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FRANK JENKINS Managing Editor
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A Reputation We Want
DISCLOSURE by Sheriff Low that he has strong evidences pointing to identification of at least one of the Buffalo lunch killers boosts the stock of Klamath's law enforcement agencies and indicates a relentless investigation of this flagrant case.
If the present developments lead to final solution of the case, and the whole story can be told, it should equal the best of the "who dunnit?" thrillers that are having such a vogue in the pulps.
This case presented many difficult problems to the officers of the law. It was cloaked in mystery that could be pierced only by the most painstaking sifting of every possible clue. It was work of that sort that made it possible for the sheriff to throw the first light on the probable identity of the bandit-slayers, which may be the basis of further and conclusive developments.
Klamath needs a reputation for strong and determined law enforcement. When a community is tough along that line, it doesn't take the news long to make the rounds via grapevine among the lawless elements that range the country and infest the jungles and hobo camps. They learn to tread lightly in such towns, if not to avoid them entirely.
This is an industrial community, on important transportation lines. In certain times of the year, a heavy influx of transient agricultural workers occurs here. These conditions heighten the probability of frequent visits by lawless wanderers, and it is well that they be informed that it's not a healthy town for trouble-making.

'Sprague Road Plea
COUNTY court members left for Portland and a state highway commission meeting Thursday, stating they would ask the highway commission to consider taking into the secondary system the stretch of the Sprague River road from the Lakeview highway to the town of Sprague River.
Some time ago the state commission rejected a request from several Klamath and Lake county groups and agencies that the entire Sprague River road, from Lakeview highway to Chiloquin, be accepted as a state secondary highway. It was stated at that time it would take \$600,000 to bring this entire road up to standards acceptable as secondary highway.
The modified request now being made is reasonable and deserves the sympathetic consideration of the highway commission. We do not believe that every time a request is made for local work on this road it should be side-stepped by referring to the state or federal government; but in this instance, according to our understanding, the county is prepared to proceed with considerable improvement on the stretch in question to bring it up to or near the standards of a good secondary highway. With this show of good faith by the county, the state commission should be in a sympathetic and receptive mood when Klamath's suggestions are made.

Eugene, of all towns, is annoyed by smells from its garbage dump. It's a matter of interest to the whole state that the university city solve this problem, at least by the time next fall's football schedule starts.

Stalin Controls U. S. Reds, Says Bridges Case Witness

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (UP)—Systematic agitation in the United States army to shatter its morale is a prime tenet of the communist party, Benjamin Gitlow, one-time communist leader, testified yesterday at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing.
The communist party of the United States today is under more complete control of Josef Stalin and other Russian leaders than it ever was before, Gitlow said as he completed his direct examination. The defense waived cross-examination until later in the proceedings.
The government made its first attempt to link Bridges with communist activities on the west coast through Ezra F. Chase of Los Angeles, who identified himself as a former member of the Upholsterers' International union (AFL), a one-time candidate for Los Angeles city council and for the state legislature.
Chase testified in 1937 he was ordered by Lou Baron, described as an organizer of the trade union section of the communist party, to attend a meeting Bridges was to address.
He was told, he said, that Bridges "would outline the procedure to be followed by union members in switching from the AFL to the CIO."
Bridges "took quite a shot at red baiters," Chase recalled. He quoted Bridges as remarking, in effect:
"There was a time I felt if anyone opposed the communist party, it was his privilege so to speak. But experience has taught me those who make a practice



Telling The Editor
Letters printed here must not be more than 100 words in length, must be written legibly on ONE SIDE of the paper only, and must be signed. Contributions following these rules, are warmly welcome.
MODOC POINT, Ore., (To the Editor)—I am writing this article in a humble endeavor to help, if possible, those people who are puzzled to know what is their Christian duty in view of the conditions that confront our nation and the world when conscience and necessity seem at odds, and duty seems to be pulling in opposite directions.
The Divine Paul plainly says "Thou shalt not kill," and the same law says "Thou shalt kill," mentioning some sixteen crimes. I believe, for which capital punishment is prescribed. This apparent contradiction is explained by the fact that the law provided for a civil government as well as for personal conduct, and the executions were to be carried out by a legal process.
In New Testament times there was no civil government connected with the church, or under its control, so its teachings are addressed to individuals as private members of society and not to officials. Christ seldom mentions officers or their duties. However please notice these facts. 1. The soldiers who came to John the Baptist were told to do justly and "be content with your wages." 2. The centurions mentioned, were never told to get out of the army. 3. "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword," was addressed to Peter when he started to fight the officers of the law, and he would speedily have perished if Christ had not intervened. It is always true in such cases.
The Apostle Paul, however (in Romans 13) speaks of the matter in a little different way. Though speaking of the duties of the government, he is still addressing the individual Christian. He says "For he (the govt. or 'power') is a minister of God to thee for good; but if you do that which is evil, be afraid, for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is a minister of God, an avenger for wrath to him that doeth evil."
We knew, of course, that there are many things that it would be wrong for the private citizen to do, that may and SHOULD be done by the officers of the law; such as levying and collecting taxes, arresting, trying and punishing evil doers, making and enforcing laws, etc. But this does not mean that everything the state does is right. The state, too, is bound by the laws of righteousness and justice, and each act must be judged on its own merits. The first duty of civil government is to protect the law-abiding citizens in their rights, liberties and general welfare, and this necessitates the use of force, as there is a class of people who will recognize nothing else.
This is not intended to settle the question dogmatically for any one, but to point out a way that has SEEMED TO ME to be a clear, logical and reasonable way to harmonize the principle of meekness and forbearance in our every day lines, and yet serve the government in the exercise of the strong hand of power in dealing with those who

Threaten with death and destruction all that is dearest to us.
ROSS J. FERGUSON.
PLEA FOR FLOWER CLUB
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., (To the Editor)—Articles now and then that appear in The Herald-News about wildflowers perhaps have aroused sufficient interest that Klamath might have a flower or botany club.
God must have loved the flowers and plants as he made them first and made so many of them. There are 132,000 kinds of flowering plants that make our oxygen for us and our sugar from the energy of a star (our sun) ninety million miles away. If it were not for the leaf green (chlorophyll) in plants—a factory run by the energy of light, we would have no sugars or starches as there is no method known to science to make these compounds. One leaf will make, during the summer, enough sugar to sugar coat itself one twenty-fifth of an inch thick. Plants use our poison, carbon dioxide for wood and carbohydrates, and give back most of the oxygen to us.
Man and animal life would very soon cease to exist if it were not for the plants. "But for the mighty magician chlorophyll, conjuring with the sunbeams, such things as animal life and conscious intelligence would be impossible; there would be no problem of existence nor philosopher to speculate upon them." Man is a chemical plant for the transformation of matter into energy.
Flowers were the first Sun Worshipers and still believe in it. In Mrs. Margaret Small's article of the flowers in Moore park, you will note that most of the early flowers have stored up their food in tubers—not for the Indians to eat, but to have a bank account like you and I should have, so they can grow up early in the spring and get the sunshine before other leaves come to shade them.
Through colored pictures, collection and cultivation of flowers, a botany club would be an added asset to Klamath and profitable entertainment to its members. Its field trip could be held with the mineral club's outings.
Besides the flowering plants, there are seven other great groups of plants as the algae, fungi, mosses, ferns, etc. Many algae have the power to take calcium carbonate from water and thus build up rocks. The highly colored calcareous marls and tufa cliffs and mountains in the now extinct Lake Lahontan, Nevada and in other places, have been formed by plants, chiefly the stonewort.
A flower club would make new friends for us in the meadows and highways. From the laboratory of plants we get many useful articles and inspirations in prose and verse; many medicines also from the low form of fungus, as ergot to the flowering plants such medicines as strychnine and digitalis—very potent and indispensable drugs.
In one hundred and fifty years, medical science has not improved on digitalis (foxglove) in the relief of dropsy from the accurate description and uses given us by William Withering, a botanist and country doctor. He summed up the use of digitalis in verse thus:
The foxglove's leaves, with caution given,
Will happily display:
The rapid pulse it can abate;
The hectic flush can moderate
And, blest by Him whose will is fate,
May give a lengthen'd day.
A. A. Soule, M. D.

CONFUSED?
MODOC POINT, Ore., (To the Editor)—I am writing this article in a humble endeavor to help, if possible, those people who are puzzled to know what is their Christian duty in view of the conditions that confront our nation and the world when conscience and necessity seem at odds, and duty seems to be pulling in opposite directions.
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Back-to-Counties Relief Bill Gets Assembly Okay
SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 3 (UP)—The state assembly last night passed 42-32, and sent to the senate a much-amended bill returning relief to the counties.
The bill is the basic measure of the proposed new relief program which would abolish the SRA, return relief administration to the counties, and create a job mobilization plan.
Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, one of the opponents of the bill, served notice of reconsideration tomorrow of the vote. Proponents needed 41 votes to approve the bill.
The measure is a senate-approved bill amended in assembly committee.

OBITUARY
WAYNE ALLEN HOIE
Wayne Allen Hoie, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence I. Hoie of this city, passed away Wednesday, April 2, 1941, at 4:10 p. m. following a brief illness. He was a native of this city and at the time of his death was aged nine months and 23 days. Surviving beside his parents are the grandparents, Mrs. Samantha Mohr of Yamsey, Ore. and Mrs. Inga Lund of Gully, Minn. The remains of little Wayne Allen rest in the pink bassinet room at the Earl Whitlock Funeral home, Pine street at Sixth, where friends may call after 5 p. m. Thursday. Notice of funeral to be announced later.

BUILDING DANCE
Sponsored by Stewart-Lanox Improvement Club
Fairhaven School Gym
SATURDAY NIGHT
April 5th
Music by Jack Harney's Band
Admission - 40c - Tax 5c - Total 45c

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NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS
By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, April 3—The Stettinius priorities division is ranking over the Henderson proposal to establish a civilian economics control division in the defense regime. Certain priorities people insist such a move would absorb their entire work, and also that of Miss Harriet Elliott's consumers division. They could not regulate the industrial end of aluminum, for instance, and let Henderson independently manage priorities, rationing and prices of the consumers end. The line between them is too indistinct. Other complaints are heard that such a control might break the efficiency of all that has been done to date.
Henderson's personal assistant, John E. Hamm, is the man who is writing the proposed draft of legislation carrying out the idea, but no one yet knows where it is going.

BAROMETER
You can usually find out what John L. Lewis and the coal operators are going to do in their biennial chats by looking up the amount of surplus coal on hand. The duration of negotiations and strikes in the past has depended on how long the consumers can continue to get coal without the pinch that would rouse a public clamor. When the pinch comes both sides get agreeable.
Mr. Roosevelt's estimators may have told him, although it has not been officially announced, that today the unprecedented supply on hand would serve the nation 43 to 45 days. (Conflicting figures currently being published refer to March 1.) Last year at this time stocks would supply only 27 days. Even two years ago when a strike was imminent, the built-up supply was only enough for 37 days.
Mr. Roosevelt apparently decided 43 to 45 days is too long to wait for the boys to start talking seriously and applied the pinch arbitrarily from the top. But in view of the supply of fieldwork generally has not been inclined to regard the situation with the seriousness you might expect.

FACTORY DRAFT
It was Mr. Roosevelt himself who prompted the senate democratic leadership (Barkley, Byrnes, George) to float the idea of amending section 9 of the draft act to draft factories in cases of strikes. Certain senators whose word is not to be doubted say they received the original notion from the White House.
Usually the president has kept quiet during strikes and congress has agitated action, but in this case it seems the senate leadership was also responsible for postponing action. They were in a tight technical situation. If they merely opened the question, they opened the whole labor issue, not only for this amendment but others which congressmen want. They thought of pasting this one point hurriedly on another bill from the floor, but decided not to run that danger unless absolutely necessary.
As the sponsors tell it, the amendment would be purely technical. All Roosevelt would do in taking over a plant would be to send a sergeant or a colonel around to sit in the office—so they say. But the unexplored legal possibilities were so expansive, both from the interests of management and labor, that all congress was uncomfortable at the suggestion.

ERRAND BOY
Mayor LaGuardia, who is working nights digging a third term pit so he may fall into it in a way that has been done before, has offered associates the following thrilling account of why he is not in the Roosevelt defense program:
The president called his New York friend in some time ago, drew out a pencil and pad and started drawing boxes. His conversation ran along the line that he had long wanted to get LaGuardia into some sort of federal position, and he thought he had one.
The pad showed 3 boxes in a slanting line from the top to the bottom of the page, connected by single lines. "Now," said the president, pointing to the lowest box, "that's the defense commission." Raising his pencil to the

TRAVEL TALK
It may sound impossible that difficulty could be encountered promoting talk in the senate, but the administration leaders were at their wits end devising stalls to save the Argentine beef amendment. Numerous democratic senators were out of town for Jackson day speeches. During their absence the senate put a full ban on Argentine beef. To kill time until their votes returned, the leaders even induced Senator Reynolds to make another one of his speeches on the beauties of the world as he saw them in his recent travels. Reynolds is good for anywhere from 2 to 24 hours anytime on scenery. Fortunately the administration this time needed only about 2 hours.

Courthouse Records
WEDNESDAY
Complaints Filed
Charles R. Hoffman versus Dorothy Mae Hoffman. Suit for divorce. Couple married September 9, 1940, Reno, Nev. Plaintiff charges cruel and inhuman treatment. F. H. Mills, attorney for plaintiff.
Forrest William Higgins versus Elsie Higgins. Suit for divorce. Couple married February 14, 1926, Weiser, Ida. Plaintiff charges desertion. U. S. Balentine, attorney for plaintiff.
Vera M. More versus Verle S.

SIDE GLANCES



More. Suit for divorce. Couple married December 26, 1929, Seattle, Wash. Plaintiff charges cruel and inhuman treatment. D. E. Van Vactor, attorney for plaintiff.
Justice Court
Edith May Richards, obtaining money under false pretenses. Took time to plead. Bond set at \$250 cash or \$300 property. Committed to county jail.
Joseph Milton Exley, overloading truck. Bond of \$15 deposited.
Waneata B. Campbell, no operator's license. Fined \$5.50.

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