

The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford Editor

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Saturday, July 26, 1930

Why The Hunt Might Lag

A. L. CAPONE, at his quiet retreat in Florida, is quoted as remarking tersely that the Chicago police know perfectly well, and have known all along, who killed the reporter, Jake Lingle.

Mr. Capone ought to know, if anyone does; but whether his remark is correct or not, it is highly significant—pointing, as it does, to the fact that there are so many things in the background of this Lingle murder that practically no one in Chicago wants to see dragged out into the open.

It may prove simple enough to convict the man who fired the shot into Lingle's brain; but to tell the whole story of this murder it will be necessary to wash a great deal of extremely dirty linen in public. Some of this linen is owned by Chicagoans of considerable prominence. If, now and then, Chicago seems to be just a trifle lackadaisical about catching Lingle's murderer, there may be a reason for it.

Railroad Whistles

RAILROAD men believe that they will eventually be able to devise a railroad whistle which will shoot its shaft of noise directly to the railroad crossing instead of scattering it all over the countryside; and while this would be highly efficient, and while any step to diminish the daily amount of noise in this noise-ridden civilization of ours ought to be welcomed, we're not sure that we're entirely in favor of this plan.

The railroad whistle is in a class by itself. It is one of the most romantic sounds one ever hears. To lie in bed, late at night, and hear some distant flyer whistling for a crossing, is to experience the feeling that one has heard the eerie horns of elfland blowing beyond the horizon. The note is haunting beyond words, with an insistent melancholy that defies description. We should be sorry to be deprived of it.

No War For Japan

THE discussion over the London treaty has caused some Americans to drag the old Japanese bogie out of the attic and look it over again with fear-filled hearts. Before we get real panicky about it, however, we might pay attention to some recent remarks by W. R. Castle, Jr., who has just returned to this country after serving as our special ambassador to Japan.

"It is amazing to me, once more at home in Washington, to find the anti-treaty people still harping on the Japanese bogie," says Mr. Castle. "Japan could hardly live except for her exports to America, amounting to nearly \$400,000,000. She imports from us nearly \$300,000,000 worth of goods and depends on America for the cotton which she manufactures and re-exports to China. War with America, which would be serious for us, would be ruin for Japan."

This is sober sense. In the face of it, why get so worried about one or two extra cruisers in the Japanese fleet?

EDITORIALS

FROM OVER THE NATION

DIRT IN THE ETHER

Philadelphia Bulletin: Denial of license renewal to a small broadcasting station in the Pacific Northwest for gross abuse of the limits of propriety in its programs was made the occasion for the enunciation of wholesome principles of general application by the Federal radio commission.

This low-powered station, which could be heard all over Portland, Ore., metropolitan district of sixty miles, was devoted to an attack on chain stores, in the course of which vilification of individuals took the place of argument and was interspersed with profanity and obscenity, according to the commission's finding.

In announcing the unanimous decision Commissioner Robinson, who presided at the hearings, said:

"A station may be used for opposition to chain stores in the right way. Either side of that issue may present its views. But mere vilification of persons is no argument on that line, nor is profanity and unrefined talk not usually hearable in polite company. Free speech is guaranteed. But license to insult one's enemies as well as the decency of Americans has no protection under this law."

The test applied by the commission in this case was one which might well apply even when no offensive language is used—whether the programs were "informative, enlightening or entertaining to the public." They were found to be dedicated to personal vilification use. Commissioner Robinson declared that

"this commission knows its province and duty in cases like this, and it may be relied upon to fulfill it in the public interest."

There is enough dirt in the air we breathe in the cities to make it unwholesome and any attempt deliberate to defoul the ether should promptly be stepped upon, as in this case.

BEYOND MONEY

Baltimore Evening Sun: The Scotch and the Irish, for once, are in harmony. They are united in grief because, in Scotland, Ben Lomond will shortly be sold and in Ireland the earl of Kenmare has decided to put up his beautiful Lakes of Killarney to the highest bidder.

The American, casting about for something on which to lavish his reverence, has a hard time finding anything. He stands in awe at the Niagara Falls, but his heart hardly goes out to it. He feels a certain interest in the Rocky Mountain National Park, stimulated mostly by the railroad advertisements, but it is a mild interest and no more. Perhaps the most authentic national shrine is Plymouth Rock. But anyone who has gazed upon this unprepossessing stone, which calls itself Plymouth Harbor, quickly loses what interest he had in it.

There is nothing in America properly to be compared to Ben Lomond and the Lakes of Killarney, which are woven into the very cloth of Scotch and Irish tradition. So we cannot, perhaps, feel quite as they do at the prospect of their desecration. Yet the Irish and the Scotch themselves must know that Ben

Lomond and the Lakes of Killarney have a value which is beyond money. Their value lies in the sentiment and the memories which they invoke. Nothing, not even their sale to American millionaires or realtors, can kill that.

MOUSTING CURES FOR COLDS

Kansas City Star: Dr. J. A. Pfeiffer, of the University of Maryland medical school is confident that he has discovered the cause of the common cold in a new micrococcus and that a dependable preventive and cure of colds has been developed. Dr. Pfeiffer is a recognized scientist and there should be marked respect for his research and findings. But he is confident that this new cure for colds is better than any of the 203 cures previously known and tried out with such eminently satisfactory results.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

American Export Trade Begins to Show a Marked Decline. Especially With Our Best Customers—Tariff May Not Be a Cause but Here Are the Figures, Anyhow.

BY RODNEY BUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, July 26.—This year doubtless will come to be known as the time when Uncle Sam, merchant prince, gave the cash customers a poke in the snout.

History will also decide whether he got away with it. A lot of those darned foreigners who have been buying our goods have been insisting lately that he can't—and our export figures of recent months have been used to corroborate the contention.

Protests, as everyone knows, were received from nearly 40 foreign nations against the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. In the past few weeks there have been instances of discriminating against Soviet Russia and latest figures of our trade with her show an astonishing decline.

A Tangled Situation

The unfortunate foreign trade situation, so it probably is too early to accept the assurance of those who insist it's all our own fault. Nevertheless, here are the latest facts and figures for whatever they may be worth.

Exports to more than four-fifths of our principal markets dropped off in the first quarter of this year. There were declines of 10 per cent in Canada, amounting to 23 per cent, Italy 25 per cent, Germany 26 per cent, Japan 24 per cent, Argentina 28 per cent, Cuba 23 per cent, Brazil 53 per cent, China 26 per cent, Australia 39 per cent and so on. Imports showed a somewhat lesser decline, generally, than exports. Their decline in value has been attributed principally to low world prices.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently announced that exports for the first quarter, totaling \$1,129,000,000, were only about four per cent below the average for the first quarters of the years 1924-1928, although they were 20 per cent below 1929. But the value of exports had been increasing steadily from year to year right up to 1929, when the United States reached a peak where it was unable to remain.

In the first quarter our exports to Russia were going strong and the Chamber cites a 223 per cent increase over exports to the Soviet in the 1929 first quarter. But suddenly there has come a decided slump in Russia's purchases here.

Exports to Russia in January were \$13,420,000, but in May they were only \$3,098,000—a decline of 75 per cent. Russia has been buying more from other countries and less from us. In the last three months of 1929 and the first three months of 1930 she purchased \$44,163,000 from Great Britain as against less than \$20,000,000 in the similar six-month period the year before.

England has recognized the Russian government and the United States has not. It has been reported that the Soviet sought to distribute its orders as much as possible to nations according to recognition. Non-recognition of Russia, however, has been a longstanding American policy and there is no indication that Russia's commercial policy will affect our diplomatic policy.

Russians Charge Discrimination

But the Russians have also been complaining as they cite our grinding exports to their country, of various discriminatory barriers raised against them. A large cargo of Russian lumber has recently been held up on the charge that it was produced by convict labor and there has been agitation for a general embargo both on Russian lumber and Russian coal. A 19 per cent compensatory duty on a cargo of Russian matches was recently assessed when it was complained that the matches were being dumped at less than cost price. The State Department has refused to permit Russia to buy military planes in this country and Russia presumably will buy them elsewhere.

Department of Commerce officials, as if alarmed at the general trend, point out with respect to embargo pleas that imports of Russian lumber and coal are negligible.

No one is especially interested in the justice or injustice of tariffs and other trade barriers such as those lately aimed or proposed against Russia. What causes concern is the tendency of one blow to lead to another; the fact that trade barriers tend to reduce sales. And everybody knows that if exports don't pick up we can't get back to the peak reached by American business generally in 1929.

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Whether George McLean is a member of an organized band of horse thieves, or whether there is an organized effort on the part of Langell Valley residents to railroad him to the penitentiary as a result of personal unpopularity, is the question constantly kept to the fore in the trial now in progress in the circuit court before Judge Benson.

A mass of testimony tending to show that McLean had stolen a horse from H. E. Wainard, and had re-branded the animal was introduced by the prosecution today. The first witness, H. E. Wainard, told the principal story of the prosecution, and subsequent witnesses merely corroborated him.

The Klamath Falls baseball team will go to Merrill tomorrow to play a return game. A large

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

Frank Miles today sold his property on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, to W. F. Hopka of Sacramento. This is a portion of the property on which a contract for sale was entered into by Mr. Jordon, of San Francisco, but which for some reason he failed to make good on. The property has a frontage of 30 feet on Main St. and the consideration is said to have been \$280 a front foot. Mr. Hopka expects to build on the property, and will start construction next spring.

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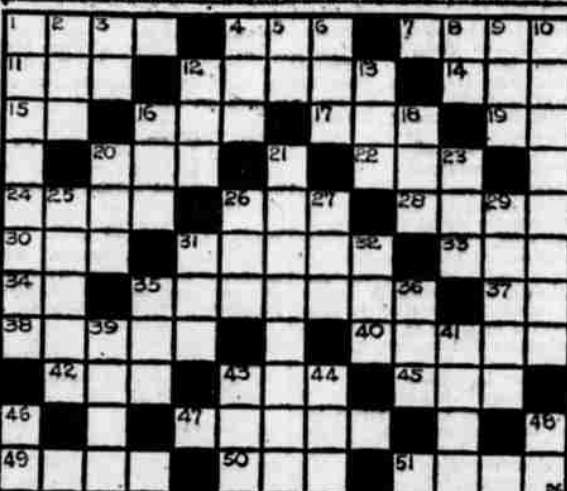
number of rooters are expected to accompany them.

Born A Boy—Dr. Wright reports the birth of a boy to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wiley, Friday.

The moon looks down upon a silver lake for miles and miles the shimmering ripples play over the length and breadth of Lake Ewauna, whose gleaming southern curves lie sharp cut against the lowlands. On the farther side the gentle slopes and swelling hills that rise from the water's edge are silhouetted black against a blue gray sky, while the receding folds of misty peaks dissolve in the distance. Along the northern shore shine the yellow electric lights that betoken the habitation of man, and climbing the rugged bluffs and nestling in the draws lies the slumbering town that will awake some day into a greater Klamath. And the moon looks down: from the rising of the same to the setting thereof, she keepeth watch.

For the first time this summer there is a sufficiency, but not a surplus of labor in Klamath Falls. For several days considerable work has been delayed because of the scarcity of help, but a number of men have come here from the quiet Willamette Valley towns, and now work in building, street paving, and farming in this vicinity is proceeding at a rapid rate.

Puzzle of Gods



HORIZONTAL—40 Narrow lane. 41 God of war. 42 Hastened. 43 One in cards. 44 Aye. 45 To accustom. 46 To slide. 47 To consume. 48 To consume. 49 To consume.

VERTICAL—1 Portuguese. 2 Explorer of mountains. 3 Since. 4 Note in scale. 5 To place. 6 Negative word. 7 Measure. 8 Card game. 9 Our highest. 10 To hit a ball. 11 To secure. 12 Verres. 13 Frequent. 14 Ocean. 15 Lair. 16 Sneaky. 17 Weathercock. 18 To drip. 19 God of the sky. 20 Before. 21 Exclamation. 22 Road.

INDIANS Part of Umatilla County

SALEM, Ore., July 26 (AP)—Judge Parnes Alger Fee of Pendleton will not suffer a reduction from \$6000 to \$5500 in salary due to decreased population of his district. An opinion by Attorney General Van Winkle holds that the 1223 Indians on the Umatilla reservation are legal population under the new census. While this leaves the population

of the district, comprising Umatilla and Morrow counties, still short of the 1920 census, it is above the 30,000 mark which entitles the circuit judge to a \$6,000 salary under an act of the 1929 legislature that fixed salaries according to population.

EDITORS TO CONFER

SALEM, Ore., July 26 (AP)—A group conference of the Oregon State Editorial association, comprising editors of Multnomah, Clackamas and Marion counties will be held here August 9.

ERRORGRAMS



There are at least four mistakes in the above picture. They 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 writing the letters around. Grade yourself 20 for each of the mistakes you find, and 30 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 hit.

Daily CAPITOL News Letter

Oregon Timber Its Protection State's Share Owners Share

BY JAMES ROWE

United Press Staff Correspondent

SALEM, Ore., July 26 (UP)—Oregon is not doing her share in protecting the vast timber resources of the state, in the opinion of many state officials.

COMPARATIVE figures on file in the office of the state forester show the private timber owners are bearing more than their share of the expense for forest protection, the federal government is doing nearly a just part but state appropriations for forest protection are far below the mark that many state officials believe should be reached.

Appropriate More

DURING 1929, the private owners spent \$378,659 as their allotment for protecting Oregon's four billion board feet of merchantable timber, state figures show. Under the Clark-McNary law, the federal government contributed \$53,375. The state appropriated only \$90,000 for the two-year period or \$45,000 for each year, little more than half that contributed by the government and less than 10 per cent of the total of fire protection funds.

THE CLARK-MCNAVY appropriation for 1930 was \$99,440, larger for 1929 and still greater than the state's appropriation, figures show.

Should Match U. S.

THE STATE should at least match, dollar for dollar, all federal appropriations, many officials declare. It is to Oregon's best interests that the timber supply should be preserved for the benefits that are continually derived—continued taxable resources, watershed protection, recreation and per capita industrial payroll, it was said.

IDEAL PROTECTION could be afforded private and state timber lands at a cost of \$354,000, forestry officials hold.

IT IS ASSUMED, under gen-

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"We are entering upon a period that will be more wonderful... more romantic than any the world has known... The romance of tomorrow will not be based upon the false foundations of fancy and fairy-tales."—Hugh Walpole, English novelist.

"Prohibition can be enforced."—Andrew McCampbell, federal prohibition administrator in New York.

"Prohibition is not the logical solution for temperance in our form of government."—Maurice Campbell, former federal prohibition administrator in New York.

"I would rather have all the risks which come with the free discussion of sex than the greater risks we run by a conspiracy of silence."—Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Our life is full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."—W. H. Durant, author.

protection measures by recognizing their financial responsibilities in appropriating a just share for protection, officials declared.

SALEM, Ore., July 26 (AP)—What seemed to be a baby crying in playful mood appeared suddenly at Woodburn yesterday, picked up a 300-foot 24-stall garage at the Hay-Brown cannery, shattered it and partially demolished two automobiles. The water was seen to start on the Joseph Husman property. It disappeared as suddenly as it came.

UNDER SUCH a proposed three-way division, the private owner would undertake, as in every case of private forest protection, one-half the cost, or \$122,000. In completing the necessary pool, the state and federal government would each assume one-fourth the obligation or \$144,000, it was said.

IF OREGON is to retain its position as the second lumber producing state in the nation, with an average annual production of four billion board feet of lumber which affords employment to 65 per cent of the state's labor and brings to the state \$125,000,000 in outside capital, she should assume aggressive leadership in forestry

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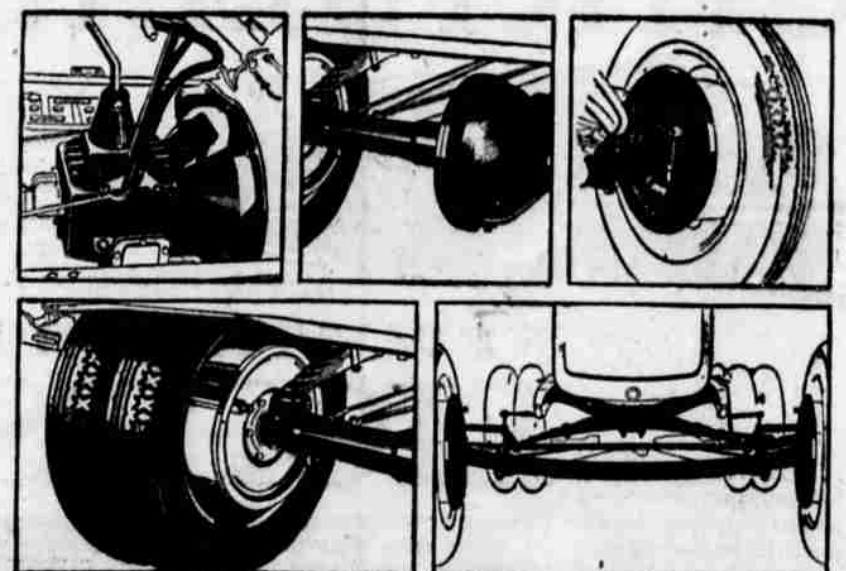
at

Big Wooden Tabernacle—7th and Oak Sts.

Sunday 8 P. M.

"HELL DISCOVERED 28 MILES FROM KLAMATH FALLS"

New features of the FORD TRUCK



BY INCREASING strength, length of service, safety, reliability and economy, new features combine to make the Ford truck a value far in excess of the price.

Important among them is the 4-speed transmission, which gives a wide, flexible range of speed and power. Another is the new rear axle. It has a spiral bevel gear of special Ford truck design, with straddle-mounted pinion. Axle shafts are heavier than formerly, and because of the three-quarter floating type of construction, they serve only to turn the wheels, without carrying any of the weight of truck or load.

Brakes on the front wheels have been enlarged to the same size as those on the rear, providing increased braking area and a high degree of safety. Brakes are of the mechanical type, internally expanding

and all are fully enclosed against grit, gravel and moisture. Controls have been redesigned.

Dual rear wheels, available at small additional cost, will be found both convenient and economical. Balloon tires of one size are used throughout with the dual equipment, so that all six steel disc wheels and tires are interchangeable all around. Only one spare need be carried.

The front construction shows greater strength. The front axle is twice as strong as formerly. The front spring is heavier, with wider leaves. Front radius rod is heavier, and king-pins, wheel bearings and thrust bearings are larger.

Many other features add to the quality and length of service you may expect from the Ford truck. Come in and let us show them to you

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