

The Evening Herald

T. R. MALONEY Editor
F. R. ENGLISH Business Manager

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929

This Tax Situation

ASSUMING for the sake of argument that the timbermen will upset the last county budget, the tax situation of Klamath certainly looks black for the next few years.

Oh yes, the taxpayer will have less to pay but, on the other hand, the county will be unable to keep pace with its own development—in other words, road maintenance will suffer; new projects must await a future date, and a campaign of rigid economy that only recognizes bare public necessities must be inaugurated.

Consider these facts:
The timbermen—thirteen of them—claim they should pay on the basis of 12.47 mills. The county claims 24.5 mills segregated as follows: 5.96 mills or \$235,942.95 for state tax; 15.12 mills or \$537,381.78 for county tax and 3.4 mills or \$96,824.19 for county unit tax. That difference of 12.03 mills between the county and timbermen's claims represents something in the neighborhood of \$470,000 which would be deducted from the present county budget.

That would bring down the county-state-county unit budget from \$870,148.92 to something in the neighborhood of \$450,000.

This is bad enough, but what follows is more serious. There is a statute which states specifically that the county shall not increase its budget more than six per cent over the preceding year's total. Providing the timbermen are right, next year the budget will be six per cent greater than \$450,000 instead of \$870,148.92. And the year after that there can only be a six per cent gain.

The long and the short of the proposition is simply this: that if the timbermen's contention that the last budget was illegally drawn up on the ground that the county budget board failed to include unexpended balances and other sources of income, it will be a good many years before the county is back in the same good financial shape it was prior to the time this tax controversy arose. In other words a fast and growing county must operate on a reduced income and there will be long and lean years when the public purse will be slim.

Feeding the Belgians was comparatively simple. It wasn't necessary to wait for a vacancy, as in the case of job hunters.

One dam will save the water of the Colorado. And think of the dams the water will save.

You aren't old yet if you can see a Christmas tree in a garbage can and not moralize.

We are a rich people, but the majority still can remember sleeping on the floor when cousins came to visit.

The old-fashioned farmer didn't have to buy gasoline for his gold brick.

The literati consist of two groups: the intelligentia and the intelligenties.

EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

WROTE "MAIN STREET" ON A LOAN

The Bookman: "Main Street", the phenomenon of recent American literature, the book that buried its author and publishers under an unprecedented golden flood of profits and royalties, was written by Sinclair Lewis while he lived virtually from hand to mouth for nine months on a loan of \$500.

Lewis, although he had written four more or less successful novels before "Main Street", had never contrived to keep a bank account. But he had built up an abiding faith in the ability of Sinclair Lewis as a novelist. So, when he felt the time had come to write of American small town life, he borrowed the \$500 from his father, hid away in Washington D. C., in November, and emerged the following August with the manuscript.

Although his publishers believed in Lewis and his book, neither they nor the writer had any idea of the sensation it was to create. Lewis estimated it would sell 15,000 copies. The publishing firm guessed 25,000. One rash head salesman made an estimate of 35,000. Within two months it had been bought by 50,000 readers—and to date the sales record shows approximately 80,000 copies, excluding foreign translations.

Incidentally, the Lewis novel was not the result of a week-end inspiration. The red-headed Minnecota really began work on it fifteen years before it was published, when, as a sophomore at Yale, he wrote a tale labelled "The Village Virus", embodying the essential idea that emerged in 1920 as "Main Street". In a second draft, some years later, he wrote 35,000 words before abandoning the attempt. Then he carried the story around in his mind, changing its characters and rearranging its plot and

ideas for ten years before he set pen to paper again.

Portland Oregonian: The richest man in Texas would like to go back to his land and his herds, he has no great liking for the modern conveniences that money can buy and he confesses there is "more happiness in just working alone, making a fair living, than there is in being rich." Yet we note one thing about Tom Wagoner that is exceptional enough to be set down here, and that is that he doesn't insist that the present generation shall conform to his personal plan.

Creature of habit that he is, man is apt to mistake as best for all people that which he himself enjoys chiefly because he is used to it. The unusual individual is the one who can concede the principle that each generation has the right to its own ways. Tom Wagoner is such an exception. He admits that the present generation is probably having as good a time with its automobiles, paved roads, radio and picture shows as he has when the horse and buggy were a means of transportation and a social opportunity. Which, we submit, is not only a comfortable philosophy but a probably verifiable fact.

The myth that the good old times were the only good times will bear occasional inspection, such as Tom Wagoner has given it. And it is as easy to suppose that each generation is born with capacity to solve its own problems as it is to assume that posterity is always traveling downhill. The speaker alludes to himself in mock disparagement as an "old fogey". He is not. Old fogeyism does not consist in liking the things to which one has grown accustomed, but only in forgetting that new times and new people create new mechanisms for gratifying old desires.

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"FOR every boy taking an active interest in track 40 years ago there are now 1000."—Coach Keene Fitzpatrick of Princeton.

"I HOPE the day will come when if two nations want to fight there will be some power which will say, 'Move on.'"—Stanley Baldwin.

"SHOULD colleges be reconstructed as students want them? Superficially that would seem an excellent plan if only students could control what they want, and if only the economic pressure on colleges would allow it to be given to them."—Louise Davies. (New Republic.)

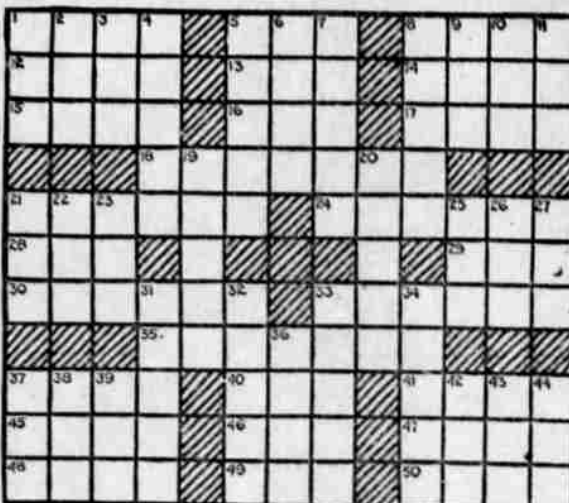
"IN those states where the per capita wealth is larger than the

average for the United States, the birth rate is lower. In states where the per capita wealth is smaller than the average, the birth rate is higher."—Dr. O. E. Baker, economist in the Department of Agriculture.

"TAKING an active part in the civic life of the community is not enough. Women must take an active part in the politics of the precinct. They can influence the whole welfare of the nation if they will get attention of the precinct."—Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick, Illinois.

"AFTER all, aviation is mechanics and the details of flying are nearing perfection."—Elmer A. Speery, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Cross - Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1. Festive.
3. To sink as springs.
5. To applaud.
8. Over again.
12. Sheltered place.
14. Fluid rock.
15. Granted facts.
16. Rock containing metal.
17. Draft animals.
18. Reclines.
21. Calm.
24. Not subject to the burden of some law.
28. Part of verb to be.
29. Ozone.
30. A deviation from a direct course.
33. Good looking.
35. That which is not fiction.
37. Greedy.
40. To persuade.
41. To value.
42. Dreadful.
43. Night preceding a holiday.
47. Black.
48. Moose.
49. Carmine.
50. Small grains of earth.

VERTICAL

1. To wander idly about.

2. Collection of facts.

2. To rent.
4. Cognizant.
5. Side as of a hill.
6. Pertaining to air.
7. Correlative of ganders.
8. Stingy.
9. Slack.
10. Farewell!
11. Skilled.
19. To follow.
20. To put forth as the result of effort.
21. Sorrowful.
22. Before.
23. To rot flax by exposure.
25. Door rug.
26. Cavity.
27. To endeavor.
31. Command.
32. One who takes part in a contest of speed.
33. Languished.
34. Journeys in circuit.
35. To adore.
36. To total.
38. To emulate.
39. Wrath.
42. Striped camel's hair cloth.
43. Two thousand pounds.
44. The finish.

Here's Answer For Yesterday

NEWTON CARBON
OLEINPORE JO
USE ENATE JOY
NE DRESS CAPE
S BOOST HOPE
GAMUT SEDAN
ROSES SIREN
ARTS CURBS MA
NEE TEPEE AIR
G PANS RAVEN
ESCORT ATHENS

LETTER GOLF

O I L

C A N

FUN WITH AN OIL CAN

If your letter golf swing is bad, try an OIL CAN to limber you up. Par is six and one solution is on page 8.

THE RULES

1—The idea of Letter Golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

2—You change only one letter at a time.

3—You must have a complete word of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on Page 8.

NEW AIR ROUTE TO CITY URGED

EUGENE, Ore., June 8. (UP)

Establishment of an airway loop, leading from Medford to Bend and Eugene as part of the coast air mail service was discussed here today by H. D. Moore, secretary of the Medford chamber of commerce.

It was pointed out that since mail planes stop at Medford to refuel it might be possible to link up Bend and Eugene on regular daily air mail service.

In case department of commerce officials object to the plan, another is proposed which contemplates an air mail route direct from Oakland, Calif., to Medford with which loop planes would connect, giving air mail service to Eugene and Bend and other central and southern Oregon towns.

The above account of the McCord trial published in a middle west daily paper was evidently written by a man around fifty

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Whole Story of Legislative Lame Ducks Epitomized in Confirmation of Lenroot As Customs Judge—Other Famous Ducks.

By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Administrations change, but the lame ducks limp on forever. The gent in Congress who is willing to change his political principles can still be reasonably sure of being appointed to something or other when the people of his district or state have booted him out. Once he gets a federal job he stays in. Few die, as the saying is, and none resigns.

There are several visible examples of the workings of the system under which senators and representatives serve through a session of congress after being defeated for re-election by their constituents ordinarily have to wait 13 months for a chance to participate in legislation.

THE prize lame duck of the season is former Senator Irvine Luther Lenroot of Wisconsin, who has been confirmed by the Senate as a judge of the court of customs appeals.

Few lame ducks ever worked as hard as Lenroot toward his reward. Some of them do all sorts of odd jobs for the administration during their final session and some of them hop aboard a presidential candidate's band wagon and work feverishly in his behalf.

Some, with or without hope of political reward, go to work for special interests which are engaged in promoting or blocking legislation and are glad to hire someone who has the privilege of the floor in the Senate or of the House. Lenroot did all three of those things.

Lenroot took his licking in 1926, at the hands of John J. Blaine, after he had deserted the La Follette organization. In the ensuing lame duck session he became a general handy man for the Coolidge administration, acting as a spokesman whenever possible and giving no further sign whatever of his one-time political independence. Still, when his term expired March 4, he was given no federal job and accepted a job with the public utility interests which paid him \$20,000. He has been called the head of the big power lobby which was operating here at the time, but despite that he often appeared on the senate floor.

SUBSEQUENTLY Lenroot saw the handwriting on the wall and grabbed a Hoover banner. It was Lenroot who was given the job of answering some attacks on him. Later, according to Senator Norris of Nebraska, Lenroot went down south to round up colored delegates for the national convention. Nor was he idle in the election campaign. It was the grateful Mr. Coolidge who first nominated Lenroot. When the Senate failed to act on that nomination at its last previous session Mr. Hoover put in the nomination again. Lenroot had made himself a fair-haired boy for both presidents.

The reason the Senate progressives so bitterly opposed giving a former senator this soft job was what they considered his treachery to La Follette and the progressive cause. Lenroot served in Congress for 10 years and up to the time he ran for the Senate, they say, he owed everything he had to La Follette.

AMONG the other lame ducks recently given federal berths is John M. Morin, former chairman of the House military affairs committee, who has been named to the Federal Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Another interesting phase in connection with the lame duck system