

# Hints for the Home Gardener

## Color in the Home

By JANE SNEDECOR  
(Written especially for the Evening Herald)

As never before in the history of the world, color is being studied and used today. We see it on every hand and respond to its influence, even though we do not understand and are not conscious of it. We enjoy it, we use it or abuse it, all according to our knowledge and individual ability. For color is an elusive mistress. Escape it we cannot, for even the blind feel its influence.

During the past ten years color has entered the business world, and is playing a very important part there. Places of amusement, manufacturing plants, and retail stores are employing experts, who have made a keen study of color and the effect of the different colors upon human beings. The medical profession is also using it as an aid in healing. Now the home maker is realizing that she too must recognize its subtle influence, that she must buy carefully, and arrange scientifically.

The old heavy, one color room has all but disappeared and in its place we have today the bright, cheery rooms which welcome sunshine and laughter. A neutral background of calomine or paper, which sets off to good advantage the hostess herself and any picture which she may select, is correct. A rug which is not realistic in design and not strong enough in color to rise up and strike one in the face should be used on the floor. Blues and soft grays tend to make a room look larger, while the warm colors have the opposite effect. If the home decorator will select only soft neutral colors for all large areas, keeping them light in tone she will have secured a background against which all colors may be successfully used.

It is not easy to determine just how much orange, red or black can be used safely, but she who is open-minded will experiment, unless she can afford expert advice, until she has created an atmosphere which is composed of all colors, tones and hues, but in which no more color or spot holds the floor as it were. The best authorities are combining all colors, as we find them in nature and as the Persian rug weavers combined them in their marvelous creations, keeping those colors which are safe and not irritating to the nerves in the larger

## RE-ALLOCATION OF TAXES URGED BY IRRIGATION BOARD DIRECTORS

(Continued From Friday)

The one test which will always prove the point in question is this, Dr. Mead—All these matters that you speak of have got to go to Congress. The original Fact Finders Bill which gave the Secretary of the Interior the—now when we go to Congress, we are going to face a critical attitude and I want to be sure of my ground, and be sure in presenting this thing that we do have something behind us. If we go to Congress sure of our facts and our position, I have no fear of unsatisfactory results, but I think we have got to support individual rather than blanket release, because in going over these projects we found that the man whose problems we are considering is the man who has struggled along and made his payments on time, and if he sees a neighbor who is able to pay and does not pay, and is escaping from paying through a pull, he says I will not pay any more until Jones pays up, and he is right. And why doesn't Jones pay? Simply because he has got pull enough to get out of it. Now what I want to do and what you want to do is to be absolutely sure of that feature of the case before you put it up for relief, that when we tell them a thing they can believe it, and know it is true. This Reclamation Service must be put on the same basis of any other sound business concern and conducted in the same way any good, sound business man would conduct the operation of his affairs.

Mr. Thomas—Doctor, I would like to ask you a question. You do not understand from anything I said that we had any different attitude from that, did you?

Dr. Work—No, but I want to make it clear to you, the situation as they understand it in Congress. This matter is being watched by people there who understand it a great deal better than any of us think, and we must get this on a point, alright.

Mr. Thomas—One more year and the Klamath Irrigation District would have gone up like gun powder.

Sec. Work—One more year the

basin where it will be run exactly like any sound business, and get it where the people are able to pay, and you now have some big debts here where the people are able to pay. Collect those and then you can ask relief for those who need it, and you will get it.

Mr. Thomas—Up until this minute, and at this minute, nobody knows the exact condition the District is in. The office has no books, and they never did have any books. We have an accountant down there now. We only know, in a general way, that we are in bad shape. As soon as that accountant has finished his list and we know where we are, and we establish a set of books, we will know more about it. We know as well as you do, Doctor, that the greatest trouble on this Project has been this Whoop and Hurrah booster business of the west, and it does not get down to business. We want everybody to pay. We know they must pay or lose their land. Just one more thing now. I think I started out by saying that we inherited our difficulties the same as the Secretary. Another thing we have inherited is a number of twenty years quarrels. There are quarrels of twenty-years standing on this project. The old Reclamation Service was, in many cases unjust. Everything will tend to show that if a man was in favor with the Reclamation Service he could get more relief than the man who was not in their favor. On the other hand, the water users were often in the wrong. We have inherited those quarrels. They must be settled. When we come to settle them we want to put our settlements up to you knowing that you know our position in the matter. We want to say now that is the attitude of the majority of this board of directors that when a man comes to us for help, it is not a question of whether he is a friend of ours or not, but whether he needs it. We have inherited these quarrels but they must be settled, they cannot continue. The board of directors that just went out should be glad that they got out when they did.

Dr. Work—I can see that view point, alright.

Mr. Thomas—One more year and the Klamath Irrigation District would have gone up like gun powder.

Sec. Work—One more year the

Reclamation Service would have been a thing of the past.

Mr. Thomas—Now there is another matter that we want you to particularly remember and that is the matter of a 40,000 acre swamp on 95,000 acres of Tule Lake land.

Sec. Work—Isn't it a fact that many of these things are things that should come before the appraisers and to us through them?

Mr. Thomas—We just want to mention them to you Doctor.

Com. Mead—I think this a matter that will not come before the appraisers, it is purely an engineering matter.

Mr. Thomas—Now there is one thing more. If we may, we would like to get a car and take you gentlemen through power canyon.

Sec. Work—We can't do that this morning. We may get back to time this evening to do it.

Mr. Thomas—We ask that you do not forget the first ground of our protest against the sale of our power. Many people now admit that the natural resource of this country have been wrongfully handled in the past. In most cases it is now too late to remedy this. In the case of our canals it is not too late. Very many people here think that property was stolen from them. We want it back. We do not want it lost in perpetuity. "Thou shalt not sell the land forever (saith the Lord) for the land is mine and ye are but strangers and foreigners with me."

That is all I have to say except that we would like to ride with you through that canyon.

Mr. Bradbury—What I would like to speak of is to refer back to the tax matter again. That is, in this way, as an explanation. The Irrigation District law was passed in 1917, and I worked with the government attorney on that matter. I was a member of the committee that made the bill entirely through the session. I have been criticized for getting the district under the irrigation district plan, but I believe that it was necessary to get under that plan for this reason. The people must get used to the idea of their own responsibility. I am opposed to the blanket relief myself, but I will ask you to bear in mind this fact as to the taxes. They are assessed and collected by the state. This is the assurance the bond holders have that their money will be collected, but the time comes and has come and through regrettable conditions here we have accrued great delinquencies, like we have here, and tax measures must be taken. Now the Doctor has said that we should collect some of these debts that are owing us, but under the law we cannot do that. The District cannot do that. We have to treat everyone alike under the law. If we start foreclosure proceedings we have to foreclose every one. That is the reason that we are trying to work out a plan that will, in a measure, give general relief. I don't ask the government to give this blanket relief. I am asking that we be permitted to do some of these things for ourselves. I believe the District should assume some of its responsibility. It is well for the officials of the government to know the individual conditions, but it is up to us, as officers of the District, to take the personal matters into consideration and deal with the individuals. That is what we are trying to do. It is our responsibility. I don't know that I have anything more to say on this subject.

Dr. Drew—This tax situation is the most critical of anything we have to face in Klamath County, and it is a thing that has been growing for a number of years. The majority of our tax payers are meeting their obligations. On the other hand, we have some agitators who are advising those people and trying all the time to stir up agitation. Two of these men who came here and talked wrote articles which they were almost ashamed to father, advising people in this very town not to pay their taxes. They have caused a great deal of our delinquent taxes, but on the other hand, we have people who became involved during the depression who have stayed on their farms and worked, and became delinquent in their taxes and have been unable to pay, and I feel that they should have some relief. I think these agitators are to blame for about one half of the delinquent taxes, and then, as you have said, we have a few land speculators who owe a great deal.

(Continued on page seven)

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The Evening Herald