

EVENING HERALD

Issued Daily except Sunday by The Herald Publishing Company Office, 110 North Eighth Street Klamath Falls, Oregon.

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1917.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Evening Herald is the official paper of Klamath County and the City of Klamath Falls.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Delivered by Carrier
ONE YEAR \$6.50
SIX MONTHS 3.50
THREE MONTHS 1.95
ONE MONTH .65
By Mail
ONE YEAR \$5.00
SIX MONTHS 2.75
ONE MONTH .65

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1924.

AIR RACE LIVENS UP.

There is real competition in that round-the-world flight, after all. After a rather dull period, just when the public had begun to lose interest, the contest suddenly began to liven up. This was due to the surprising part of the American aviators. Only the other day, they were far off somewhere in Asia. All at once they arrived in Western Europe, eager to hop across the Atlantic on the home stretch. There have been no more of the tedious delays that marked the first stages of the trip. Distances are much shorter, though it is difficult to realize that more than two-thirds of the journey has been covered. The fliers have caught up and gone ahead of their schedule. The recent expectation at Washington has been that they would arrive there by Aug. 10, a full month to the good. The pilots are freed from all retarding restrictions, and are encouraged to make all the speed they can.

Why this sudden rush, instead of the leisurely completion of the tour that the public was led to expect? Apparently Uncle Sam himself has caught the sporting fever, and wants those American fliers to win the world race, even though he refuses officially to acknowledge any race. The government evidently has taken to heart, the interest with which the American public followed the spectacular flights of the British, French and Portuguese aviators, especially those of MacLaren and D'Oyley. The latter has quit, under orders; but MacLaren, the Britisher, may soon be in the United States, on his way eastward to London. It is really a race from now on between him and the Americans.

CATCHING UP WITH SCIENCE.

Western preachers recently voiced his fear that science and invention were too far in advance of man's progress and therefore worked against his peace of mind and life by obscuring truth. He seemed to think they should be held back until man's spiritual and moral development had caught up with them.

A widely known social psychologist recently stated the same thing about the advance of science and invention, but his conclusion was different. Instead of fearing scientific progress, he simply pointed out that increased effort was needed to bring man's social development up abreast of his material development.

Scientific discoveries have come thick and fast, with new marvels popping at the heels of other new marvels. Yet the wise person would not wish to give up any one of them. Civilization is a little dizzy from its rapid progress along material lines, but it will undoubtedly catch its breath, regain its poise, learn to use the wealth of leisure that science is offering it, learn to use for its social and spiritual welfare the tools that science has placed in its hands and then go forward once more with science.

The swift advance of science is not a defect of spiritual development. Instead it is a challenge to the best that is in us to come on into the race.

NO MORE SAVINGS STAMPS.

The war savings stamps and certificates have served a useful purpose. They raised large sums for the government in a time when it needed all the funds it could obtain, and they promoted thrift at a time when thrift was essential for the success of the war and the credit of the nation.

Now it is expected that this savings device is no longer needed. The government relinquishes it gladly because it can borrow all the money it needs now at less than 4% per cent. The public does not seem to care

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ARRIVES HOME



much; it has not been patronizing this government bank so liberally of late.

As for the regular banks, especially in the West, they are well pleased. They never liked to have the government paying a higher rate of interest than most of them could afford to pay. They benefitted to a large extent, indirectly, from the public thrift so fostered; savings were deposited with them eventually in liberal amounts; but now they are likely to be direct beneficiaries of the action of the Treasury Department.

Everything considered, the change seems to be a wise move, benefitting the government and benefitting legitimate private banking interests without doing the public any harm. Timid depositors who trust Uncle Sam more than private bankers may still avail themselves of the postal savings bank.

A university professor makes a strong argument for restricting immigration by a system of mental and physical tests. That is, the argument sounds strong until you consider how it would work in the case of two young Chicago gentlemen named Loeb and Leopold.

With so many more plutocrats paying taxes on million-dollar incomes, maybe it is the workmen in the building trades who are buying all the tax-free bonds.

Klamath's bootleggers are to be sent to Multnomah county. A recent enfranchisement law gave us 600 more voters, so it looks like the vote would be about as usual this fall.

McAdoo is now crossing the Atlantic. The ocean may be rougher than the Democratic convention but it will not make him any sicker.

The deer season has been shortened in Oregon but the open season on pedestrians remains.

Those Spirit Lake apes have certainly made monkeys out of a number of newspaper correspondents.

Now Scotland wants self-government. But isn't it more fun governing the rest of the British Empire?

Men and mules are said to be very much alike except that a man can kick while he is pulling.

TOWN THREATENED AS HOUSES BLAZE

EUGENE, July 21.—Fire which destroyed two homes in Waterville, 15 miles from Eugene, on the McKenzie highway, late yesterday threatened for a time the entire village, according to word today. Practically every home in town was on fire from sparks. Only prompt work by volunteer fire fighters kept the flames from further damage. The homes of John Vaughan and Matt Mumms, were destroyed. A third residence was partially burned.

After a search of three years an explorer has found some of the rich emerald mines in Colombia which were hidden by the natives from the Spanish conquerors more than four centuries ago.

Every Day in School Pays a Boy \$9

By P. G. HOLDEN, Field Director, Agricultural Extension Department, International Harvester Company

The whole world is facing a period of reconstruction. Not only to-day, but for years to come, the people of America, as of every other country, will be called upon to solve problems that will demand the best thought. Gigantic tasks await our attention. Upon men of ability will depend our progress. Does education pay? It is better to take our boy out of high school and put him to work? So it better for the boy? Who would consider it an act of wisdom to take a boy from a job where he was earning \$9.26 a day and put him to work earning \$1.50 a day? A man is worth \$1.50 a day from his head down. What he earns over that depends upon what he has stored away in his head and the use he makes of it. Fall to Value Education. Too many of us are inclined to disregard the advantages of an education. "Dad" didn't get any high school training. He has been able to make a living and he doesn't see the need of wasting any time in sending "Bill" to high school. But the fact is that every day the boy spends in school is worth \$9.26 and that, probably, is more than "Dad" ever earned in one day. A bulletin issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education, based on wages paid in the years before the war, shows that the uneducated laborer earns an average of \$500 a year. This means that in 40 years his total earnings are \$20,000. High school graduates earn an average of \$1,000 a year, or \$40,000 in 40 years. The average child must go to school 17 years before graduating from the high school. This is a total of 2,167 days. The \$20,000 which the high school graduate earns in excess of that paid to the uneducated man is equal to \$9.26 for each day spent in school. The bulletin further shows that the average amount earned by college graduates in 40 years is \$80,000. It takes four years, or 720 days, to go through college. If these 720 days of school add \$40,000 to his earnings in 40 years, every day the boy spends in college he is earning \$55.55. Education Increases Production. President A. W. Van Hoose, of Shorter College, Georgia, recently compiled the following facts on the value of education: The people of Massachusetts have an average of seven years of schooling and produce an average of \$260 a year each. In Tennessee the average schooling is only three years and the average production is only \$116 per capita per year. Out of two million men who had no schooling only 12 attained any degree of distinction. Out of two million who had elementary schooling 50 attained distinction. Of two million who had high school education, 1,245 attained distinction. In other words, a child with no schooling has but one chance in 150,000 of rendering distinguished service. The child with elementary education has four times that chance and the child with high school education has 100 times the chance. There are sermons in stones, and a large stone in a ring gives a girl the right to preach.

MAIL PILOTS HAVE HUGE MILEAGE SET FOR THEIR CREDIT

CHICAGO, July 21.—Pilots winging their way back and forth across the United States in the air mail service had covered 7,364,810 miles up to May 31, a distance done in 58,262 hours, according to Luther K. Bell, traffic manager of air mail service here. It is a general average of nearly 92 miles an hour. The names of 41 fliers who have given more than 100 hours service to air mail are contained in a report from Mr. Bell, with the veteran E. Hamilton Lee, Hazelhurst headquarters, leading in number of hours. His total May 31 was 2,287 hours and 36 minutes for a distance of 201,205 miles. He was appointed to the air mail in December, 1918, and at present has the "run" between Long Island and Cleveland. To Pilot William C. Hopson, Amaha headquarters, went the honor, however, of having flown his plane the greatest distance. In 2,236 hours and seven minutes service he covered 231,876 miles. He now follows the air path between Chicago and Omaha. Hopson is a Hill City, Kansas, product who entered the air mail service in April, 1920, after a long record in civilian and army flying. Only a few hours separated Lee and James H. Knight for first place. The pilot who has made enviable records in night flying and staged his memorable race with death had given 2,311 hours and 58 minutes to the service when the compilation was made, in which time he had traveled 211,095 miles. Knight is another Kansas man, born in Lincoln, who first entered the air mail service in June 1919. He resigned May 30, 1920 and was reappointed in October, 1920. His is the Amaha-Cheyenne route.

HUNT'S WASHINGTON LETTER

By HARRY B. HUNT, NEA Service Paper

Washington, July 21.—Washington's I-remember-when brigade, which always seeks to compare each new political circumstance with some previous similar situation, preferably to take disadvantage of the newest development, finds itself stumped in seeking an occasion when more "fuss and fury" was made over the presentation of the name of a candidate for president than that which attended Franklin Roosevelt's speech at New York, nominating Gov. Al. Smith. After much scratching of heads and comparing of recollections, it is agreed that the demonstration most nearly approaching those staged for McAdoo and Smith, at the recent Democratic battle royal, was that accorded the presentation of Theodore Roosevelt's name in 1904. Next to that, and running third to the recent records, was the hullabaloo accompanying Bryan's second nomination at Kansas City in 1906, when the issue was "imperialism."

The custom of "demonstrations" at political conventions, party saxes agree, originated back in 1892. It was the Republicans who started it, although the Democrats have just carried it to the ultimate of frenzied absurdity.

At the Minneapolis convention of the G. O. P. in that year, a delegate from Colorado, in nominating James G. Blaine, by the sheer moving force of his oratory, touched off a demonstration that lasted for some 15 minutes. It was an unpremeditated, unorganized spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm without parallel in political history.

But even this first "demonstration" didn't nominate the man whom it honored. Blaine got the nomination, Benjamin Harrison got the nomination.

The Bryan demonstration of 1900 gave evidence of attempts to improve on nature. Simple enthusiasm, certain leaders believed, was not enough. They would add to it, by artificial expedients. Which they did.

For the first 10 minutes the applause and jubilation was sincere and honest enough. After that it became a manufactured product, which was continued through another 15 minutes. This record of 25 minutes was acclaimed as proving the country's fervent opposition to the "imperialistic" program of the Republicans.

Again, the Democrats had the big demonstration; the Republicans carried the election.

The demonstration bug, however, inoculated the G. O. P. proceedings at Chicago in 1904 and the Roosevelt backers set out definitely to outdo by at least five minutes the Democratic jamboree of 1900. It was put through on schedule, and maintained for exactly the desired 30 minutes. But it was palpably forced throughout at least half that time. Even the pugnacious personality of T. R. was unequal to the task of maintaining for that period a spontaneous crescendo of cheers and applause.

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THE COMPANY THE STOCK

The history of The California Oregon Power Company shows a substantial growth in facilities and earnings resulting from the large sums of money invested in its properties and from the development of the territory which it serves. Steady Growth in Customers Served. The territory now served by The California Oregon Power Company includes parts of Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Douglas Counties in Oregon, and Shasta and Trinity Counties in California. This is an area equal to the combined areas of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. During the ten years from 1913 to 1923, the number of consumers has grown to the present total of 18,225, an increase of 177%. Due to the increasing use of electric power for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes, the Company's output has grown from approximately twenty-six million kilowatt-hours in 1913 to one hundred and fifty-two million kilowatt-hours in 1923—an increase of 475%. In addition to its local consumers, the company enjoys a large and advantageous wholesale contract demand from other power companies, thus greatly expanding and diversifying its field. Increase in Facilities. The company owns and operates eight hydro-electric plants in Southern Oregon and Northern California. In building these hydro-electric plants, natural resources are developed—which will be productive forever. The Company's main trunk high tension and distribution lines at the end of 1923 were 1550 miles in length. The actual investment in the construction of these facilities has increased from \$4,787,624.35 in 1913 to \$11,752,616.19 in 1923, exclusive of valuable water rights and intangible assets. Immediate Future Development. The Company is now engaged in building a new 4,250 horse-power plant on Link River at Klamath Falls, and an additional power plant with a generating capacity of 40,000 horse-power at Copco on the Klamath River, together with an important extension of its high-tension lines. A large part of this increased production has already been contracted for, in the case of the new Copco plant, and it is estimated by the Company that the new facilities alone will increase its net earnings by more than \$400,000.00 a year.

Table with columns: Year, Value of Physical Properties (not including water rights, etc.), Gross Revenue, Operating and Maintenance Expense, Net Earnings without Deducting Interest or Depreciation, Kilowatt Hours Generated. Data for 1913 and 1923.

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