

# Klamath Falls Hospitality Awaits Crowds at Annual American Legion Conclave August 10th, 11th and 12th



Top: Glimpse of beautiful Crater Lake, the "Sea of Sapphire." Guests at the Legion convention will delight in making a side trip to Crater Lake National Park, just 60 miles from Klamath Falls. Left: Ten good reasons why Klamath Falls, Legion convention city, is one of the Northwest's most attractive cities. Right: Klamath Falls' Elk's Temple which will be headquarters for Legionnaires during the three-day sessions. Center: Salem Drum Corps, national champions, will participate in big celebration program. Insert: Captain Applegate, pioneer Oregonian and famous Indian war veteran who will be honor guest at the gathering of veterans in Klamath Falls. Bottom: Beautiful Klamath Lake with majestic Mt. Pitt towering in the background. Boating, swimming and fishing in numerous lakes and streams in Klamath county will prove an added incentive for Legionnaires and their families and friends to make the pilgrimage to Klamath Falls on August 10th. High spots of the convention program will be the state championship drum corps contest, junior baseball state championship tournament, water carnival and speed-boat regatta, a big-time wrestling card, three barbecues and a colorful night parade.

## WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A GARDEN?

Place: City Hall.  
Time: 8:00 p. m.  
When: First and Third Tuesdays.  
President—Geo. W. Taylor, Sr.  
Treas.—Mrs. John A. Martin  
Cor. Sec.—Mrs. Nellie E. Whereat

Well, vacation over, I guess I had better get back on the job. Tuesday night I got down to work again by attending the regular meeting of the Flower Lovers' Club and while there was not a very large attendance, it was an enjoyable meeting. We were glad to have Mrs. Sloan with us again after so long an absence from an injury to her foot; she is always so interested in everything that she is greatly missed when absent.

The Myrtle Point Garden Club has invited the members of our club to join them in an open air meeting next Tuesday evening, Aug. 8th, at "Friendly Woods," the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. MacDonald at Arago. There is to be a potluck supper and each one is to bring a few sandwiches, a hot dish, plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon. A committee was appointed to attend to transportation and food. Anyone wishing to go, call Mrs. J. P. Beyers, 45-J, and she will make arrangements.

The best single spike of glads was voted on for the cup last night and was won by Mrs. Z. C. Strang. Next time, Aug. 15th, the contest will range around the best single specimen of dahlia, any type and color and in any kind of a container.

Quite a bit of fun centered around the drawing for a fine plant of beautiful iris brought by Mrs. Beyers. Two drawings were necessary and it was finally carried off by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor gave a talk on Glads. Two specimens were used for illustration, a tall spike of "Mrs. Leon Douglas" and a couple of spikes of what is now called the "Baby" and also "May flowering" glad. The latter, Mr. Taylor said, was like the first glad introduced into America from Capetown, Africa, in 1856, by a missionary. The first European hybrids made their appearance in France and were introduced by Victor Lemoine, who has given to the world many fine flowers.

Since returning home I have been working in my garden which has been sadly neglected of late. I have made a discovery on earwigs which may be of interest to the rest of you. Last year I did not have the pests, but everybody around me did; this year I have plenty. That is the way they spread. Another thing, they do not love moisture and cultivation. Where I have kept the ground more or less damp they are not to be found, but places where the plantings were so crowded that the ground was dry and hard, I found plenty. So I am going to get busy.

Anyone wanting to build a small pool or start a tub water garden, should read "Water Garden and Goldfish," by Robert V. Sawyer and Edwin Perkins. The book can be obtained from the State Library through our local library and will only cost the amount of postage. It certainly put a new light on water gardens and pools and gives names, sizes and colors of the lilies best to use. It does not cost a small fortune for a pool made by their directions either, which is certainly encouraging these times.

### Cotton Men Being Helped Materially by New Deal

Miracles are happening in these days. Two years ago when the Farm Board proposed that the cotton planters plow up every third row of cotton, the idea was received with jeers. Now the same thing is received with cheers. The difference is that under the "new deal" the planter is not asked to stand this loss himself but is to be repaid for it. He is to be paid out of a fund of \$120,000,000 or so, which will be raised by putting a tax of 4.2 cents on every pound of cotton which is in any way "processed."

When Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was able to notify the country that the cotton curtailment plan was a success, it was a great day for the nation—especially the 16 states of the South which raise cotton. Cotton and wheat are the two great money crops of the United States; both were at the lowest points in history, and hence the government picked these staple industries to help first.

How are the cotton farmers to get their share of the money? About 700,000 of them have so far agreed to co-operate, by destroying 25 to 50 per cent of their growing crop (estimated at 13,000,000 bales this year.) They will destroy about 9,000,000 acres, which will cut the production by about 3,500,000 bales. This seems like a huge reduction, but there are already nearly 11,000,000 bales held over from other years.

Planters are warned that they should not go ahead and plow up their cotton or otherwise destroy it until they have received the formal O. K. from Uncle Sam. The agreements all have to be assembled at Washington, examined and re-examined, to make sure they are in the proper form. The planters will receive notice through the county agents or others that their contract has been approved and will be told just how much acreage to destroy.

After that, they will receive their cash payment for co-operating. The government will advance the money, and thus the planters will not have to wait until the tax is collected. Authorized government agents will check back on the planters from time to time so as to make sure that the destruction has actually taken place. The planters are not to raise any crop on the abandoned land which would interfere with the government plans. Some of them talk of using the cotton for hay, as tests show that cotton hay is as good as alfalfa or better.

About half the planters decided that, instead of accepting cash payments, for their co-operation, they would take options on the 2,000,000 bales of cotton which were purchased and held off the market by the Farm Board, which is now defunct. They would be allowed to purchase this cotton at six cents a pound, and as the price is now double that much, they can realize a fine profit.

The consumption of cotton is now running more than double what it was last year. In fact there is a regular boom in the whole cotton textile business—though there seems to be some doubt whether all the cotton goods

which are now being produced can be marketed. George N. Peck, co-ordinator of the agricultural adjustment plan, says that the prices of cotton goods have already risen an average of 30 per cent since March, and he hopes that retail prices will not be jumped so fast that the consumers can't find the money to pay the increased rates.

The new "code" is now in operation in the cotton industry. It was the first code to be put in force. Pressure is being brought to bear to get the other industries lined up so that the movement can go forward along the entire front at the same time, but resistance is being met with in some quarters.

The cotton code, as already outlined, establishes a maximum of a 40-hour work week, with a minimum wage of \$12 a week in the South and \$13 in the North. No worker will be permitted to hold two jobs and thus increase his wages. No machine can be operated more than a total of 80 hours in any week—namely two shifts of 40 hours each, and no workers shall be allowed to run an additional number of machines. Repair men and "outside" workers to be paid time and a half for any work beyond the maximum limit, and office help or "white collar workers" must share in the increased wages. No children under 16 years old will be allowed to work.

In pre-depression times nearly 1,000,000 persons were engaged in the cotton textile industries. This number has been down to 500,000 lately, but the new deal will mean the re-employment of some 125,000 wage earners, it is figured. The cotton code includes such side lines as silk, rayon, thread, etc. The cotton plans as a whole are designed to cover the next two years. Action after that will depend on the conditions which develop.—Pathfinder.

### King Tut's Throne



Here is a Fair visitor admiring the golden replica of King Tut's throne in the Egyptian Pavilion at A Century of Progress—the Chicago World's Fair.

#### The Pioneer Methodist Church

Philip D. Hartman, pastor.  
Morning worship at 11 o'clock with sermon by the pastor on "Remembering Christ." Communion follows.  
Evening service at 8 o'clock with a message on "An Attractive Gospel."  
Sunday School at 10 a. m., Lyman Carrier, superintendent.  
Both departments of the Young Peoples' Division conduct their devotionals at 7 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Choir rehearsal Saturday evening, F. G. Leellie, director.  
A cordial welcome awaits you at all of our services. If you do not worship elsewhere come with us.

**First Church of Christ, Scientist**  
Coquille, Oregon  
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.  
Sunday Service at 11 a. m.  
Subject for next Sunday, "Spirit."  
Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock.  
Free public Reading Room open in

Church Building every Tuesday and Friday afternoons except holidays from two to five o'clock.  
The public is cordially invited to attend our services and to visit the Reading Room.

**St. James Church**  
(Episcopal)  
Church school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Perry Roper, superintendent.  
**Baptist Church**  
Sunday School at 10 o'clock, with classes for everyone. Visitors always welcome.  
Prayer meeting 7:30 Thursday night.  
B. Y. P. U. services every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

**Church of Christ**  
Turner B. MacDonald, Pastor  
Sunday, 10:00 a. m. Bible School.  
Departments for all ages. Ned C. Kelley, superintendent.  
11:00 a. m. Communion and morn-

ing worship. Sermon by the pastor.  
7:00 p. m. C. E. groups meet for devotionals.  
Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Bible Study. Willett Jessee, leader.  
You are cordially invited to all of these services.

**Foursquare Gospel Church**  
Rev. and Mrs. T. R. Jackman, co-pastors  
259 E. 2nd St. Phone 159-J  
Sunday  
9:45 a. m. Sunday School, Mrs. Jewell, Supt.  
11:00 a. m. Morning Worship. Sermon by Mrs. V. W. Jackman on, "The Dimensions of God's Love."  
7:00 p. m. Crusaders.  
8:00 p. m. Evangelistic service. Special music. Illustrated sermon, "The Great Divide."

Tuesday  
8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting.  
Thursday  
8:00 p. m. Orchestra practice.  
Friday

8:00 p. m. Stereopticon Bible Pictures. "A Year at the Mount of God." Saturday

1:30 p. m. Radio, Cathedral of the Air program.  
2:30 p. m. Children's Church, Mrs. Denzer, Supt.  
There will be no services this Friday evening as Rev. Mr. Jackman is conducting a ministerial meeting in Idaho.

**Methodist Episcopal Church**  
Evening Preaching 8:00 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at Bandon 11 a. m. Scriptural, Spiritual Preaching. Everyone welcome.  
G. A. Gray, Pastor.  
107 E. 2nd St., Coquille, Ore.

**Seventh Day Adventist Church**  
Pastor, H. A. Niergarth.  
Sabbath School (Saturday) 9:45 a. m.  
Preaching service 11:00 a. m.