

The Evening Herald

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1929

The Daily Job

ALTHOUGH we usually speak of a business career as "humdrum" and unexciting, Vice President J. H. Barringer of the National Cash Register Company insists that the business world offers the surest road to romance of any calling in America.

Mr. Barringer doesn't quite make the romantic aspect of business clear; which, after all, is no wonder, for romance is something that cannot be described or defined. He talks rather vaguely of "the glamor of setting yourself a goal," and so on; but although his argument isn't always plain, it is obvious that he has enjoyed his business career right up to the hilt. Consequently, the business world has been a world of romance, to him—and the young man who is resolved upon a life of adventure might think over what he has to say.

Mr. Barringer's remarks are useful. In a day when it is the fashion to speak of romance as dead—killed by mass production and steam engines, most likely—it is good to be reminded that romance is chiefly a state of mind. If you have in inside of you, you'll find it no matter what your job is.

An airmail pilot, who flew in the early days when the job was rather more risky than it is now, once remarked that the chief difficulty on those night flights over the perilous Alleghenies was to keep from falling asleep.

The captain of an old-time square-rigged sailing vessel, whose job required him to make the famous, glamorous trip around Cape Horn twice a year, told his friends that his great ambition was to quit the sea and retire to a chicken farm in the middle west, far from salt water.

A civil engineer who returned not long ago from a billet on a mountain in the Malay jungles could talk of nothing but the "insufferable boredom" of life in that far-off and supposedly entrancing country.

And then, to balance these men, who were bored stiff by tasks that most of us would call the last word in romance, the vice president of a manufacturing company, whose first job was that of a shut-in filing clerk, proclaims that a business career is fairly dripping with romantic adventure.

Romance, apparently, is not exactly what we generally suppose it to be.

It doesn't depend on remote corners of the earth, perilous chances or oriental sunrises. It is all a matter of living intensely—of contriving to get every ounce of energy into the daily routine, of exercising every last bit of one's ability to do, to experience and to comprehend.

That is not always easy. Yet it doesn't depend so much on outside circumstances. The world of romance, like the kingdom of heaven and every other desirable goal, lies within us. And the best way to find it, usually, is to forget all about it and plunge with all that you have into the routine at hand—the job, friends and the little pleasures of day-to-day living.

EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

SPENDING YOUR MONEY

William Feather in the Imperial Type Magazine: A well-meaning friend suggests that an editorial be written on personal expenditures and values received. I doubt that anyone is competent to offer advice on this subject but that will not stop me from trying to please.

All of us are guilty of what the professors denominate "inharmonious distribution of expenditures," and that is what makes life so interesting and exciting. Some people will exist on 35-cent lunches during the week in order to enjoy the pleasure of paying \$1.50 on Saturday. Others will go about in patched clothes in order to squeeze out enough money to support an immaculate automobile. Many will let their teeth rot and spend the savings on books.

Judge by our personal expenditures we must all appear as fools to others. Who shall say where wisdom ends and folly begins? I can understand that some people might consider a trip to Europe infinitely more desirable than the ownership of a gilt-edged \$1,000 bond. Some

might get more satisfaction from a rack of fifty gay neckties than from a fine etching in the living room. Infinite choices are offered to all of us, and most of us would about as soon have no money as be denied the freedom to spend it as we wished.

Generally, I think the poor get less value for their money than the well-to-do. The latter can afford to buy articles of first-class quality, thus insuring long life and good service throughout life. With the poor the first cost is the major consideration, and thus they are forever handicapped. They buy chairs that fall apart in five years, whereas a good chair should last a lifetime.

FAVORITE BIBLE PASSAGE
(The Herald will publish on this page daily a selection from the Bible. If you will write to the editor of The Herald, telling him your favorite Bible passage, it will be published, if it has not already appeared.)

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TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"I have found that the biggest man on the simplest, the humblest, the most trusting."
—Ivy Lee.

"My advice to a woman who wants to stay married is not to have a child before thirty, even if her husband takes a sledge hammer to her."
—Dr. John Broadus Watson.

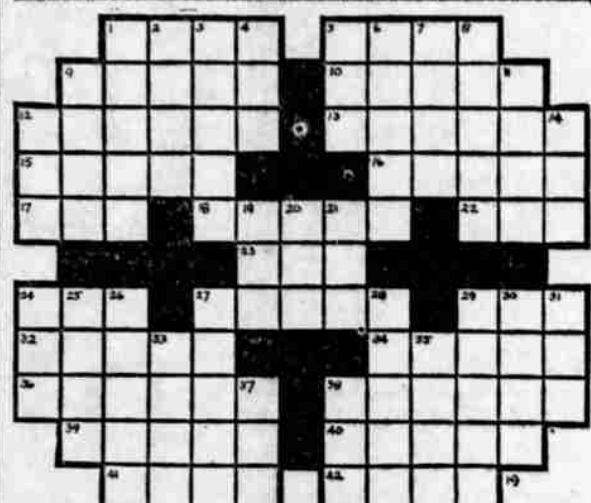
"I look back upon my fishing and woodchopping days in Ohio as the happiest of my life."
—John D. Rockefeller.

"It does not seem to me to be an exaggeration to say that the motor car is the greatest creation of wealth the world has ever known."
—James D. Mooney, president General Motors Export Company, (Forbes Magazine.)

"Nobody can make progress with deceit in their heart. . . . The way to win people to trust is to trust them."
—Charles G. Dawes.

"Who will deny that young girls, taking them en masse, are really very insipid? Very young men may not find them so; but then, very young men are none too pungent themselves."
—R. le Clerc Phillips, (North American Review.)

"I" Is Useful Here



HORIZONTAL
1 Fear-shaped instrument.
3 Show of magnificence.
5 Gold dagger.
10 To prevent.
12 Sacred.
13 To go to bed.
15 To combine.
16 To restore to freshness.
17 A sleep's couch.
18 Written discourse.
22 Tiny golf mound.
23 Room.
24 To put on.
25 Stairs.
26 In a spring.
27 To rub out.
34 Hesitant subsistence.
36 Tabernacle.
38 Sully.
39 To take on again.
40 Without difference.

VERTICAL
1 Black and blue.
3 One.
5 Principle.
7 To support as a landmark.
8 Before.
9 A + 14 musted perfect score in golf.
10 Manifest.
11 To support as a landmark.
12 To publish.
13 Cavity where coal is dug.
14 Limb.
15 To name.
16 Female sheep.
17 To not tag by exposure.
18 Part of verb he be.
19 Bonnet.
20 A knot.
21 Verbal.
22 Pertaining to one's birth.
23 Three p's as four.
24 A graduated series of musical tones.
25 Large mill.
26 Compartment of window sash.
27 Beer.
28 Slope as of a hill.
29 Fetid.
30 Placid.
31 Membranous bag.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

PASTOR GENEVA
ALE EAR RIM
RAT SATED GEE
I ENDOWED N
SCONE M BOUND
ORDER HAYRE
STEER H TENTS
U DELIVER E
PAT OLIVER SKI
EVE MEN PIN
RENEGE TIRADE

THOUGHTS ON STATE AFFAIRS

(Continued from page One)
or five years ago.

5. That more than one-third of the total farm acreage is free from encumbrances of any kind.

6. That there were fewer foreclosures during the 12 months just ended than during the year ending April 1, 1928.

7. That stock and dairy farming were the most profitable types of farming and gaining in popularity among the farmers.

8. That farming is gradually being handled on a more scientific basis.

These results mean that farming is recovering but it does not mean that the farm problem is entirely solved. They warrant optimism, but no letting up in insistence that agriculture receives the help that it is entitled to in Washington and other sources.

WE NOTE with interest that the first real fruit of a long campaign for a forestry program in the state of Minnesota has appeared. Recently four Weyerhaeuser corporations with large holdings of land made the application allowed by the new forestry laws of Minnesota to have an area of 172,420 acres set aside as an auxiliary forest.

ONE WONDERS where the Hawaiian folks songs came from and when the ukelele became prominent. They wonder how long has been going on. Well, it has been nearly 20 years since the American public was first beguiled by the soft twang of the ukelele and the sweet melody of Hawaiian songs. This was brought out in a decision just handed down by the New York supreme court. The play in which they were first introduced into the country being "The Bird of Paradise." This was stolen from one written about Hawaii by a Mrs. Grace Fendler. With the ruling goes the order that Mrs. Fendler is entitled to collect from Richard W. Kelley, the alleged author of the "Bird of Paradise," and Oliver Morosco, who produced it, the sum of \$781,880.00. That is supposed to represent the author's share of the earnings and indicate how immensely popular the play was. But it did not make the money, although it made more than money. It gave the youth of the country a new instrument for the moonlight serenade, and for a while it almost led some people to fear that "Aloha" would become the national anthem. It provided that soft, mushy music for the lo-ers at the colleges on the campus, and "so provided the pluckers with something to swoon away in the moonlight nights of summer.

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DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Rudolph Spreckels, Who Wears a Collar Like Hoover's and Is Also a Millionaire, Suggests a Sugar Tariff That Would Help Everybody, Consumers and Producers Alike

By RODNEY DUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, the sugar magnate, who is the only man in town wearing a collar which resembles President Hoover's, is trying to promote a sugar tariff plan which will make everybody happy. Mr. Spreckels is author of one of the numerous sliding scales now being proposed as a method of sliding out from under the outburst of criticism which met the provision in the House tariff bill which boosted the sugar duty to three cents—or 2.40 cents on Cuban sugar, which is most concerned.

Mr. Spreckels is a sugar refiner and president of the Spreckels Sugar corporation. He believes that his scheme will protect the domestic beet and cane producers, the Cubans, the Filipinos, the Porto Ricans and even the consumers themselves.

Another Millionaire

Anyone who professes to be

as benevolent as all that naturally lays himself open to suspicion. But it is relatively easy to believe in the sincerity of Mr. Spreckels. He is a millionaire, but he doesn't belong to the union. He turned in his card when he participated actively and expensively in the La Follette presidential campaign of 1924.

Mr. Spreckels says two things ought to be done:

1. Domestic producers and consumers ought to be protected by a sliding scale which would raise the tariff on sugar when the price dropped and lower it when the price rose.

2. The sugar industry ought to be protected from the ruthless competition of Hawaiian planters, who, he says, provide the most serious menace to the domestic producers. Hawaiian sugar, he says, is the nigger in the woodpile.

"I realize that the protection theory is desirable and necessary," he says, "but I am opposed to a flat duty because it must inevitably do injustice to the consuming public. When the world market on raw sugar went up the cost of raw sugar went up the duty and plus refining costs would make a prohibitive price for sugar."

"With the sliding scale, the world price goes up and the duty comes down. Inevitably the world price of sugar is going up, for the Cubans are going to restrict production and establish a single selling agency. They are not receiving a proper price

and are selling below cost of production. The Porto Ricans, the Filipinos and the Hawaiians are making a profit because they have no duty to pay on their sugar."

"The Hawaiians are favored above everyone else because they send their sugar to their own refinery in California. Their western territory cannot consume all the refined sugar which they produce by refining at full capacity and so they have reached out into what normally would be the selling territory of the beet sugar producers. That's where the beet producers find their real competition."

"The Hawaiian planters make sufficient profit on raw sugar to forego any refiner's profit. Domestic beet and cane sugar doesn't compete with duty-paid raw sugar. It competes with refined sugar. If the Hawaiians sell without any refining profits, they can sell below everyone else."

Suggests a Refiners' Tax
"The way to give the domestic producers the protection which Congress wants to give them is to establish a compensatory tax, which the government would collect in the form of a refiners' tax based on the margin between the cost of duty-paid sugar and the cost of refining."

"The Hawaiians refine 700,000 tons of sugar a year in California. We have a 50 per cent refining over-capacity and the rest of us curtail to a certain percentage of the total to save our situation, while the Hawaiians operate at full capacity and thereby reduce refining costs 30 per cent."

Spreckels has legal opinion upholding the constitutionality of his refiner's margin proposal. The Senate finance committee is considering it.

Visiting From Marshfield—
Mrs. Agnes Thomas and son of Marshfield are here for several days visiting with friends.

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