

The Evening Herald

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Saturday, January 10, 1931

A Hope That Is Widely Shared

THERE is a lot of talk in congress about a special session. Every news story emanating from the Capitol city has something to say about it, but predominating them all are the reports that members of both houses are hoping they can get through their necessary business during the remaining two months of the session, thus avoiding a special meeting.

Probably congress has no idea at all how widely that hope is shared by the people of the country, and how ardently.

Indeed, if the hope of congress that there shall be no extra session were represented by the figure nine, the country's hope that when congress adjourns in March it will adjourn until next December would be represented by the figure nine million.

When the session ends in March the country will have traveled up part of the grade out of its slough of depression toward new heights of prosperity. Hardly anything that could happen would be more discouraging, more like greasing the grade that has to be climbed, than a special session of congress with its agitations, its politics and its consequent uncertainties.

If congress will confine its attention to the necessary business before it, will be as economical in conversation as it is humanly possible for its members to be, will so far as it can forget the elections of 1932, will substitute labor for heroics and action for speechmaking, there will be no special session.

What The Automobile Has Done

THE part played by the automobile in the business and social life of the nation is one of the common subjects of discussion among those who are enumerating the ill and panaceas of the present depression. It is a subject of such vast proportions and so interwoven with every activity of the nation that it would take a Carlyle to properly discuss it.

The automobile has brought us good roads that never would have come without it. It has annihilated distances, proving Einstein's relativity; for clearly there was no reality in the fact that a given place 30 miles from Klamath Falls was half a day away in horse-and-buggy days, when now it is less than an hour away. It has brought the farmer closer to his market. It has widened the circle of customers for every enterprise. It has given new employment to many thousands. It has spread out cities over wider areas because it has brought the suburb closer to the business district.

The automobile, a pleasant luxury to many, is an absolute necessity to more.

The other side of the picture is that the automobile has become so vital a part of modern life in this country that when over production temporarily halts the prosperity of the automobile industry the effect is felt in many other industries. But that picture has a pleasanter angle because when presently this industry prospers again its prosperity will be widely diffused.

The automobile has brought nothing short of a revolution in the long perspective of history, will be able to tell lution in ways of living, and only a great genius, writing the full story.

A Worth While Story

THERE is a story in the January issue of The Oregon Magazine published at Salem by Murray Wade which every resident of Oregon ought to read. It is the story of the development of the flax fibre industry in Oregon. It not only tells of the splendid progress made in the development of that industry, but paints an interesting and inspiring picture of the hope that industry holds out in the future development of Oregon.

The story is from the pen of Col. W. B. Bartram, manager of the state flax industry. He is the man who designed the flax plants and developed the industry agriculturally and mechanically to the splendid proportions to which it has grown. After reading it one cannot help being impressed with the fact that this state possesses every soil and climatic condition necessary to the development of the industry to a point of perfection unexcelled in the world, and that the industry is to play an important role as one of the basic industries of Oregon.

It is much easier to blame fate than ourselves for ill success.

To the average man congress isn't even interesting. "To me she is irksome," said the man, instead of using the more impressive phrase, "She makes me tired."

Before hell was abolished it was possible to guess where the bandits were going.

Friendships that are not fifty-fifty in principle soon become lopsided in fact.

EDITORIALS

From Over The Nation

The Bank Rate

New York World: The reduction of the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve bank of New York to 2 per cent the lowest in the history of the reserve system, should also be the revival of business by creating a greater degree of confidence both at home and abroad. A low money rate will not of itself create prosperity any more than high rates, as we saw in 1929, will curb inflation. But a lowering of the rate will be reassuring to those who are hesitant as to the best course to follow after the turn of the year. European financiers will be encouraged on noting that the bank failures in New York are not to be followed by a drawing in of American funds from abroad. The lower rate may even stimulate an outward flow of gold from the United States and thus help to solve the problem created by the excessive holdings in this country and the scarcity of gold elsewhere.

At home the reduction in the rate should strengthen the bond market, which for several weeks has been dropping, but more important still, it may encourage the member banks to adopt a more positive attitude toward the granting of credit for productive purposes and thus stimulate activity in commerce and industry. There are indications that the pessimism and conservatism in some instances have been carried to extremes. The action of the New York Reserve bank should furnish the needed corrective. Meantime, there are other steps which might well be taken for the further upbuilding of confidence. Some attention by congress to the railroad problem, to the modernization of the anti-trust laws, to the removal of certain defects in the tax system and to the promotion of foreign trade would prove exceedingly helpful.

Don't Go Together
New York Times: Politicians will rub their eyes over a dispatch from Hooksett, N. H. It reports the effort, thus far unsuccessful, of a citizen of the Granite state to escape having public office forced upon him. The town, Napoleon J. Gilbert was nominated for the legislature over his own protest, because everybody in the parish wrote in his name on the ballot. He was elected as democratic candidate because his refusal to be elected was the subject of state two late. Now he has to insist that the house unseat him!

The reason given by this remarkable man is that office-holding and the clergy do not comport themselves well together, and that he can do greater public service through his priestly duties than in the legislature. This is not only the conclusion of a sensible, dignified man, already engaged in a good work, it conforms to the excellent rules of the Catholic clergy. There are exceptions, of course, to the rule that ministers in public office rarely do well by themselves or their constituents; but the experience of many American communities supports the position of Father Gilbert. The best work done by him and his kind transcends the law made by man.

Buying for 6 Months
Toledo Times: Faith backed up by action usually wins. This is the thought which came to us as we read an exclusive interview of the Times with O. Minger, president of the Electric Auto company, and many subsidiaries in the automobile industry. He said his companies believe that prices on basic commodities have reached bottom and consequently they have gone ahead and contracted for raw materials for the first half of 1931. That is real confidence in the outlook for business and the kind of thing that is bound to work out constructively.

Mr. Minger looks for the automobile industry to show modest improvement in January and continue gradually to gain during the coming year. Steel and other basic commodities will find the effects of better automobile production. Railroads will feel traffic increasing. General employment will begin to gain. When a lot of companies begin to back up their confidence and faith in 1931 with real placing of orders for raw materials then the business revival will be on its way.

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye
Any alien who at any time after entry into the United States becomes affiliated with any organization the purpose of which is to supplant our form of government with a totally different system, or who engages independently in advocating such changes, through force or violence, should be deported.—Senator James J. Davis.

There can be no homes if women insist on following senseless careers and refuse to provide over them.—Gilbert K. Chesterton, English author.

There is no particular reason why the song, "The Sidewalks of New York," should be attached to me.—Alfred E. Smith.

May there never be another war.—General John J. Pershing.

SUPER-SALESMAN
SALESMANAGER: What sort of recommendations have you? APPLICANT: Well, I sold raincoats to farmers last summer all during the drought.—Pathfinder.

DAILY WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington

Sentiment Is Growing for a New Political Movement, But Third Party Isn't Likely to Develop for Some Time Because the Dissatisfied Elements Have Little in Common.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

WASHINGTON—Behind all the publicity that the third party idea is getting during the holidays is a widespread sentiment for a new political movement, but not the probability that one is going to develop in the immediate future.

The belief about a third party break-out virtually every year or two and generally nothing comes of it. It does not yet appear that 1932 is going to be a third party year, as 1912 and 1924 were. It seems much more likely that the only third party in 1932 will be the Socialist party, as usual.

There are several reasons why third party talk fails to excite the more cynical and practical persons who are engaged in politics or the business of writing. But the principal reasons, the importance of which becomes more obvious every time anyone tries to organize such an independent movement, are:

1. The commonly acknowledged difficulty of organizing, raising money and getting on the ballots.

2. The great reluctance of even the most independent politicians to risk their political lives by saying goodbye to their old party affiliations.

3. The seeming impossibility of amalgamating all the dissatisfied elements behind one platform or one leader.

Liquor Is Stumbling Block
That third reason becomes especially accentuated at this time because of the stumbling block presented by prohibition. Any attempt to set up a new liberal, progressive party bumps into that at the very start. The most conspicuous progressive leaders—Senator Norris of Nebraska, Senator Borah of Idaho and Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, for instance—are dry. Any progressive group in the Senate is composed very largely of drys, representing dry constituencies.

On the other hand, it appears that the only real possibilities of political upheaval in the cities are among the large population which have the largest electoral college votes are to be found in the strong wet sentiment in those sections.

To carry any great appeal to the east, any new political movement sponsored by the western progressives probably would have to promise a wet plank in its platform and that appears to be impossible. A wet party, of course, could hardly expect to make any headway in the agricultural states or the south.

Urban voters in large industrial states, on the other hand, are not greatly concerned with the agricultural distress which is a very important matter with the insurgent group in Congress. It is true that the insurgents, despite the fact that most of them have former constituencies, generally support a broad progressive program which would work to the advantage of people of all classes and occupations.

No Strong Issue
They vigorously support, for instance, measures to combat unemployment and anti-injunction legislation and attempts to regulate high public utility rates. But there is not in their general program any strong throbbing issue such as prohibition proved itself to be in the November election.

And a large section of the more important wet leadership is quite conservative, completely opposed to measures dear to the hearts of the true liberals and progressives.

Roosevelt succeeded in splitting the party and electing Wilson by running on a third ticket in 1912, but he came far short of victory. He had a large assortment of professional politicians working for him and the business interests were not as violently opposed to him as they would be to Borah, Norris or Pinchot. Nor does there appear to be any progressive in public life today who appeals to as many millions as Roosevelt did.

Political campaigns still belong to the politicians and no one expects many politicians to desert their parties in 1932 for any reason whatever. Assuming that the Democrats nominate a wet candidate, it is even very difficult to imagine the western insurgent leaders following Norris if he makes another bolt from the Republican camp, despite their recent vociferous resentment of the Lucas incident.

Why Norris Refused
The hard facts were obvious to Norris when he declined the offer of John Dewey's proposal that he head a third party ticket. Norris feels that he can do more to advance his political ideals while remaining within the ranks of the Republican party.

From the standpoint of the independent voter, who doesn't want to have to choose his president from between two hand-picked candidates every four years, the Norris proposal for abolition of the electoral college and direct election of presidents is the most sensible one that has come out of all the recent third party hullabaloo. Even so, it is unreasonable to expect the politicians of either major party to permit enactment of such a constitutional amendment, which would rob politicians of much of their power.

Many sane observers believe that there is going to be a new political alignment sooner or later, but they feel that there will first have to be a change both in general conditions and popular sentiment.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

The latest proceedings in the petition of William Crawford for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the school directors and clerk of the Fort Klamath district to admit his children, who are of Indian lineage to the school for whites, is in the shape of demurrers filed today.

Although bound over to the federal grand jury on a charge of impersonating a deputy United States marshal, Steve "Slim" Chambers, one of the foremost vacuumers of the Klamath Basin, and conqueror of "White Peck" and other outlaw horses, is not worrying a great deal over the outcome of the matter. At the county jail, where he is confined until taken to Portland tomorrow, he is still wearing his sunny smile.

The west half of the present court house site is worth \$51,000. This was the opinion of Alex Martin Jr., of this city, and E. S. Terwilliger, of Merrill, the appraisers, after viewing the property this afternoon.

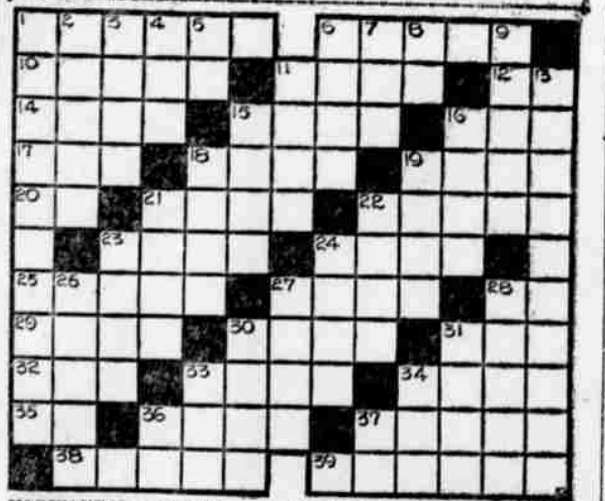
Society In The Village—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts will entertain at their home Friday evening.

A meeting of the Klamath club was held last evening, at which the members arranged to give a pre-Lenten dancing party at the White Pelican hotel on the night of January 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley O. Smith left Wednesday morning for Salem, the former to attend the legislature as representative from this district, Mrs. Smith to visit friends in the Capital. Before returning they will visit Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Gates at Hillsboro.

NEW YORK.—Joseph Miller recently appeared in court here and filed suit against a local hotel for burns which his daughter is said to have received when taking a shower in one of the hotel's rooms. Damages sought are \$175,000. It is claimed that the burns caused disfigurement of the child.

A River Question



- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| HORIZONTAL | 27 Money drawer. | 37 Perfume. | 6 To press. |
| 1 What large river empties into the Bay of Bengal? | 28 Dye. | 38 Cornum. | 7 Peak. |
| 2 What country cut the salary of all government workers? | 29 In a little while. | 39 Barley drink. | 8 Paid publicly. |
| 3 Poppy drug. | 30 To arrive. | 1 Entrance to San Francisco Bay. | 9 To warble. |
| 11 Stepped upon. | 31 Prophet. | 2 Only liquid. | 10 Lean. |
| 12 Either. | 32 Marble. | 3 River having huge delta. | 13 To what party does Calvin Coolidge belong? |
| 14 Rhythical swing. | 33 Cupola. | 4 Silk worm cast. | 15 Lend. |
| 15 More. | 34 Poem. | 5 Type measure. | 16 Auricular. |
| 16 Fern. | 35 Half an cm. | | 17 To revolve. |
| 17 Female deer. | 36 Lasso. | | 18 Ground. |
| 18 Part of foreleg. | | | 19 Kilo. |
| 19 Face. | | | 20 Wan. |
| 20 Delty. | | | 21 To promise. |
| 21 To unclothe. | | | 22 Citric fruit. |
| 22 French soldier. | | | 23 Silly. |
| 23 Egg. | | | 24 Heavy volume. |
| 24 Scur. | | | 25 Larval stage. |
| 25 Donated. | | | 26 Duplicate. |
| | | | 27 Series of optical events. |
| | | | 28 Drone bee. |
| | | | 29 Silk worm. |
| | | | 30 Second note. |
| | | | 31 Preposition. |

Murder At Bridge

by ANNE AUSTIN author of "THE BLACK PIGEON" and "MURDER BACKSTAIRS"

CHAPTER XII.

The white-haired, smartly-dressed buyer accepted the sheet of photographs Bonnie Dundee was offering. "I'll do my best, but I mustn't talk like that, or I'll give you a wrong impression, Mr. Randolph. Of its kind, it is really a very fine school—very exclusive; riding masters, dancing masters, a golf 'pro' and our own golf course, native teachers for Italian, French, German and Spanish. Oh, the school is all right, and will probably not suffer any loss of prestige on account of that dreadful murder out in the Middle West."

"Yes," Dundee agreed gravely. "She was dead when that picture was taken. Did you know Mrs. Selim?"

"No," the woman breathed, her eyes still bulging with horror. "But I've seen so many pictures of her in the papers. . . . To think that it was one of our dresses she chose for her shroud! But you want to know when the dress was sold to her don't you?" she asked, her thin-lipped mouth tightening.

"I can find out. We keep a record of all our French originals and of the number of copies made of each. . . . Let me think. I've been going to Paris myself for the firm for the last fifteen years, but I can't remember buying this Pierre model. . . . Oh, of course! I didn't go over during 1917 and 1918, on account of the war, you know, but I sent a Paris designer to send me a limited number of very good models, and this must have been one of them. Otherwise, I'd remember buying it. . . . If you'll excuse me a moment—"

When she returned about ten minutes later, Miss Thomas brought him a penciled memorandum. "This Pierre model was imported in the summer of 1917, several months in advance of the winter season, of course. Only five copies were made—in different colors and materials, naturally since we make a point of exclusiveness. The royal blue velvet copy was sold to Juanita Leigh in January, 1918. I am sorry I cannot give you the exact day of the month, but our records show the month only. I took the liberty of showing a picture of the dress to the only saleswoman in the department who has been with us that long, but she cannot remember the sale. Twelve years is a long time, you know."

"Indeed it is," Dundee agreed regretfully. "You have been immensely helpful, however, Miss Thomas, and I thank you with all my heart."

"If you could just tell me—confidentially, of course," Miss Thomas whispered, "what sort of clue this dress is—"

"I don't know myself," the detective admitted. "But," he added to himself, after he had escaped the buyer's natural curiosity, "I intend to find out!"

Before he could take any further steps along that particular path, however, Dundee had an appointment to keep. After arriving at his hotel that morning he had made two telephone calls. He smiled now as he recalled the surprise and glee of one of his former Yale classmates, now a discouraged young bond salesman, with whom he had kept in touch.

"You want to borrow my name and my kid sister?" Jimmy Randolph, chuckled. "Hop to it, old sport. But you might tell me what you want with such intimate belongings of mine."

"You may not know it," Dundee had retorted, "but young Mr. James Wadley Randolph Jr., son of the famous old Boston family, is going to visit that equally famous school, Forayte-on-the-Hudson, to see whether it is the ideal finishing school for his beloved young sister, Barbara. . . . She's about 15 now, isn't she Jimmy?"

"Going on 16, and one of Sat. and his prize hellions," Jimmy Randolph had answered. "And the family would be grateful if you could get Forayte to take her and make them promise not to have any more chorus girls who plan to get murdered, as directors of their amateur theatricals. Bab would be sure to get mixed up in the mess. . . . I suppose that's the job you're on, you flat-footed dick, you!"

The second telephone call had secured an appointment at the Forayte school for "Mr. James Wadley Randolph Jr. of Boston," and Dundee, rather relishing his first need for such professional tactics, relaxed to enjoy the ton-mile drive along the Hudson.

It was a winter to 12 when his taxi swept up the drive toward the big gray-stone, turreted building, sedately lonely in the midst of its valuable acres.

"Miss Earle says to come to the office," a maid told him when he had given his name, and led him from the vast hall to a fairly large room, whose long windows looked upon a tennis court, and whose walls were almost covered with group pictures of graduating classes, photographs of amateur theatrical performances and portrait studies of alumnae.

A very thin sharp-faced woman of about 40, with red-rimmed eyes which peered near-sightedly, rose from an old-fashioned roll-top desk, and came forward to greet him.

"I am Miss Earle, Miss Pendleton's private secretary," she told him, as he shook her thin, clammy hand. "I should have told you when you telephoned this morning that both Miss Pendleton and Miss Macdonald sailed for Europe yesterday. They always have our commencement the last Tuesday in May, you know. . . . But if there is anything I can do for you—"

"I should like to know something at first hand of the history of the school, its—well, prestige, special advantages, curriculum, and so on," Dundee began deprecatingly.

"I should certainly be able to answer any question you may wish to ask, Mr. Randolph, since I have been with the school for fifteen years," Miss Earle interrupted tartly.

It took nearly ten precious minutes for Dundee to nurse the terrified but obviously thrilled woman over the shock, and to get her into the mood to answer his questions freely.

"But I shan't and can't tell you anything bad about Nita," she protested vehemently, wiping her red-rimmed eyes. "The papers are all saying now that she got \$10,000 for double-crossing some awful racketeer named 'Swallow-tail Sammy,' but I know she didn't get the money that way. She was too good—"

From Nita's confidences to you, do you have any idea how she did get the money?" Dundee asked.

Miss Earle shook her head. "I don't know that! . . . Maybe she found her husband and made him pay alimony—"

Dundee controlled his excitement with difficulty. "Did she tell you all about her marriage and divorce?"

Again Miss Earle shook her head. "The only time she ever spoke of it was last year—the first year she started our play, you know. I asked her why she didn't get married again, and she said she couldn't—she wasn't divorced, because she didn't know where her husband was, and it was too expensive to go to Reno. . . . Of course she may have found him or something and got a divorce sometime this last year, and this money she got was a settlement—"

"She must have got a divorce, since she was planning to be married again to a young man named Hamilton," Dundee assured her soothingly.

"The way everybody puts the very worst interpretation on everything, when a person gets murdered," Miss Earle stormed. "If poor Nita had belonged to a rich family, like the girls here, they would have spent a million to hush up any scandal on her. . . . I've seen it done!" she added, darkly and venomously.

To Be Continued

As a rule you can estimate the idiosyncy of a proposition by the size of the Congressional appropriation it requires.

VERY INTERESTING NEWS

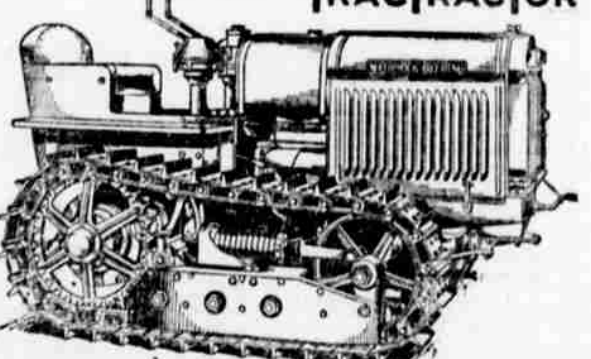
WEDNESDAY NIGHT
Jan. 14th, 8:15 Sharp
(Author)

Will Speak on
"SPIRITUALISM"
New Banquet Auditorium
ARCADE HOTEL
Admission Free

Come early for good seats. Over a hundred thousand cases of suicide in England after the war from use of the outboard board. Mr. Kelton will endeavor to point out the good and the bad of this phenomenon.

McCormick-Deering

TRAC|RAC|OR



Always Sure of Good Traction

THE TracTracTr is an important unit in the famous McCormick-Deering line, which includes the 10-20, 15-30, and Farmall wheel-type tractors. Many of the basic features are identical with those found in other McCormick-Deering tractors. For example, the engine, with its removable cylinders, ball-bearing crankshaft, combination manifold, oil filter, air cleaner, fuel strainer, factory-sealed governor, and high-tension magneto. Unit construction is featured throughout, facilitating servicing operations.

Steering ease is an important feature of the TracTracTr. Ordinarily, light pressure on the steering clutches is sufficient to guide the tractor. When steering is not accomplished by the upper clutches alone, the pedals operating the foot brakes can be utilized in completing the steering operation.

These and many other features of the TracTracTr will be best understood and appreciated when you inspect the machine itself. Visit our store at your first opportunity—or ask us to bring the TracTracTr to your place for a demonstration.

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