is most interested now in the two offers of the O. C. & E railroad relative to the $300,000 "income" bonds the city of Klamath Falls owns, and which were paid for with another $300,000 legal, interest-bearing bonds, which debt now stands and will stand as a debt until paid off.

Offer No. 1—This offer made by the O. C. & E. is to give the city fifty cents on the dollar, or $150,000 in cash for the bonds.

Offer No. 2—This offer by the O. C. & E. is to give the city $50,000 in cash and the real estate on Seventh street, which includes the block for the postoffice site purchased by the government.

Developing the thought to the last degree in propositions, the city also has the unchallenged right to keep the O. C. & E. "income" bonds, letting matters stand as they now exist—namely the city owning $300,000 worth of bonds in a feeder railroad with little chance of any earnings.

If taxpayers desire to save $25 a day in interest and pay one-half of a $300,000 debt, they should accept the railroad's cash offer for the bonds.

From the continual complaint about high taxes such a course seems sound.

But, if the taxpaying public—the people who pay the bills in Klamath Falls—feel the financial condition is not so pressing but what retiring $150,000 in indebtedness and stopping $25 a day in interest can be waived, then the acceptance of offer No. 2 would be a fine thing;

PROVIDED, that the entire section known as the "Strahorn lands" be turned to municipal use, to be used solely for park and municipal purposes. If the people shall vote to do this it will plainly mean the land must be used for municipal purposes and not be sold or traded in parts or parcels. It will also mean and the people will doubtless demand that any options or contracts existing for portions of the land be rescinded. And for the welfare of the community there is no one who has options, promises or contracts on portions of the Strahorn land who could hold out against public sentiment, if the people vote to accept Offer No. 2.

As to selling parts of this tract to the city's profit, that is unthinkable. The city as a political unit can not go into the real estate business without a great deal of friction, and it should not undertake such a venture. If it is money that is wanted the cash offer should be accepted, or Offer No. 1.

Failure to accept that offer means the future program for the Strahorn lands is definitely outlined, for it will be plain that the municipality wants the land for park and other public purposes. It will be the duty of the administration to plead with any option or contract holders to relinquish such contracts so the city can have the entire property for its use, and public sentiment will demand that such be done.

A precedent was very properly set by the school board when it had an opportunity to go into the real estate business and sell the Central school site in chunks. Instead of taking on such a complicated undertaking the school board very properly stated it was not in the real estate business and sold the property as a whole.

The same kind of a case now exists, except that the city must decide whether it shall take the money, or accept real estate for park and municipal purposes, or keep the "income" bonds.

ABSTRACTORS TO MEET HERE

(Continued from Page One)

Seattle—Roy T. Yates, The Dalles & Wasco County Abstract Company, The Dalles, Oregon.

11:00 A. M.—"Experiences and Observations as chairman of Abstracter's Division of American Title Association"—James S. Johns, Hartman Abstract Company, Pendleton, Oregon.

Discussion.

12:00 M.—Recess.

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon in Banquet room of Willard Hotel. Price of luncheon sixty cents. It is desired that all members and their guests remain for this luncheon.

Afternoon Session

2:00 P. M.—"Title Insurance in the Smaller Communities"—G. C. Pauling, Astoria Abstract Company, Astoria, Oregon. This talk will be prepared from actual experience by Mr. Pauling and will be very interesting.

2:30 P. M.—"Greetings From American Title Association"—Benj. J. Henley, Executive Vice President of California-Pacific Title & Trust Co., San Francisco, California.

3:00 P. M.—"Resume of Laws passed at 1929 Legislature Affecting the Title Business and Transfer of Real Estate"—Edw. T. Dwyer, Assistant Secretary Title and Trust Company, Portland, Oregon.

3:30 P. M.—"Regional Meetings, Their Purpose and Effect"—F. B. Nickerson, Morrow County Abstract Company, Heppner, Oregon.

4:00 P. M.—Address—Wilson E. Wiley, Attorney, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

4:30 P. M.—"The Abstracter's Law and Experiences at the Legislature"—C. D. Christenson, President, West Coast Title Insurance Company, Portland, Oregon. Discussion. Adjournment.

6:30 P. M.—Annual Banquet (Informal), Banquet Room of Willard Hotel. Principal Address by Burt Brown Barker, Vice President of University of Oregon. James S. Johns, Toastmaster.

Saturday, July 6

Trip to Crater Lake. Transportation will be furnished by the hosts for those not having cars.

THOUGHTS ON U. S. AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page One)

inity, the intense folly of this government of the United States pulling forth the long-drawn out controversy about White Pine and Pondosa Pine.

* * *

SOME day—we do not know when—but, some day, there will be a member of the United States senate who will courageously take up the fight of the people against bureaucracy in this nation. Some day there will be a reaction to such instances as now are observed in the lumbermen's case. Some day there will be a step taken back to sane and sensible representative government, and when that day comes this nation will have cause to be thankful.

The net balance of import and export trade in Great Britain last year was approximately $750,000,000.

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

'Canada has done more in helping the enforcement of prohibition in the United States than the government of the United States has been able to do. The present demands made on the Canadian government is nothing but a confesson of weakness on the part of the United States, and an example of the complete failure of prohibition."
—Florella La Guardia, congressman from New York.

* * *

"Although there are no more farmers in the United States now than in 1900, the same number today, as shown by the index of agricultural productivity, have an output 47 per cent larger than at the beginning of the century."
—William O. Scroggs, (Outlook and Independent).

* * *

"Our greatest lack in science today is that of serious, critical, judicial reviews, edited by experts, which would present advances in the sciences named to the average practitioner in words and forms he could understand."
—T. Swann Harding, (Forum).

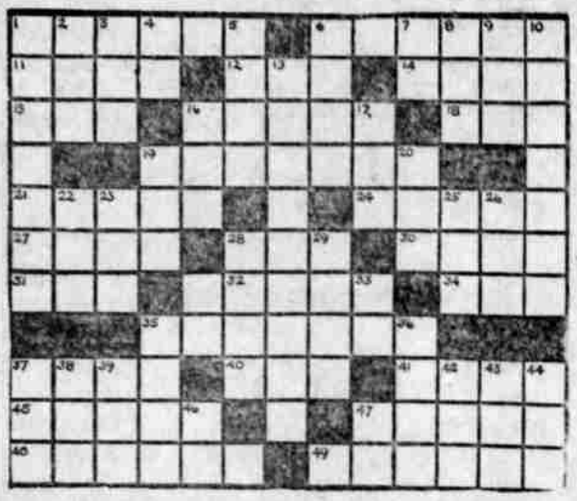
* * *

"We are all gangsters, whether we be members of the Rotary club or the Church Sewing Society."
—William Lewis Butcher, member of the New York crime commission.

* * *

"I look for the greatest pennant race that the American League has known for years. It shaped up that way in my estimation at the beginning of the season and, well—see the way the first five teams are hanging together now."
—Roger Peckinpaugh, manager Cleveland Indians.

Cross - Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL.

1. Clyde Fitch was the author of what kind of literary works?
6. Speaker.
11. Cereal grass which is grown in low, moist land.
12. To fell as trees.
14. Ulcer.
15. To sup.
16. Wanders about.
18. To secure.
19. Reclines.
21. Driveled.
24. Steeple.
27. To prepare for publication.
28. A small cask.
30. Small brown skin tumor.
31. Cluster of knots in wool fiber.
32. Who is called the "Prince of Darkness?"
34. Aeriform fuel.
35. Determined.
37. Romantic historical tale.
40. Digit of the foot.
41. Polynesian chestnut tree.
45. Cognizant.
47. Fence pickets.
48. To hang down.
49. What kinds of tales gave Aesop his fame?

VERTICAL.

1. After what German city is fine lace-like China named?
2. Inlet.
3. Portion of a play.
4. Myself.
5. Store.
6. Is in debt.
7. Like.
8. To dress.
9. Native metal.
10. Replies.
13. Darwin is considered an authority on what subject?
16. Color of danger.
17. To harden.
19. To rot as flax.
20. To plant.
22. Type of poem.
23. Peak.
25. A joker.
26. Eon.
28. Sensitive mental perception.
29. Commanded.
32. Point of compass between the rising sun and South Pole.
33. Point of compass between the rising sun and the North Pole.
35. Challenge.
36. Yellowish gray color.
37. Sorrowful.
38. Reverential fear.
39. Cleft.
42. Every.
43. Tiny golf mound.
44. Animal similar to a donkey.
46. Half an em.
47. Dad.

DAMAGE SUIT OPENS TODAY

(Continued from Page One)

jury that evidence would show that La Pointe had ruined the marital happiness of his client and detailed the specific evidence supporting this contention which would be introduced.

After E. B. Henry, civil engineer, had testified concerning an engineer's sketch he had drawn of La Pointe's store, Richter was called to the stand.

He testified at length concerning his early married life. He said that he and Mrs. Richter were married in Washington, that they later moved to Pocatello, Ida., where he was engaged in a mill enterprise, and then to Bend where he held the position of superintendent of the Brooks-Scanlon mill. In 1919 they moved to Klamath Falls, he testified.

He said that up to the time his wife was hired as a clerk in La Pointe's store his relations were amicable and understanding.

"We were pals", he told the jury. Court adjourned at noon. Mr. Van Emon indicated that Richter would be on the stand for several hours.

The jury is composed of Leo J. Bean, T. A. Blake, J. B. Noud, J. A. Coe, H. A. Nitschelm, H. H. Hill, C. R. Patterson, J. Paul Campbell, Robert E. Graham, Charles Ager, L. C. Offield and Roscoe Largent.

OBITUARY

GILBERT SHERIDAN QUINN

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services for the late Gilbert Sheridan Quinn to be held Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Earl Whitlock Funeral Home, Pine Avenue at Sixth with Rev. Frank Wemett, pastor of the First Methodist church officiating. The remains will be forwarded to Sturgis, South Dakota where funeral services will be held and interment made in the family plot.

Here's Answer For Yesterday

M	A	N	A	G	E		C	A	S	T	O	R		
O	W	E		L	A	P	E	L		E	W	E		
T	E	E		A	S	I	D	E		A	N	T		
				D	E	T	E	R						
P	O	S	T	E	D		S	T	A	T	U	E		
A	R	O	W					R	O	S	E			
R	E	N	O	W	N		C	O	M	P	E	L		
				A	I	M	E	D						
S	A	P		S	T	E	A	D		E	R	R		
O	B	I		T	E	N	S	E		R	U	E		
D	A	N	G	E	R		E	R	R	A	N	D		

LETTER GOLF

P	L	A	N	E
B	I	R	D	S

AERIAL GOLF.

Given a PLANE, it shouldn't take you long to get where the BIRDS are. Par is nine and one solution is on page eight.

THE RULES

1—The idea of Letter Golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

2—You change only one letter at a time.

3—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on page eight.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Hoover's Crime Survey lends Interest to Similar Job Recently done by Pennsylvania—Recommendations Speed Court Procedure.

By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The nearest approach to the work about to be tackled by President Hoover's law enforcement commission appears to have been made by the commission appointed by the Pennsylvania legislature to study the laws, procedure and other factors relating to crime and criminals in a state of about 10,000,000 inhabitants.

How closely the methods and findings of the Hoover commission will parallel those of the Pennsylvania crime commission cannot be forecast, but the size of Pennsylvania and the fact that it has cities and towns of all sizes as well as nearest all types of law enforcement problems makes a summary of what the minor body discovered and accomplished of national interest.

Eight prominent citizens were members of the Pennsylvania commission. Its chairman was Charles Edwin Fox, a former Philadelphia district attorney and veteran penologist and social worker. Attorney General Thomas J. Baldrige was chairman ex-officio. The group was instructed in 1927 to study all matters which had relation, directly and indirectly, to the crime situation. Its term of office is about to expire.

Questioned All Judges

The commission started out in a big way. It asked Chief Justice Von Moschzisker to call together all the judges in Pennsylvania who had any contact at all with the administration of criminal law. The chief justice did his stuff and in April, 1928, there assembled in Philadelphia seven supreme court justices, 5 members of the superior court, 54 judges of the common pleas court, 10 members of the Philadelphia municipal bench, two county judges and a few others. This judicial conference is to be a continuing body, subject to the call of the chief justice.

The judges considered only the trial and sentencing of accused persons. With virtual unanimity, they passed nine resolutions as follows:

That the law forbidding adverse comment by court or counsel on a defendant's failure to testify in his own defense be repealed.

That evidence indicating that a defendant is a professional criminal be admissible in evidence in the discretion of the trial judge.

That the trial court be given the right to separate or consolidate trials of defendants jointly indicted for capital offenses.

That the examination of prospective jurors be conducted exclusively by the trial judge, subject to the right of counsel to suggest additional questions.

That the time for making appeals in criminal cases be limited to three weeks and that in all but capital cases and cases involving constitutional issues appeals should be permitted only after allowance thereof by a judge of the appellate court where the appeal lies.

That the courts be given more latitude in adopting and enforcing such rules as would expedite and standardize trial and punishment and that a uniform rule be established of four days after the trial in which motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment must be filed.

That trial of criminal cases not involving higher felonies be permitted by a judge without a jury, if the accused voluntarily consents.

That a system of graduated penalties dependent upon the number of former convictions be incorporated in the penal system.

That the state law forbidding the minimum sentence to exceed half the maximum sentence be repealed.

Endorsed by Commission

These proposals, all calling for legislation, would immensely increase the power of the courts, but the crime cimmission endorsed them in large part. It explained in its report to the legislature early this year, that permitted comment on the defendant's failure to take the stand was the custom in many states, that all facts about criminals ought to be known to judge and jury in the past interests of society, that defendants equally guilty of the same crime were often treated differently when tried by separate juries, that the Federal Judicial Council headed by Chief Justice Taft had recommended questioning of talesmen by judges conducting federal jury trials, that a cardinal defect in administration of criminal justice is the possibility of incessant delays between original trial and final disposition of the case and that trial without jury immensely speeds up administration of criminal law.

The state District Attorneys' association, meeting later, generally concurred with the proposals of the judges and added recommendations for higher penalties for involuntary manslaughter and more effective extradition arrangements with other states.

QUIPS AND QUIRKS OF AMERICANS

Robert Quillen's Pointed Satire and Broad Humor Gives Refreshing View of Human Traits.

By ROBERT QUILLEN

There are many white tribes, but just two main groups: Nordic and garlic.

* * *

Simile for today: As silly as a political issue seems a year after the campaign.

* * *

Scenery: The green stuff that zips by as the tourist is seeing America.

* * *

Another thing the radio needs is a device that will leave you the orchestra and tune out the ass who is singing the words.

* * *

It must embarass a king when he is reading his annual address and comes across a word he never saw before.

* * *

Home is a nice place where you can retrieve your hat without parting with a quarter.

* * *

Daughter isn't going to the dogs. The broncho that scares you is harmless to the chap who knows how to handle it.

* * *

If he lectures his wife about the faults of the world he also takes his pen in hand to bawl out public men by letter.

* * *

War is like ghosts. Nobody believes in ghosts, but they seem ready to grab you if you talk about them too much.

* * *

AMERICANISM: Using four patent preparations to kill germs in the mouth; kissing here and there to get a fresh supply.

* * *

The secret of success? Well, a home run is just a pop fly with a little more power behind it.

* * *

The objection to paternalism in the textile industry is that pater reserves the right to spank.

* * *

Doctors enjoy working in a clinic for the poor. It's so much more satisfactory to doctor people who really have something the matter with them.

* * *

Another way to help train daughter is to place a large mirror behind the kitchen sink.

* * *

As we get old Dad, the methods used to train kids in his time made them perfect in all virtues except modesty.

* * *

Lloyd George would have England mobilize for prosperity as it did for war. But it will be hard to think up a soul-stirring slogan about work.

* * *

The more absurd his belief, the madder he gets when you fail to agree with him.

* * *

It's easy to decide what is fair in case of a strike. The hard part is to do the fair thing if that requires letting the other fellow think he licked you.

* * *

Correct this sentence: "He's in a batting slump," said the manager, "but the fans are too decent to ras him."

At the end of the eighteenth century men were using cast iron to build bridges.

Chiffon and service weights $1.00 *pair*

Smart Silk Hose that will cut Hosiery Bills in Half—

Don't let the astonishing low price turn aside your interest.

Discriminating women purchase millions of pairs a year of this lovely Westcott hosiery. Made by the ingenious Mode-Modeled process of making smartest hose at lower cost.

Alluring Chiffon Weights. Charming Service Weights. Silk to the top. Silk to narrow lisle garter hem. Styles with Picot Tops. Finest texture. Flawless weave, A style, weight and color for every occasion and costume!

POINTED HEELS
With the new higher points
FRENCH HEELS
Gracefully high and narrow

Every pair of finest thread silk, absolutely first quality.

Truly remarkable stockings we can offer at $1.00 a pair and can recommend with very genuine enthusiasm!

COLORS—

The Very Latest Fascinating Shades Including—
Atmosphere, Moonlight,
Champagne, Mistery,
Grain, Suntan, Light
Gun Metal

La Pointe's