

The Evening Herald

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Saturday, February 8, 1930

Cities Of The Future

BY 1980 there will be two races, aristocrats and groundlings, inhabiting New York.

The aristocrats will live 40 stories and more above the ground and will never come down to earth, literally or figuratively. The groundlings, on the other hand, will do the work of the world and will live in tunnels and crypts below ground, never getting a peek at the sun.

All of this is the prediction of Dr. John Dewey, Columbia University's famous philosopher, who believes that the skyscraper is going to revolutionize society. The sky-dweller aristocrats, he says, will develop a religion based on sun-worship, because of their proximity to the sun; the groundlings will invent a religion related to the ancient conceptions of Hades.

This is an interesting picture, even if slightly dizzy. Dr. Dewey is known as a sober and weighty thinker. But on this occasion one is compelled to remark that he has been indulging in a gaudy pipe dream.

Besides, it is not a new pipe dream. H. G. Wells painted the same picture upwards of 20 years ago in his imaginative novel, "The Time Machine." To date we do not seem to have progressed any nearer to it, and with all the respect in the world to Dr. Dewey it seems rather obvious that the tide is beginning to set in the other direction.

Skyscrapers are going up rapidly, even where they are not needed; but for every skyscraper that is erected, three new subdivisions are plotted on the outskirts. These magnificent towers of steel are lovely to look at—at least some of them are—but they have not yet eradicated the average man's desire to have a place to himself close to the earth, with room for a tiny garden and a bit of lawn, and they never will; for that desire goes down to the roots of being, and is a very hard thing to down permanently.

If Dr. Dewey's prediction comes true it will simply be because the human race, as a whole, is a great deal dumber than even its severest critics have suspected. For we are just beginning to get into our hands the weapons with which we can make our cities into decent places to live in.

The automobile, the electric train, the express highway and the airplane—these are the things with which we can enable ourselves to live far out on the edge of the city in which we work. If we don't take advantage of them we deserve the fate that Dr. Dewey has outlined for us.

For the city, when all is said and done, is a poor sort of place to live; and the 60-story apartment house is the worst that the city has to offer. The poorest suburb, with its untidy streets, its unsightly jerry-built houses and its microscopic lawns, is a better proposition.

Why Japan Wants Battleships

THERE are a lot of angles to the London naval conference that are a bit complicated.

There is, for instance, the proposal to abolish battleships. Japan objects to this; and until you look into the matter you may find the Japanese objection hard to understand. There is a simple explanation, however, which makes the Japanese position quite logical.

The explanation is this: neither Britain nor the United States possesses a naval base in the far east big enough to serve dreadnaughts. As a result, Japan knows that neither nation could ever force a big naval engagement in Japanese waters. Japan, in consequence, is secure from attack.

But if all battleships were abolished, the 10,000-ton cruiser would be the line-of-battle ship; and the British base at Hongkong and the American base at Manila are amply large enough for ships of this class. Under those circumstances, either nation could launch a naval attack on Japan from a point close to Japanese waters.

Japan, therefore, wants to retain the battleship. Her position is not hard to understand.

Still, we can't all be proud and dignified. Who would do parlor tricks?

Maybe people just think lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place because it doesn't look like the same place any more.

Learn to be hard. The softer the tire, the more it gets punctured.

The thing that confuses the layman is the ability of two mules to pull a car out when a 40-horsepower motor fails.

Rayon is taking the place of silk, but milady's finery still is provided by a worm.

What a land! Movies condemned by people who never see them; religion condemned by people who never tried it.

Success is relative. It consists in making money faster than mother and the kids can spend it.

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

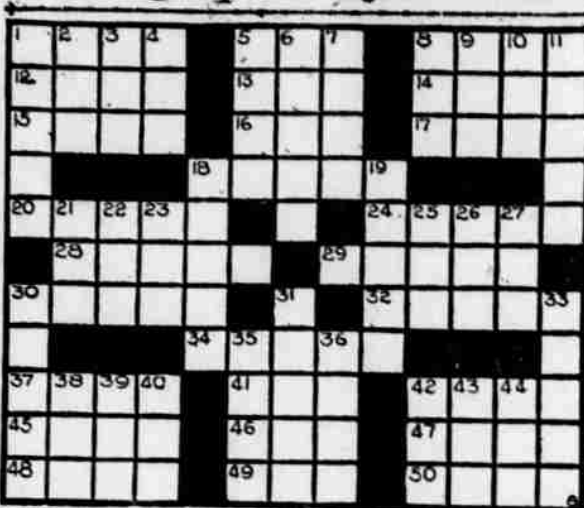
"Civilization and war cannot exist any longer in the same world."—Professor Gilbert Murray.

"Debutantes who spend a lot of time dancing are gratified that the fox-trot is being given a mild expression this winter instead of a grimace."—Elwood D. Ulman, Jr.

"Say what you will, President Hoover was elected because he was believed to be a prohibitionist."—Senator William J. Harris.

"If you think about people in a friendly, kindly way, your thoughts will fly far in a strange, mysterious fashion."—Lord Riddell.

Geographic Questions



HORIZONTAL
1 Country famous for sugar.
3 Timid.
8 Capital of Peru.
12 Strip of land.
13 Billiard rod.
14 Kila.
15 Boundary.
16 Constellation.
17 Magic stick.
18 Nasal sound.
20 Shortest.
24 Avenue.
28 Not far from.
29 Woolen fabric.
30 Halt.
32 Black wood.
34 Barks.
37 To eject.
41 To perish.
42 Inauspicious.
43 Toward sea.

VERTICAL
46 Driving command.
47 Smell.
48 Malign look.
49 To make a mistake.
50 Leguminous plant.
1 Descent and.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER
1 Country famous for sugar.
3 Timid.
8 Capital of Peru.
12 Strip of land.
13 Billiard rod.
14 Kila.
15 Boundary.
16 Constellation.
17 Magic stick.
18 Nasal sound.
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EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

WARRANTS REQUIRED

Time: Politically dry as dry can be in Nebraska where every aid is given to the enforcement of prohibition. Starting was last week's news that U. S. District Judge Joseph William Woodrough at Omaha had placed a large and, to Nebraska, alien obstacle in the path of U. S. dry agents that they cannot legally search a domicile without warrant even though they see, hear and smell material evidence.

Federal agents, peering through a window of a private house from a back alley, saw steam rising from copper coils, heard the roar of a boiler fire, smelled the sour odor of cooking mash. Although they did not see the moonshiners at work, they broke into the house without warrant, seized the aromatic mash, the steaming still, two men.

Judge Woodrough found the two distillers not guilty. He opined that the agents could enter a house without warrants only if they actually saw the felons at work. Said he: "The entry into the dwelling house and the search of it were unjustifiable and illegal." Therefore I have ordered the evidence found to be suppressed.

Said Federal District Attorney James C. Kinsler, who prosecuted the case: "The ruling is revolutionary and will be quoted

throughout the country in every case based on a raid without a warrant. It is equivalent to saying that an officer cannot break into a house without a warrant even if he can see or hear a felony or even a murder being committed."

Convicts Admit Presence of Nitro

CANYON CITY, Colo., Feb. 8. (AP)—Confessions by two convicts that a large quantity of nitro glycerine is concealed within the walls of the Colorado State penitentiary today found prison officials and guards carrying on a minute search for the explosive, in order to circumvent another possible mutiny.

Names of the two convicts were withheld but they have been rushed to a cell in the Fremont county jail.

CIRCUS MAN SUICIDES. NEW YORK, Feb. 8. (AP)—A man who thrilled circus audiences of two continents with his bareback riding forty years ago died of asphyxiation last night in the bathroom of his Coney Island home.

He was Alex Seabert, famous rider with Barnum and Bailey for many years. He was 70 years old.

ERRORGRAMS



1916's Scrambled
AMHISSTUTEN
Contagious, but not dangerous.

There are at least four mistakes in the above picture. They may pertain to grammar, history, etiquette, drawing or whatnot. See if you can find them. Then look at the scrambled text below—and unscramble it, by switching the letters around. Grade yourself 20 for each of the mistakes you find, and 20 for the word if you unscramble it. Turn to the back page and we'll explain the mistakes and tell you the word. Then you can see how near a hundred you bat.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Congressional Elections This Year Probably Will Hinge Largely on the Prohibition Issue—The Wets Must Gain Strength Now if They Are Ever Going To.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—This year may indicate whether the wets are ever going to improve their sorry numerical position in Congress.

The gain of even a few seats would help considerably to bolster up the wet claim that popular sentiment is turning in their direction, especially since organized efforts to elect wets as such with the customary vigorous campaign of the dry organizations.

There will be, insofar as anyone can see, no lack of wet candidates, even in many states and congressional districts where wet candidates haven't been able to get themselves nominated or elected. The surest bet in the world is that not enough of them will be elected next November to make any change in the prohibition laws, for the congressional dry majorities are so enormous that the wet gains within the realm of present possibility could have no more than a moral and psychological effect. On the other hand, if the wets lose any seats the drys will be more strongly entrenched than ever and the cause of prohibition and its enforcement so much strengthened.

The wet-dry issue is likely to be more clean-cut in the 1930 elections than it usually is. This is no presidential year, the religious issue won't figure and there won't be many other big issues to get the voters all mixed up except for some bellowing here and there about the World Court.

Such embarrasment as the issue holds, and goodness knows it has held plenty in its time, seems to be mostly in store for the Republicans. President Hoover is waging an enforcement campaign and the understanding is that he will expect Republican candidates to run as drys in support of his position. At any rate, it will be more than ever difficult for them to run as wets. Unfortunately there are many Republican candidates running in what are known as wet states.

The wets badly need more strength in the Senate. With the appointment of Edge of New Jersey as ambassador to France they lost the last of that body—Edge, Reed of Missouri, Bruce of Maryland and Edwards of New Jersey. Republican National Committee men Louis K. Liggett of Massachusetts said, after talking with Hoover, that his party would name a dry to run for the seat now held by the retiring Senator Gillette. The Democrats think they have a real chance to elect a second Democratic senator and if they do he is not likely to be a dry. Massachusetts went for Smith in 1928 and always enjoys electing the wet senator, Dave Walsh. The Republican candidate's dry platform may not gain him many votes and may lose quite a few.

In Pennsylvania Senator Grundy will run for re-election and re-election as a dry and while no wet Democrat seems to have a chance to defeat him in November. If the wet Mr. Vare of Philadelphia opposes him in the primaries the contest is likely to be extremely close.

Rhode Island now has two Republican senators, but is wet enough so that the issue may result in the displacement of one by a wet Democrat. Mr. Dwight Morrow presumably will run as a dry in New Jersey and New Jersey in wet. New Jersey is often considered more Republican than the primary and the election, when he will undoubtedly be opposed by a wet Democrat, even Mr. Morrow himself may meet some rough going.

Re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as governor of New York looks like a safer bet every day. Ex-Senator Wadsworth, head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in that state, has been promising to support wet candidates, although he probably wouldn't support Roosevelt even against a dry Republican gubernatorial candidate. The G. O. P. is having a hard time deciding just whom it can run as a dry against Roosevelt.

Considerable amusement resulted here from the report that in Calvin Coolidge's congressional district, which includes Springfield and Northampton, Mass., the three Democratic and the two Republican candidates for the nomination to succeed Congressman Kaynor were all wets, leaving the former president no choice if he wants to vote for a congressman.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will send out its usual wet-dry questionnaire. Its state divisions in New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Delaware, Wisconsin and Maryland will be especially active in support of wet candidates regardless of party. It will concentrate heavily on the referendum on repeal of the state enforcement act in Massachusetts and similarly in California if a referendum is arranged there.

Thoughts We've Been Thinking

(Continued From Page One)

ness, the Elks have other things to warm the cockles of their hearts. During the time they have been working to pay off their obligations as an order to their community. No worthy petition for assistance has been presented that they have failed to heed. Their deeds of charity are legion, but their modesty forbids undue publicity about them. Their beneficiaries seldom know from whom the help is coming. It is only those "in the know" who are able to fathom the extent of their good deeds and these extend heartiest congratulations to Klamath Falls Lodge No. 1247 for lifting all indebtedness from their fine home at Third and Main.

THAT there is merit to the claims of Klamath county against the federal government in the matter of tax refunding is acknowledged by no less an authority than Secretary Wilbur himself. As soon as the matter was put squarely before him he started the machinery working to formulate a plan for meeting the responsibility. It was not a difficult matter to enlist the co-operation of the congressional delegation, either, and there is little doubt but that some arrangement will be made for refunding to all counties and states having within their borders wards of the government. The fact that twenty or more states of the union have Indian reservations will only serve to give the Klamath claim a stronger position. There is little hope that the government will consider the refunding of back taxes from 1919, other than to present offsets which the secretary says will almost balance the Klamath claims. That idea was perhaps a little wild, but it served to bring the matter of future refunding to the front and after all this future aid is a matter of great concern to Klamath county.

NO COPS IN SCILLY—They don't need policemen in Scilly and the natives of the islands wouldn't know a cop if they saw one. There are some policemen—the equivalent of them—farmers, elected annually, more as a matter of form than for the need of them. The directors of the local steamship company act as arbitrators for the island.

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EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

Mail was scarce last night because the connection was missed at Weed for pouches coming south. Thus no mail from points north of Weed, including the Pacific Northwest and other parts from which communications reach here via that territory, landed here.

This enabled post office clerks to get through last evening earlier than usual, but gave them lots of chance to explain the trouble. It will mean heavier mail than usual this evening.

Clarence Reames, an attorney of Medford, Oregon, and nephew of Evan R. Reames, of this city, is in Klamath Falls on legal business.

Mr. Reames is exalted ruler of the Medford Lodge of Elks, and owing to his high position in the order, the Klamath Falls Lodge B. P. O. E. will hold an informal reception in his honor tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the club rooms at Fourth street and Klamath avenue.

Adelbert Russell, if he wants \$2000 left to him, had better come to the front.

Russell was in Klamath Falls in the summer of 1909, writes his attorney from Lowell, N. Y., but of late, relatives have lost track of his whereabouts. Russell's mother and brother have both recently died, and left him an estate, aggregating about \$2000. Efforts are being made to locate the man.

Edwin T. Neubanks, declared insane by the county court, was taken to the state insane asylum yesterday morning, by A. Cam-

eron, and another attendant for the institution.

Neubanks is said to have had a love affair some time ago, which resulted unfortunately for him, (the woman must have married him!) and which caused depression.

Rev. Geo. L. Carr of Portland, field secretary for the Oregon "Out to Win" movement for prohibition, went to Bonanza to speak there for the cause today.

Tomorrow afternoon a great mass meeting will be held at Houston's opera house. The audience will be composed of the united congregations of the city churches, and many citizens who will be interested in listening to Rev. C. M. VanMarter upon his subject, "Booze or on the Water Wagon with Van."

MUST SING FOR WIFE CHICAGO—Because of his golden-voiced singing, Mrs. John Ropavac married her husband. When he wouldn't sing for her any more, she went to court to see what could be done. The judge, also a lover of good music, ordered John to sing for his wife twice a day.

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