

The Evening Herald

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FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1929

Progressivism

THE decline of progressivism in the United States is one of the most interesting aspects of recent American politics.

It is not yet 20 years since the great Bull Moose movement, when the whole nation was stirred by a new hope, and Roosevelt assaulted the "old guard" up and down the land, and Wilson went to the White House prepared to do battle with the forces of special privilege.

"The interests" was an expression to rouse the blood, in those days, and "malefactors of great wealth" had not been forgotten; and when Wilson, taking office, thundered against the "invisible government" and the "insidious lobby," the country applauded.

Less than 20 years ago, those things were. Yet today progressivism seems dead. Another Roosevelt is assailing the "new feudalism" of entrenched wealth, but political dopesters are shaking their heads and remarking that that kind of battle cry is out-moded now. In 1912 such a thing as the power trust's propaganda campaign, recently revealed by the Federal Trade Commission, would have set the nation aflame; now we shrug our shoulders about it with indifference.

After all, it isn't so puzzling, though. The flame of democracy usually burns in inverse ratio to a people's material well being. When times are hard, men resent the power and the wealth of their commercial rulers; when times are good, they do not care much.

On the whole, we have been enjoying good times. American prosperity is still rather spotty, but it is far better than it ever was before. Ordinary folk have been able to get luxuries and advantages such as none but the rich could enjoy in former times. The man who has a good job, money in the bank, a home of his own and a new automobile is not going to worry much about the vast profits his employers are making, or about the enormous power that is passing into their hands.

This may be very regrettable, but there is no help for it. That is the way human nature is made. No financial or industrial autocracy is going to worry much until it begins to hit our pocketbooks.

Thus we are conservatives. The campaigns of Roosevelt and Wilson would not appeal to us now. We have forgotten progressivism for prosperity.

But we are not necessarily that way for good. Fundamentally, we are the same people we were in 1912. Prosperity may have bred indifference; but let prosperity once really slip a little and the old progressivism would return stronger than ever.

Our present conservatism is only a passing phase. It will last as long as prosperity lasts, and no longer. If bad times come, the country will reveal an unsuspected capacity for aggressive, even radical, progressivism once more.

And that is a point the men at the top would do well to remember.

The State And Public Parks

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT of New York recently made a trip on the state barge canal in a private yacht, and marveled at the opportunity which the wide, empty fields and woodlands bordering the canal gave for the state to set up new parks for the recreation of its citizens.

As soon as it could be done, he promised, he would endeavor to have such parks established, so that fresh air, sunlight and room for recreation could be made available to up-state citizens of New York.

Action of that sort is the mark of an intelligent executive. No state can spend money to better advantage than by establishing parks for its citizens. In added health and contentment they pay for themselves many times over.

EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

CHANGING FASHIONS

Mr. Lawson-Tancred in the London Cornhill Magazine: Unlike the beasts of the field, civilized man—at any rate in western countries—has never contented himself with an unchangeable appearance. He varies his modes, and desires novelty and variety in his bodily attire.

In Tudor times the fashionable world imported its ideas from Spain. The craze for fantastic figures was prevalent there, so English society folk began to occupy themselves with altering the shapes of their bodies by stuffing and the farthingale. Woman for the first time admired herself with widened hips and voluminous petticoats. Since that day she has frequently invented ways of exaggerating some part of her person, by distorting it, or uncovering it, in extravagant fashion. Thrice has she enlarged her skirts, viz., in Elizabethan, Georgian and Victorian days. In the seventeenth century she took to padding herself behind and before, where she thought it becoming to her corpulent. After the French revolution she brought her bosom up to her chin, and revealed as much of it as decency—or indecency—would allow.

During the second decade of the nineteenth century, woman's chief ambition was to look as broad as she was long, the width being observable from the shoulders, and not so much from back to front. Then came the crinoline. Having, in due course, tired of this, she padded herself at the back for 30 years and then began squeezing her waist into even more impossible dimensions. Nowadays she is trying to resemble a lamp post, and instead of uncovering herself above she has chosen to reveal her lower extremities. In short, woman can never remain the exact shape that nature made her, she must resort to camouflage and draw particular attention to some special part of her anatomy.

THOUGHTS ON STATE AFFAIRS

(Continued from page One)
of very common appearance.

"The land of patience," is in the republic of Uruguay. Down there nothing is done today that

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

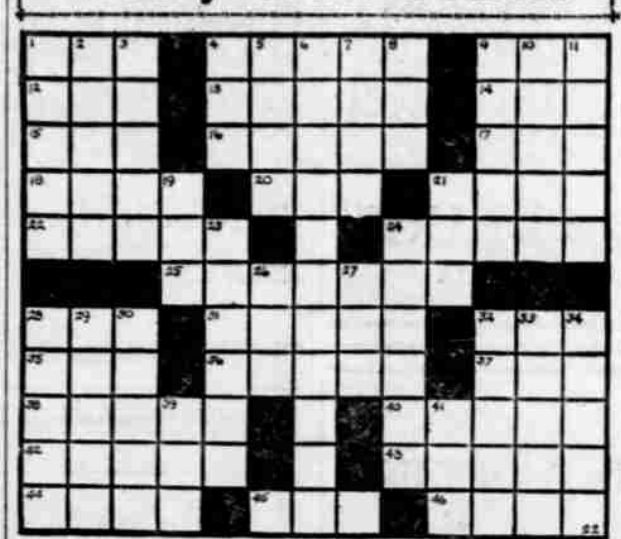
"The fit, from the social point of view, are those who, through their own survival, contribute most to the survival of the group. People are divided into two groups, those who have managed to make an economic success of their lives and those who have made failures."
—Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard University.

"Men, as we have said, crave some badge as a tangible evidence of their distinction if they have attained it. For those not content with being a master of a grand lodge or the high priest of something-or-other wealth is the sole badge of success."
—James Truslow Adams, (Harper's Magazine.)

"Even if marriage should never become an exact science you can always fall back on love to guide you. Love has the virtue that science hasn't—it overlooks a lot of things."
—Eddie Cantor, (Collier's.)

"Unfortunately, today there are many who have let the custom church attendance with their children lapse. They are making a great mistake."
—Theodore Roosevelt, (Liberty.)

Mostly Short Teasers



HORIZONTAL
1 One plus one.
4 North American trading posts on the frontier.
8 Viscount's title.
12 To tear stitches.
13 To word off.
14 Stripped comet's hair cloth.
15 To employ.
16 Anything intended to lead into a snare.
17 Feline animal.
18 Slave.
20 Egg of a later.
21 To split with the teeth.
22 South through the wilderness.
24 A clock used chronologically.
25 Recurring musical phrase in song.
26 Shredder.

VERTICAL
3 Musical four.
23 Fragrant smell.
24 Portion of a curved line.
25 Having voice.
26 Drums here.
28 Child's glass marble.
40 To run away and marry.

SATURDAY'S ANSWER
WIGWAG WARS
IDEAL MERE RA
NITS OAST COY
DOS EMIT HAS
ST SPIN SINEW
O FLIT CURT E
RELIC CORE EL
LAD BANE PAL
POT WISE DATA
UP PART SIREN
SECOND DEPEND

can be done tomorrow, according to someone who has recently returned from that section of the world. While that policy can be overplayed, many of us have something to learn from the Uruguayans.

THE W. C. T. U., with its long honorable list of achievements, now has a very active competitor. Mrs. Charles Fiske, wife of a prominent bishop of central New York, has organized an opposition ladies' bunch to endeavor to offset the work of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Stanley Field, wife of the president of the Field museum in Chicago, is also a member. Also Miss Virginia Glider-sleeze, dean of Barnard college for women, Mrs. Olive Rannolds, wife of the vice-president of the Pullman company, and Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, wife of the Indiana author are also members. Some one, in looking over the list, has very properly said, "And they are not lightweights."

IN CANADA 900 churches of the Protestant faith have merged into what is known as the United church. It would seem that the merger habit has struck hard even at churches of all denominations. They are nearly all concerned in the merger that has just been announced.

Plenty of sunshine is healthful, but that healthy tan is beneficial only when the sunburn is acquired gradually.

LETTER GOLF

CURE YOURSELF OF GOLF
Ordinarily there isn't much difference between CURE and HEAL, but in letter golf there's a difference of five strokes. One solution is on page eight.



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, 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 eight.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Former White House Secretaries, Who "Know the Ropes" in Washington, Never Have Any Trouble Finding Jobs—They Are Recruits for the Great Army of Lobbyists.

(By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The problem of what to do with our ex-presidents may remain baffling and poignant, but the ex-secretaries of presidents are never in any doubt concerning their futures after they leave the White House.

Comfortable law offices and fat fees await them in Washington, where hundreds of lawyers get along wonderfully well without ever practicing any law at all. Only a distinct minority of the thousands of occupants of "law offices" here ever bother with court cases. Many of the others are commonly regarded as lobbyists or "fixers," who exert their talents and personal influence on congress and the government departments on behalf of prosperous clients.

The several presidential ex-secretaries now doing business here have all practiced law in their time and are not unwilling to go into the courts, but they have joined the large, happy family of ex-cabinet members, ex-senators, ex-congressmen and other ex-government officials whose prosperity here has been largely dependent on a widespread belief that they are specially qualified to wrangle things out of the government.

Not Really Unethical

Very rarely is it specifically charged that one of these gents has used his official contacts improperly. It is probably quite natural that they should go into business where they are best known and where their most favorable opportunities appear to lie—that's not unethical, in doing so, doubtless no unworthy thought ever enters their heads. But it is only natural that they are promptly sought out when outside interests go after legislative or administrative favors. Little or no knowledge of law is essential for such business. These boys know the ropes. They know the people to see. And in the cases of ex-members of congress they have the precious privilege of the floor.

Of course there is no sense in going out and calling people lobbyists unless everyone is agreed as to just what a lobbyist is. The dictionary says a lobbyist is one who solicits legislators for votes. It is hard to draw a line between lobbyists and "fixers," who seek to influence of fiscal decisions, as in tax cases. Many do both.

If a lobbyist is one who seeks tariff favors for special interests, then at least two presidential ex-

secretaries qualify.
C. Bascom Sloop, former secretary to President Coolidge, has been representing firms interested in metal schedules. Sloop and his law partner have frequently been concerned in big money cases here in which the government had some sort of an interest, including alien property matters, the fight against the inheritance tax and Muscle Shoals. Very recently a Capt. Barlow, after unsatisfactory experience with the state department in his attempts to collect some hundreds of thousands of dollars of which the Cubans are supposed to have robbed him, employed Sloop and Everett Sanders, another Coolidge secretary.

Seeks Tariff Boosts
Sanders entered the Washington office of the law firm of Secretary of War Jim Good, which specializes in income tax cases and has represented the Alabama Power Co. Lately Sanders has represented the plate glass interests which want a tariff increase.

Ted Clark, Coolidge's erstwhile private secretary, has installed himself in one of the big new office buildings and is now said to represent the Liggett drug interests.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Woodrow Wilson's famous secretary, has had a law office here for eight years. He has practiced in contact with government departments and attended the hearings

on the Walsh public utilities resolution. The name "Tumulty" was mentioned in one of the telegrams of the head of the power lobby here, but Tumulty has never been accused of lobbying.
George B. Cortelyou, former secretary to President Roosevelt, has been openly attacked as a lobbyist, though it was as president of the Consolidated Gas company of New York that he came down here last year to join in the "power trust" fight against the Walsh resolution.

Jardine Is on the Job
Among recent spokesmen for corporations interested in the tariff bill was ex-Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine, who also represents some powerful radio interests here now. Jardine told the senate finance committee how badly the sugar industry needed a sugar tariff boost. Others who have been engaged lately in the sugar fight are Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, former ambassador to Cuba, and Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, former chief of the bureau of insular affairs.

The woods are full of ex-secretaries and ex-congressmen who are

being well paid for seeking favors. Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts has proposed a senate investigation of lavish corporate expenditures in the tariff fight and the large retainers alleged to have been paid to important republicans for use of their influence. Several bills have been introduced in congress requiring registration of all lobbyists and one of these probably will be pushed at the next regular session.

TROUBLE APLENTY

PHILADELPHIA.—Because Dr. James Kelly pulled the wrong Dain's claim, the latter recently sued him for \$15,000. He claimed that the mistake caused a "sore, sick and prostrated head, face, eyes, nose, mouth, gums, teeth, neck, body, arms, hands, feet, nervous system, stomach and other internal organs. After the extraction, he said he had to have one or two operations.

During the reign of Augustus, in Rome, there were 300 public bakeries, which did much of the work for private homes.

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Palatable foods are better for us



"AN IMPORTANT thing to remember about eating is that we should enjoy our food," says one of the country's eminent food scientists. "Remember that sugar is one of the finest condimental foods in the world."

He went on to explain that sugar is nature's incomparable flavor. It helps to relieve the monotony of our daily diets. It is an aid to nutrition and health because it enables us to enjoy a greater variety of foods more.

"Sugar is wholesome," he said, "and it is inexpensive. Everyone can benefit from this flavor which adds so much pleasure to many of the foods we eat."

The advice of this famous man can be carried out in planning almost all daily dishes. Fresh or cooked fruits are full of minerals, vitamins and other health elements. They are made more delightful to our taste by the addition of sugar.

The flavors of nearly all vegetables are very much improved by adding a pinch of sugar in cooking. Sugar in connection with chocolate or cocoa makes milk a delicious beverage. Most foods are more delicious and nourishing with sugar. The Sugar Institute.

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