

The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford Editor

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Three months.....\$1.25
Six months.....\$2.50
One Year.....\$5.00
In City
One month.....\$0.35
Three months.....\$1.05
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One Year.....\$4.20

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Wednesday, July 16, 1930

How Gangs Are Started

SINCE an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, there are several cities in this land which might study the plight of Chicago, look around their own backyards and put the clamps on their own underworld gangs before it gets too late.

Chicago's gangs, a portent for the law-abiding, are not peculiar to Chicago. Every large city has them in embryo. In every case they will take the path Chicago's gangs took unless they are choked off before they get fully established.

Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland have all been troubled by gang fights lately. Cleveland's situation is a case in point, worth examining briefly because it illustrates the general rule so perfectly.

The bootleg liquor business in Cleveland, as in every other large city, is controlled by certain lawless gangs. These gangs, since they operate outside of the law, cannot go to court over trade disputes and sales agreements. They have only one remedy—the gun. Recently they have been using this remedy in Cleveland very effectively.

Five gangsters have been killed on Cleveland's streets in the last fortnight. The story is the same in each case; rivalries over territorial rights, sales agreements and the like in the bootleg business. In each case the police tell how certain "known criminals" are suspected, and how certain "known speakeasies" are involved in the warfare. In each case the higher-ups are men of considerable wealth and political influence.

Now the point is that this is precisely the way Chicago's trouble all started. Chicago let it go; its citizens didn't feel that it mattered much if the bootleggers did take pot shots at one another. As a result, Chicago's gangs today are entirely out of control, and the prospect of putting them down is very slim.

In Cleveland it isn't too late. Swift and efficient action by the police and prosecutor could put the gangsters where they belong. And Cleveland is mentioned specifically here only because it is typical of other American cities.

In other words, the time to curb the gangs is before they have reached their growth. Chicago failed to do it, and has a terrible mess on its hands as a result. Cleveland—along with Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Omaha and a dozen other cities—can still do it.

If it fails it will, eventually, be where Chicago is today. These underworld shootings are not trivial affairs, in any city. They are symptoms of a very dangerous situation. The only way to deal with them is to clean them up promptly. Delay—as in Chicago's case—is fatal.

A novelist asserts that an extravagant girl usually makes a poor mother. First, however, she makes a poor husband.

Los Angeles police arrested a Chicago gangster wanted in connection with the Lingle murder, but finally released him and gave him back his gun. If he'll call around at city hall, he probably can get the keys to the city.

Census figures show that nearly 7,000,000 live in New York City, and any man who has ridden on New York's subways in the rush hour will testify that nine-tenths of them try to ride at the same time.

A British magazine reports that every cell of a woman's prison in England has a mirror in it. The prisoners, you see, are locked up and left to their own reflections.

The business depression is said to have caused a reduction in the prices charged by New York night clubs. In some of these places, it is reported, one can actually buy a ham sandwich for less than five dollars.

EDITORIALS

FROM OVER THE NATION

DOLLAR BOOKS
New York Evening Post: That one of the major necessities of the rounded life—a book—should have the price cut squarely in two in this age and generation is so revolutionary a change as almost to challenge belief. That a best-selling story of the moment, like Mary Roberts Rinehart's "The Door," may be bought for \$1 instead of \$2 is enough to astonish a country used to seeing prices go up and up and ever up, instead of down.

Whether this price cut will accomplish the purpose of the publishers and create so large a volume demand as to help the bookshelves' business remains to be seen. For our part we are inclined to think that there should

be joined to it the suggestion of William S. Pinkney, literary editor of the Evening Post. Mr. Pinkney believes it fundamental to have the publishers reduce their long lists and bring out fewer books. Meanwhile we can think of many people of our acquaintance who will buy a book for a dollar but who think more than twice when the two-dollar figure faces them. If the publishers can stand the gauntlet until "mass consumption" is established, their countrymen owe them a debt of gratitude. Anything, we feel sure, that helps the spread of good reading helps the nation.

CENSUS RESULTS

San Francisco Chronicle: Early census returns indicate there are 2,000,000 inhabitants who can't speak English, not counting those who say: "Thassa lotta boloney."

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

One of the World's Sharpest Detectives is Bert C. Farrar of the Treasury—He Specializes in Forgery and Can Spot a Fraudulent Document a Mile Off.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, July 16.—No detective of fiction ever did more with questioned handwriting, ink and watermarks in paper than Bert C. Farrar.

Farrar is the treasury's examiner of questioned documents and he has been studying the authenticity of signatures and papers for 20 years, often providing convincing proof which sent men to prison, set men free or decided disputes involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In an office in the treasury, surrounded by chemicals, magnifying glasses, enlarging cameras and samples of ink, typewriter type and paper, Farrar deals with forged endorsements, altered government checks, altered contracts, altered accounts in income tax cases and other questioned documents such as forged wills which are brought to him from the outside world. Last winter he traveled 35,000 miles, so much were his services in demand.

Exposed Fakery Papers

When William Randolph Hearst published sensational documents purporting to link up American senators and the Mexican government with the Soviet Union, Farrar was asked by the Senate investigating committee to inspect the documents. He reported that they were obvious fakes.

"I had no interest in them," Farrar says. "They were such palpable forgeries."

Lately he has been making an intensive study of inks. Many new inks have appeared since the war, when scarcity of materials forced manufacturers to experiment with new methods. Farrar tears all the inks apart to discover how they are made and then becomes able to identify each one through reaction of various chemicals.

Farrar is a Missourian and used to be teller at the sub-treasury in St. Louis. He was transferred to the office of the treasurer of the United States in 1913 to make up a new accounting system. He had always studied handwriting as a hobby and easily worked into his present important post, where he has become one of the world's leading experts. He can tell the nationality of a man from his handwriting, avoiding confusion between the indications of nationality and personal characteristics.

"No one used to forge government checks before the war," he says, "but since the war the government has been paying checks to many thousands of persons who had checks before and they are often stolen and raised. The ordinary forger is an amateur, but there is more high-class forgery because science is now more easily available to the average man and criminals have become more educated."

Farrar keeps careful record of changes that occur in the history of the various typewriter makes. The curls in a's and y's and the crosses on t's. Recently in Oklahoma he was shown a contract dated 1924 written with a 1927 typewriter. But in the 1927 model of the machine the letter "h" was a sharper, thinner letter and the 1926 machine turned out to have a new "h" of the 1927 style. So Farrar was able to demonstrate that the contract had been faked. Every typewriter is different from every other, he says, and the longer they're in use the more the type becomes scarred and the more different they get.

Farrar often points the way to the secret service, checking the handwriting of alleged offenders, comparing the handwriting of possible suspects and often pinning forgery on individuals.

In the Charles Whitehurst "marriage-before-God" case in Baltimore, where an actress brought a \$200,000 suit against the estate which hinged on the authenticity of Whitehurst's first name written in a prayer-book, Farrar testified against various other handwriting experts and won in the court of appeals by identifying one word worth \$200,000. Studying the man's handwriting for 20 years, Farrar found that Whitehurst had never known just what he was going to do when he reached the letter "e" while writing. A slight "balk" in the "e" in "Charles" won the case and the \$200,000.

In Shreveport Farrar saved a commissioner of public safety from prison by proving that an approved \$400 bill for painting a jail which had actually been painted by prisoners was a fake, altered from a small bill for two or three dollars. In that case the thinness of one or two pencil lines resulted in the quashing of an indictment.

He was a witness in the \$150,000 suit brought against the estate of the late Senator Elkins of West Virginia on a supposed note. In another case he demonstrated that a "will" involving hundreds of thousands of dollars was written on paper not manufactured before 1909.

Settled Big Tax Case
In a tax refund case here in which \$400,000 was claimed he was confronted with loose leaf ledgers dated in a certain year. The question was whether certain doctored sheets had been inserted some time subsequently. Farrar found that on some sheets where pale green and blue lines, horizontal and vertical, ran together the pale green ate out the blue. But that had required time and the questioned sheets showed no such phenomenon. The ink was willing to believe on that evidence that these sheets were much newer and had been faked.

Our job is not to give an opinion, but to back it up," Farrar says. "Opinion is the lowest form of evidence, even from experts, but when it is backed up by good reasons and proof it becomes demonstrative evidence and is valuable to judge and jury."

The English alphabet came directly from Latin.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

With 15 men on the payroll and advance orders to keep the plant working to capacity for a long time, the plant of the Klamath Falls Tub and Pail company was started up yesterday morning.

The machinery ran without a hitch, but considerable trouble was encountered because of the inexperience of the men. H. N. Wood, the manager and principal owner, is an experienced worker, and he has secured the service of an experienced man from the east. The rest of the force is a little green.

"As soon as we become a little more familiar with the work," said Mr. Wood, "we will turn out about 600 pails a day. That will mean that we will ship a carload of our product about every 3 or 4 days to the San Francisco market."

O. O. Busch, formerly of the firm of Busch and McBride, left this morning for Grants Pass where he will engage in the drayage business.

Chief of Police Smith today served notice that the curfew ordinance will be enforced hereafter. The measure provides that children under the age of 14 may not loiter about the streets after 8 p. m. during the months of June, July and August.

"Children whose parents cannot control them are almost beyond the control of the police," the chief said this afternoon.

Short But Sweet

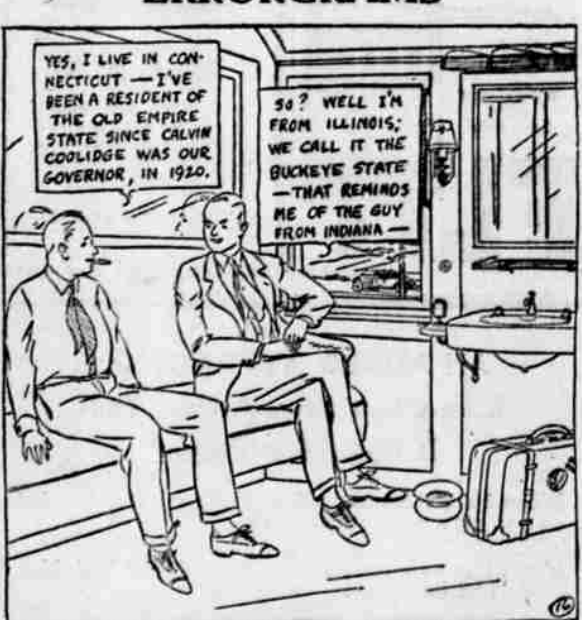


HORIZONTAL
1 To cause to remember.
6 Luggage carrier.
11 Farewell.
12 Bower.
14 Constellation.
15 Two fives.
16 To harass.
17 Sack.
18 Conjunction.
19 Unoccupied.
20 Otherwise.
21 Theater box.
22 Mirth.
23 Rock.
25 Petty.
27 Portions.
28 Chums.
29 Exclamation.
30 Filaments of wax.
31 Wing.

VERTICAL
1 Amount rated for assessment.
2 Opposite of odd.
3 To darn.
4 Countries.
5 Machine used to scrape the floor.
6 To set at a model.
7 Native metal.
8 Pad.
9 Rubber end of a pencil.
10 Furry.
13 Bundle.
15 Measures.
21 Building sites.
22 Chivalrous.
23 Month fluid.
24 Delinquent.
25 Analyses.
26 Long.
27 Crowns of heads.
28 Time gone by.
29 Venerable.
31 Entrance.
32 Solitary.
34 Lawyer's charge.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER
COLORADO ALPS
ARA AGO BLAZE
SEATTLE LITONET
C ROD RESEEM
ACID LOGOS IS
DAM GOWAN WEIL
EL RAVEL HERE
CHIMED CAN A
BIASED LOG RM
ANTES BOA HUF
TEES SCOTLAND

ERRORGRAMS



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 word 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.

PREROME
A long ruler.

Daily CAPITOL News Letter

Education
Howard Returns
Rural Schools
Pass Resolutions

BY JAMES ROWE
United Press Staff Correspondent
SALEM, Ore., July 16, (UP)

—Constructive steps in creating a uniform and improved system in Oregon may be the result of a resolution adopted by the National Educational Association at its annual convention in Columbus, Ohio, it was indicated today by C. A. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction.

HOWARD HAD just returned from the meeting where, with 22 other leaders, he represented Oregon.

THE RESOLUTION regarding proposed aid for rural schools read as follows:
"THE NATIONAL Educational Association, in view of the serious educational emergency that exists in rural areas, urges that the United States congress provide financial aid to the states with which to meet this situation."

Important to Oregon
"SINCE OREGON is one of the few states still having a greater number of rural schools, the result of advancement of this resolution to the federal government should be vitally important in this state," Howard said.

"FINANCING of structures in rural districts now is entirely dependent upon the county, the state leading little support to such measures."
"OREGON COULD be greatly benefited should the government adopt a plan of aiding those districts where per capita wealth is comparatively less, and thus equalize educational opportunities," he said.

Would Use Radio
"ANOTHER resolution considered by Howard of great importance to Oregon's educational opportunities was one requesting reservation of certain radio

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"No wife can endure a gambler's husband unless he is a steady winner."—Lord Thomas Robert Dewar.
"Orange juice symbolizes some of the rush-hurry of the American people. They squeeze every bit of energy from the things they do."—Maria Germanova.
"The Anglo-Saxon conscience does not prevent the Anglo-Saxon from sinning—it prevents him from enjoying his sin."—Salvador de Madariaga.
"It is the woman who pays. I am lost without Carol."—Mina Lupsescu.
"I doubt if work ever killed anybody."—Arnold Bennett.
"Virtue in its own punishment."—Harrison Owen.

channels for future use in education.
DEVELOPMENT along this line would center at the station of Oregon State College in Corvallis.

HOWARD praised a resolution asking for adoption of a set form of oral questions given foreigners making application for second citizenship papers. He said that under present methods, the applicant was sometimes embarrassed and questions were not at times a fair test.

Howard Gives Talk
AN ADDRESS entitled, "Character Development Through Vocational Education," was given by Howard on July 7 before the vocational department of the association.

IN HIS TALK, Howard praised the work of vocational education, asserting that the vocational teacher has an opportunity possessed by few to shape the character of students who obtain his instruction.

"NO OTHER education is so rich in life situation as vocational education," the speech read. "Character education can most effectively be carried out

when connected with actual life situations, the theme of vocational education."

HOWARD did not say whether he was contemplating any immediate changes in Oregon's educational system as a result of the meeting. He considered the convention a complete success and felt that the educational movement in the United States would take renewed life as a result.

Basin Market Roads Surveyed Yesterday

Oscar Cutler, assistant state market road engineer, from Salem, and County Judge Fred R. Goddard, Commissioner Elias Obenchain and County Engineer E. B. Henry, yesterday surveyed the market roads in the Eastern part of Klamath county.

Today Mr. Cutler, Engineer Henry and members of the county court viewed the roads in the north end of the county at Chillicothe and in the Wood river valley.

For Results Use Herald Class Ads

MACHINE SHOP
EXPERIMENTAL WORK
THEORY AND PRACTICE—are most effectively combined in our machine shop experimental work. Constant study of the best methods, augmented by long practical experience, enables our expert mechanics to follow accurately the simplest or most involved blue print specifications. Consult us regarding your needs. You will incur no obligation.

TEES

Tea

QUALITY YOU WOULD INSIST UPON IF YOU KNEW ALL THE FACTS

Till coffee was packed in vacuum, you never knew how much of its glorious flavor you had been missing. The same is true of tea. The two are identical in one respect. A little air—a little moisture—and puff!—the finer flavors are gone. With coffee it happens quickly. With tea more slowly—but surely. And it is many months before tea reaches you from the tea gardens—frequently a year. Its original flavor you could never enjoy until Schilling, by a secret process, packed tea hot in vacuum.



SCHILLING TEA

SEALED HOT IN VACUUM Both a tea leaf and a coffee bean must be sealed to drive off the moisture, which helps to rob them of flavor. Good coffee is packed in vacuum immediately after roasting. Tea is toasted at the tea gardens, then sealed in large chests lined with lead. When it arrives in America it is repacked in ordinary tins or even cardboard boxes. And that's where the damage is done! But this is how Schilling does it. As the tea is poured from the lead-lined chests, it is sealed again, and while still hot (just like your coffee) it is sealed in vacuum. Schilling Tea comes to you as fresh and fragrant as it left the Orient—the only tea completely protected from the tea garden to you.

SCHILLING ICED TEA

Schilling Iced Tea is far more refreshing than any other, because it is fresh to begin with—fresh and fragrant. Black tea (orange pekoe) is best for iced tea. And try using tea bags instead of loose tea. Steep the tea to the desired strength, remove the tea bag, and your tea can stand for some time before pouring over the ice. No danger of its steeping too long before icing. Just two or three minutes over-steeping makes a lot of difference in the flavor of tea.

TEA IN BAGS

Tea bags as well as loose tea are packed in vacuum by Schilling. A Schilling Tea bag contains just the proper amount of tea for two delicious cups or two tall glasses of fragrant iced tea. Try this modern way of serving it.

COFFEE BAKING POWDER 33 EXTRACTS 40 SPICES