

The Evening Herald

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Friday, October 7, 1927.

More Farm Competition

With Senator Phipps assuring a survey on the Columbia Basin irrigation project, reported in today's Herald, the question comes up again as to how long will the government strain itself to give the farmer more and more competition. Congress talks in glowing language about a farm relief measure and then immediately figures on bringing in a few more million acres of land to compete with the men whom congress claims to seek to help.

Along this line of reasoning George Putnam of the Salem Capital-Journal, makes comment as follows:

A great effort is being made in behalf of the construction of the Columbia Basin project which will irrigate a vast body of land and enable its use for agriculture and horticulture and when completed provide homes for 25,000 people. As its construction will involve the expenditure of tens of millions of public money, making a temporary market for coast products, such as lumber, steel and cement and give employment to a vast number of people, of course the Chamber of Commerce, the various industries and the politicians are all for it. During construction it will create a temporary and spotted prosperity and to the boot, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Yet agriculture is suffering a depression due principally to over-production and the addition of such a large intensive farming area will greatly increase the surplus production and hence further diminish returns to the producer, and greatly multiply his troubles. Much of the land will be utilized for orchards, yet many of our fruit growers cannot find a market for their products and the fruit is rotting on the ground. Some of the land will be devoted to dairying to further diminish the prices of dairy products and stimulate competition in an overdone industry. And the same result will follow in other agricultural lines.

Perhaps some time in the future the increased population of the country will require this additional cultivated acreage, but there is no sign of such a contingency at present, but with the industry clamoring for relief legislation, it seems folly to increase the source of farm ills.

There is another thing that should be considered, and that is the limitation of the construction of these vast public enterprises to periods of periodic industrial depression, when they can be utilized to provide work and payrolls for the unemployed. If their construction is deemed desirable, their building should not be attempted in periods of normal prosperity where there is already employment for every willing worker, for they will deplete industry of necessary tollers, and contribute to its demoralization. Their construction should be timed to take up the industrial slack—if attempted at all.

The People Are Aroused

Officials—law enforcement officials—not the type of official we used to know—not the type of men who comprise the Canadian mounted police—not the type of sheriffs like Till Taylor—but the kind of officials the state is employing in liquor work, will, we hope, soon be a thing of the past.

People are becoming aroused to the dangers that best every citizen with "gunmen" turned loose, wearing stars and clothed with authority of the commonwealth. The murder at Medford recently puts the state department squarely in the spotlight and public opinion is levying a hard, but just decree against it.

Judge L. H. McMahan of Salem first sounded the note of warning from the bench when he said "human liberty in Oregon is almost extinct and we have a bunch of couriers scouting around with dangerous weapons in the name of state and federal authority." Different newspapers have taken up the matter, and now comes Frank Irvine of the Portland Journal in the following editorial:

Governor Patterson has ordered a special inquiry into the recent shooting of an Oregon citizen by a police officer in Southern Oregon. A special prosecutor has been appointed to present the case to the grand jury.

It is time that the shooting of citizens by officers be brought to the attention of the courts. It is time that there be investigation of how far officers are to be permitted to exercise the power of life and death over persons, not yet tried, convicted or sentenced.

The business of killing by officers has been flourishing in Oregon in recent months. One after another, people have been shot down, when there was no cause, not even excuse, for the use of firearms.

There have been in the Western states a series of shootings on suspicion. There have been instances in which innocent citizens were shot down by officers, citizens who had violated no law. But there have been practically no instances in which officers were brought to bar for their acts.

Police officers sometimes have cause for the use of firearms. It is sometimes necessary to protect themselves. But the people of this country are not yet ready to put the power of life and death into the hands of peace officers, and it is the business of the courts to see that such authority is not surpassed by those who shoot to kill without warrant.

In calling for a special inquiry in the Southern Oregon case, Governor Patterson has taken a proper step to safeguard the lives of citizens from those who are paid to protect, not to destroy.

SABIN OFFERS HINTS ON FIRE

Sunday marks the beginning of Fire Prevention Week which will be observed throughout the country in an endeavor to reduce the number of deaths and injuries and vast property damage caused by fire. Thousands of persons were killed and injured during the past year and property valued at more than \$500,000,000 was destroyed.

For the guidance of the public Lynn P. Sabin of the chamber of commerce offers the following suggestions designed to eliminate fire hazards in the homes.

At this time of the year the matter of heating homes for the

winter naturally receives consideration. Before the fires are started it is important that careful attention be given chimneys and flues for if they are neglected the entire home may be destroyed by fire.

The use of oils and gasoline can be made safe merely by exercising carefulness in handling them. The cause of annual fire destruction of more than \$10,000,000 in property because of carelessness or ignorance.

Disorder and untidiness breed fires. Careful attention should be given by the householder to the removal of all rubbish from the cellars, attic and cupboards. Lighted matches and cigar and cigarette butts should be properly disposed of. Records show that in 1925 matches and smok-

RADIO PROGRAM TONIGHT

KPO (422.3m) San Francisco.
4:00 p. m., organ recital; 5:00 p. m., children's hour; 6:30 p. m., States Restaurant orchestra; 7:00 p. m., athletics; 8:00 p. m., special program; 9:00 p. m., N. R. C. program.

KLX (599m) Oakland, 5:00 p. m., radio play; 5:30 p. m., Brother Job; 6:30 p. m., dinner concert; 7:00 p. m., news broadcast; 8:00 p. m., dance orchestra. KPWR (361.2m) Hollywood, 5:00 p. m., vacation days; 5:15 p. m., radio review; 5:45 p. m., town talker; 6:00 p. m., dinner hour concert; 7:00 p. m., one act play; 7:30 p. m., popular songster with pianist; 8:00 p. m., harmonic numbers with instrumental trio; 9:00 p. m., tenor with string quartet; 10:00 p. m., dance music.

KIJJ (405.7m) Los Angeles, 6:30 p. m., children's hour; 7:45 p. m., music; 8:00 p. m., special musical program.

KOIN (319.0m) Portland, 6:00 p. m., dinner hour concert; 7:00 p. m., amusement suggestions; 7:15 p. m., Beason Hotel concert orchestra; 8:00 p. m., junior orchestra; 8:40 p. m., studio artists' program.

KFOA (447.5m) Seattle, 4:30 p. m., news broadcast; 6:00 p. m., sport review; 8:05 p. m., children's program; 8:45 p. m., touring information; 9:00 p. m., concert orchestra; 9:00 p. m., N. B. C. program; 10:00 p. m., blackface comedy; 10:30 p. m., Hoot Owls from KGW Portland.

ing were responsible for \$30,000,000 fire loss.

POLITICS OF 96 YEAR OLD WOMAN

CHEROKEE, Ia., Oct. 7. (AP)—Instead of sitting in a corner with her hands folded, Mrs. Phoebe Burton of Cherokee makes the study of political affairs her hobby. Her greatest delight is having her friends and relatives read to her of the latest developments in politics.

Mrs. Burton is one of the few living granddaughters of the American revolution. Her grandmother, because of the heroism of her husband, was given a special pension by the continental congress.

One of Mrs. Burton's happiest recollections is of meeting Abraham Lincoln at a reception in New York.

As Miss Phoebe Cook she was an instructor in the first high school of Newark, N. J.

THINK OF THIS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7. (AP)—Men will use rouge, put perfume on their handkerchiefs and carry vanity cases within 15 years in the opinion of Professor Lloyd Dallas Herold, head of Northwestern University's advertising course. Manufacturers, he said, would find a new sales field in the male sex.

WHEAT SHOWS ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Oct. 7. (AP)—Opening at 1-8c off to 1/4c up, wheat later kept near to initial figures. Corn started unchanged to 1c higher, and continued to average above yesterday's finish. Oats were steady. Provisions tended to advance.

Dalton's Honoring Visitors

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lewis of San Francisco are being entertained at dinner this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dalton at their ranch home near Malin. A number of couples from this city have been invited to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis plan to return to their southern home on Sunday after a short visit here with friends.

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The Food that Makes the Man



Seems Doubtful If President Will Approve Any Plan of Farm Relief

By Rodney Dutcher (NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. — As they try to guess what sort of farm relief legislation will be passed by the next congress, such friends as the farmer has in Washington are sometimes bothered by vague doubts as to whether it will ever be possible to pass anything which the president can consistently approve.

Some bill undoubtedly will be passed and it might conceivably be passed over a Coolidge veto. The McNary-Haugen bill, supporters say they will push that measure again and try to beat the veto with it, but the chances are that they will finally accept some compromise bill which would attract more support in congress and also stand a better chance of the presidential approval.

May Oppose Bill.
There is, however, a small insect in the butter. And that is that the president's message in vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill was so withering and so comprehensive that it might be reasonably construed as an argument against any sort of relief which would be anywhere near satisfactory to the farm folk.

A study of the McNary-Haugen veto message in conjunction with personal almost any of the outstanding proposals for relief legislation shows this to be the case. Take, for instance, the so-called "administration bill" or "Jardine bill," which was introduced at Rapid City as having the Jardine-Hoover-Mellon approval and strong prospects of support by Coolidge himself. This bill seems to be modeled along the lines of the old Curtis-Crisp bill, also known as an "administration bill," but that isn't the point.

While the "Jardine bill" is not at all satisfactory to the farm folk, it is almost impossible to see how it can be satisfactory to President Coolidge, either. It doesn't contain the very controversial "equalization fee" feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, but it contains numerous other features against which the president would definitely on record. And Mr. Coolidge is reputed never to reverse himself.

What Is It, Then?
The president described government price-fixing as a "great economic folly from which this country has every right to be spared." But this bill provides for "price stabilization" or "control" by a federal board, appointed by the president and that doesn't mean price fixing.

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economic principles violated by the McNary-Haugen bill. Whether these principles have changed or the president has changed remains to be seen.

SHOULD SUN BURST, WE'D LIVE FIVE DAYS

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—There's a chance, although it is one in several million, that the sun will swell up and burst. According to C. T. Elvey, of Northwestern University, who is studying exploding stars, there is no reason why the sun should not explode just as observations have been recorded.

"If this were to happen to the sun," he says, "we would know of it in eight minutes and would have 15 hours to live. By that time, the burning gases would reach the earth and we would be annihilated."

It was first believed that stellar explosions were due to collisions between stars. Now it is known that they are caused by internal eruptions liberating atomic energy. This was proven in 1925, when the star Nova-Pictoris expanded many thousand times and finally burst.

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