

MACK PERFORMANCE COUNTS

Features You Get Exclusively in Mack Trucks

THE CAMSHAFT AND CRANKSHAFT

The Camshaft used in MACK trucks is a special alloy steel forging, hardened and accurately ground. The cams and spiral gear for driving the oil pump are integral with the camshaft. The shaft is unusually large, very rigid and runs in three bronze bearings. The cams operate hollow valve lifters. By using lifters with rollers mounted on glass-hard pins, and properly guided there is no measurable wear resulting after a test of 12,000 miles. The cams and bearing surfaces are heat-treated and case-hardened.

Like the camshaft, the crankshaft is cut from a drop forging of special analysis steel, the bearings hardened and ground. The crankshaft has its main journals and crank-pins casehardened. Many engine makers use small crankshafts and heat treat them for strength. The MACK'S massive shaft is stronger than could be necessary without heat treatment. In addition it is very stiff. It is stiffness that is most desired in a crankshaft. The MACK crankshaft will not whip.

The MACK is the only truck having a case-hardened crankshaft and camshaft.

J. H. Garrett & Son

MACK - INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION



SAYS AMERICA NEEDS FIND LIBERTY IN LAW

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the highest ideals, with a strong, virile editorship, and a definite purpose. It is important to develop a sound public policy by educating the masses to think in national terms and to understand the facts and conditions as they appear from time to time by honest, fearless, full and intelligent presentation through the public press. This will help crystallize a sound, enduring citizenship that will stabilize our institutions and make popular government a success. To this end the training camps should be equipped with a first-class newspaper plant in charge of the best talent to be had, that boys of ability, who are so inclined, may not only learn the mechanical work necessary to produce a modern newspaper, but be taught and inspired to do all the various kinds of work necessary thereto. They will acquire leadership in thought and should make citizens of high standing in their respective localities; and they will be better and stronger men because of the training, will have a broader outlook and a better understanding of men and measures. Provisions are contemplated and should be made in the bill to establish Universal Training, whereby after the required period of training, instruction and discipline has been completed, a further optional period of from two to four months shall be given to those who desire to stay and advance further in the training and education that they have in hand. Keep the boys at work and let them understand that the opportunity to work is both a privilege and a duty, and that no man will shirk it; that some of the best men in the country are wearing overalls and do not hesitate to soil their hands with honest toil.

We Face a Great Problem: What Shall We Do About It?

It seems to me that we have reached a point where it is not only desirable, but necessary, for the government to use its power, influence and its good offices to the limit, if need be, to stimulate food production under the authority of the general welfare clause of the Constitution. There is ample precedent for doing this in the Homestead Act, which was passed to encourage settling and making productive the public domain in order that increasing population might be fed and cared for. If another precedent is needed, we find it in the land grants to railroads for building transportation lines that made it possible to open up and develop the country. If congress was justified years ago, under the conditions and circumstances that then prevailed, may it now, for the common good, do what may be necessary in the crisis of a short food supply, by reason of lack of labor upon these same farms, and take vigorous action to relieve the situation as quickly as possible and then find some permanent solution that will give us a better balanced industry and insure an ample food supply, turning the tide from the cities to the farms? Looking back a generation, it seems to me that one of the most potent influences in weaning a boy from the farm to the city was in holding up the farmer to ridicule as a "Rube," and a "hayseed," for the amusement of the people of the cities and to the disgust and humiliation of those living in the open country. But today the laugh is really on the other side. As a matter of fact, the farm boy is no more ill at ease in a great city than a city boy is in the country. They ought to get acquainted, have a better understanding and a more comprehensive outlook, and they should be taught that broadcloth and kid gloves do not make a gentleman, nor do hard hands and blue overalls unmake one.

Why Boys Leave Farm

There is another reason why boys leave the farm to go to the cities. I speak from first hand information, for I was one of them. The farmers should (but, as a rule, they do not) conduct their farm operations upon a family co-operative plan, whereby the children early become interested in the profits derived from their labor on the farm. Too generally, the farmers take everything and expect their children until they reach their majority to work for their board and clothes. Most boys will not stay up on the farm purely from a sense of duty. They should have an opportunity to build up a bank account of their own and to make a start in life. If the farm does not give them this opportunity, the majority of them will leave and seek the opportunity elsewhere. Farmers should conduct their farm operations on the lines of family co-operation and not wait until they are dead and gone before the children participate in the

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estate that their labor has helped to create.

Universal Training Needed

It seems to me the most sensible and practical way to get results would be for the government to call all the boys together at the cantonments, say in the eighteenth or nineteenth years, for a period of four to six months of universal training in citizenship and vocations. This will bring boys together at a common point and from all walks of life. It will establish a true democracy, where everyone will be upon the same footing and no distinctions can be made between the millionaire's son and that of the laborer. Here

every man will stand upon his individual qualities and qualifications and, for a few months, these boys will touch elbows and get acquainted. This close association in early manhood will break down caste, remove prejudice and misconceptions and help bring about better understandings and more enduring friendships; it will wipe out lines of distinction, unite our citizenship and bring the boys into good fellowship and a larger sympathy. This will make industrial disputes more easily adjusted. The late James J. Hill said it would put lubricant instead of sand into the gear box of industry. Under these conditions there is a fine

opportunity for the government, through courses of instruction and training, to bring home to the boys assembled that agriculture and the production of food is our greatest and most necessary industry—that in importance it outranks all others and that therein lies a great opportunity for men of brains and brawn. Actual farm operations should be carried on and these boys from the towns and cities should be urged to participate in them, using the various farm tools and implements. Create at the training centers an agricultural atmosphere, teach the se-

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SHALE FOR HIGHWAY BUILDING PROVES O. K.

LOGAN CITY, Utah, July 28—Shale, or decomposed waste cast up by the Great Salt Lake, was used in construction of a fourteen mile stretch of highway near here recently. Nearly 65,000 tons were used to lay a surface eight inches deep. The shale was soft and pliable when taken from the shore, but hardened to cement-like firmness when rolled and exposed to the sun.

ELKS INJURE CROPS

SALEM, Ore., July 28.—Elk herds are damaging crops in the Santiam river country about 50 miles from here, according to reports Governor Ben Olcott has received from Santiam farmers. The elk recently were released by the state. As Oregon laws decree the penitentiary for people who kill elk, the farmers are to petition the state game warden for relief.

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