

The Evening Herald

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Thursday, November 7, 1929

The "Backward" States

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY should not be criticized too sharply for declaring that the agricultural western and southwestern states are "backward" and do not deserve much representation in the U. S. senate.

He was only saying what a great many men have been thinking. He at least had the virtue of frankness. He states his theory publicly, instead of concealing it and operating under false pretenses. And utter frankness, in Washington, is not too common a virtue.

Nevertheless, this proposition of Grundy's deserves some discussion. It represents the culmination of a growing American theory; the theory that nothing counts except industry, that all values can be measured in terms of a manufacturer's ledger, that the supreme pinnacle of human endeavor is represented in such a phenomenon as the Pittsburgh steel district or the Detroit automobile region.

Now if this theory be correct, Grundy's view about our "backward states" is correct also. In that case a Pennsylvania mining town, with its unpainted hovels that do for homes, its dreary streets and its company police, with their long record of brutality and repression, is a jewel in our crown, and a peaceful Dakota farming community is a villainous disgrace.

It might be, however, that Grundy is mistaken.

Perhaps, in other words, we do not live for our industries. Perhaps there are in this world things that are more important than dividends. Perhaps Grundy and Vane not the immeasurable superiors of Borah and Norris.

Grundy's argument, after all, boils down to this: the manufacturers have a right to fix the laws to suit themselves. If there are in the country people who do not happen to be manufacturers, and who do not like to live under laws that were devised by and for the manufacturers, they are just out of luck. Their only salvation is to become manufacturers themselves.

There aren't many who will go that far with this Santa Claus of the Pennsylvania industrialists. Yet that is what his whole theory leads to. If the industrialist is the only one to be considered when a matter like the tariff comes up for discussion, then the "backward" states do not deserve to have senators and representatives in Washington.

We owe Grundy a debt, in a way. He has brought this attitude out into the open. It is an attitude that is pretty well represented at the capital just now, and it exercises a lot of power. Grundy has helped us to see that it is there.

EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

"WHY WORRY? IT'S INSURED."

By F. W. Fitzpatrick

The New York Times which is most conservative and not apt to slam business interests unless there is very evident cause, complains in an extremely well phrased editorial—"Too Wide a Blanket"—that insurance is too easy to get and upon anything one wants.

Today we almost out-Lloyd the British in scope and variety of insurance. It becomes a gamble, conceived pro bono publico, a means of spreading one man's loss over a great many premiums so that he's recompensed therefrom a comparatively small premium paid by himself and his associates. It has become, in very truth, a great gamble and in some respects a veritable menace to our morals and our financial stability. Certainly it is no longer an unalloyed blessing.

Today you can also insure your auto, your house, your business, your dog, the weather, the baseball game—anything. And as the premium is never as great as the value of the thing insured, there's always a temptation to let the insurance company cough up. In the Times so aptly puts it, "Why be too particular if every hazard is covered by insurance?"

Getting down to the field I know best and in which I am most interested, fully 60 per cent of our fire are of preventable origin, that is, due to carelessness—matches thrown about, all that sort of thing—and the total of our fire loss, remember, is well over half a billion dollars annually.

That 60 per cent is the official record. Chances are, if we knew the real inwardness of it all, that nearer than 80 per cent could be attributed to that cause, and I'd call it mostly criminal carelessness, at that.

The man speeding along in his auto says: "Well, if anything does happen, the car is well insured." So it is with fire. There are hundreds of fires that I would call "partial arson." Real,

known arson accounts for nearly as many fires as do matches and cigarettes. "Partial arson" would add almost as much again.

Some time ago I was urging a merchant to add some fire apparatus to safeguard his store. "Why should I?" said he. "If I saw a fire start somewhere hereabouts I'd put on my hat and walk out. Why should I yell for the fire department or endanger myself by trying to put out the fire? I've been paying insurance premiums for years, and I'm well insured. Why shouldn't I get something back on all I've paid out? Business is rotten. I'd hail a good fire with delight. It'd be a blessing to me."

Moral turpitude? Surely, but there's a lot of it. No sense of solicitude for the other fellow, nor his property, nor dread of what might be a disastrous conflagration, no conscience, no sense of right and wrong.

Indeed there's mighty little of any of this in our modern, selfish minds. This chap's attitude, though perhaps not so candidly expressed, I've found in so many cases that I feel justified in saying that it is deplorably common.

And, however unwittingly, it has been aided, spread by the insurance companies in making insurance so easy. Oh, yes, there are inspections of property, urgings and rules to lessen fire hazards, but the fact remains that one can easily insure pretty nearly anything, and our fire losses are almost half as much as we add in new construction annually!

In some countries they make you responsible for the damage done to any neighbor's property by fire originating on your premises. That reduces the fire hazard by compelling greater care, and there are far fewer "accidents." Here we'd simply insure that risk too, and go on the same old way.

The evil has grown to colossal proportions. We're saturated with it. It is most pernicious, its effects are everywhere present. The little child is brought up with

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"The cap and gown have a certain decorative value at commencement and similar occasions, but the bulk of the world's work is done by men and women in shirt sleeves."—Dean Emeritus Charles R. Brown of Yale.

"Marriage, like all other arts, is infested by too many quacks and bunglers."—H. L. Mencksen.

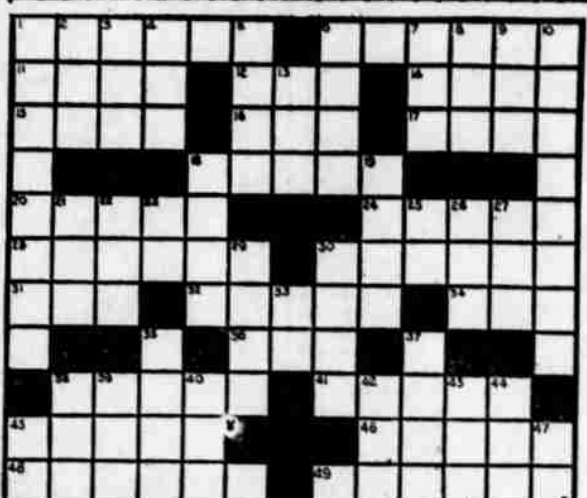
"In spite of all this mechanistic response which disposes of the soul of entity, and in spite of obvious cruelty, brutality, envy,

hatred, murder, deceit, and what not else, I still rise to testify to the aesthetic perfection of things that I see here and we call life."—Theodore Dreiser. (Forum.)

"Great men's ideas are the common heritage of humanity; their only individual possessions are their oddities."—Andre Maurois.

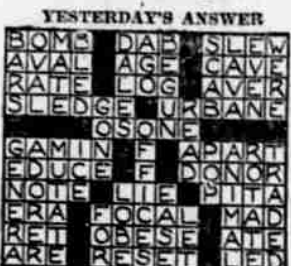
"Modern football is undoubtedly a harder game on the player than the old smash and mass style which ended in 1906."—Grantland Rice. (Collier's.)

Question of Duelists



HORIZONTAL
1. Tax.
6. To restate.
11. One found in Minnesota.
12. To initiate.
14. Region.
15. To darn.
16. To emulate.
17. Salk.
18. Delivers.
20. Barren.
24. Inn.
28. Beat.
30. Sweet potato.
32. Called.
34. Rustle.
36. 2000 lbs.
38. To classify.
41. To prohibit.
45. Military vacation.
46. Subjects of verbs.

VERTICAL
1. Highest Mt. on earth.
2. Wrath.
3. To put up.
4. Conjunction.
5. Roof's edge.
6. Long grass.
7. Possesses.
8. Skill.
9. To scan.
10. With whom did Aaron Burr fight a duel?
13. Peg.
15. To crack.
19. Fish.
21. Collection of facts.
22. Not bright.
23. Type measure.
25. Alleged force.
26. Beverage.
27. Conclusion.
29. Penny.
30. To depart.
33. Breaker.
37. Black.
38. To secure.
39. Rodent.
40. Home of a beast.
42. God of the sky.
43. Opposed to.
44. Unit.
45. Note in scale.
47. Senior.



YESTERDAY'S ANSWER



YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

VISIT RECTORY NOVEMBER 17

that truth being dinged everlastingly into him that nothing matters, for everything is insured!

A fruitful field indeed for our economists to take over. "How can we curb the insurance rage?" should be their theme.

It is already a very major problem and absolutely nothing has been done to solve it. State the facts to an average business man, and the chances are he'd suggest that we insure against the evils of over-insurance!

WHAT HE'D MISS

London Answers: The prisoner was a Mexican sheep-stealer convicted of murder.

"Jose Manuel Gonzales," said the judge, "in a few short months it will be spring. The snows of winter will flow away, the ice will vanish, and the air will become soft and balmy. The valleys will blossom as the rose. From every tree top some wild-wind songster will carol his mating song. Butterflies will sport in the sunshine and the busy bee will hum happily as it pursues its accustomed avocations. The gentle breeze will tease the tassels of the wild grasses. And all nature, Jose Manuel Gonzales, will be glad. But you won't be here to see it, because you're going to be hanged four weeks from this coming Friday."

The Klamath Falls public is invited by Father A. F. Loesser of the Sacred Heart parish of the Catholic church to visit and be shown through the new rectory which adjoins the recently completed church building, Sunday afternoon, November 17.

From 1 until 5 o'clock several members of St. Mary's Altar society will greet the visitors and take them through the building. Following the tour of inspection refreshments will be served.

Dedication of the new Catholic church will be held the following Sunday, November 24, when Bishop MacGrath will be present to take part in the ceremonies according to Father Loesser.

FLOATING OVERALLS

ROME—A waterproof suit of overall, which can be inflated and used for working in the water at sea, is a new "garment" being used here. The suit has two layers, the space between being filled with air. A hood, not unlike that of a monk's gown, is worn with the overalls. It can be used as a life buoy and, without effort, a person wearing one can float on his back and rest while in the water.

ERRORGRAMS



That's Scrambled

PTAIEETP

Something we all lose, but always get back.

There are at least four mistakes in the above picture. They may pertain to grammar, history, etiquette, drawing or whatnot. See if you can find them. Then look at the scrambled word below—and unscramble it, by switching the letters around. Grade yourself 20 for each of the mistakes you find, and 30 for the word if you unscramble it. Find corrected list on page 5.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Study the Activities of the Cuban Sugar People if You Want to See How a High-Power Lobby Does Its Stuff. Propaganda, by the Ton, Was Its Chief Weapon.

By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The frankest and most adequate account of the workings of a 1929 tariff lobby which has been heard by the Caraway committee was given by H. C. Lakin, president of the \$175,000,000 Cuba company and directing head of the lobby organized by American capitalists engaged in Cuban sugar production to fight an increase in the sugar tariff as demanded by the domestic beet and cane interests.

The producers of Cuban sugar supplying half the annual sugar consumption in this country, felt that it would be unsafe to depend upon the mere wisdom of Congress to give them a fair break. Theirs was a lobby organized especially for the occasion and to which 11 large sugar concerns contributed about \$10,000 each. After 10 months in and out of Washington on this job, Lakin said he believed lobbying was necessary for business, but that he hoped he would never have to do any more.

The Uses of Propaganda
Details of Lakin's story, which probably have not been hitherto widely circulated, demonstrate the emphasis which the successful modern lobby places upon the distribution of propaganda and the organizing of public opinion. For this sugar lobby has already been partially successful and it probably will be completely successful in defeating the sugar rate increase before any tariff bill finally becomes law.

The sugar men got together in December. They joined with President Machado of Cuba in urging Lakin to take over the defensive operations. They put up the money. Lakin accepted.

First off they hired a firm of New York lawyers, of which one member, Edwin P. Shattuck, was assigned to the sugar job. Shattuck prepared the brief to be presented to the House Ways and Means Committee and Lakin made a personal appearance before the committee to present the views of his group. He talked to Senator Smoot, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who represented the beet sugar producers, for an hour and a half. They were unable to reach an agreement. Then Lakin discovered that Shattuck was a good friend of Smoot's and so he turned Smoot over to Shattuck, who often visited the senator. Also early in the game Lakin recruited for his lobby the services of former Ambassador to Cuba Enoch Crowder.

The negotiations with Smoot didn't pan out, so Lakin embarked on a course of extensive action. He had two or three classmates in Congress so he went to them for advice. He realized the difficulty of his job, he said, for the chairman of the House sugar subcommittee was a beet sugar grower and the beet lobby had been operating for 25 or 30 years.

In March Lakin set off one of the largest and perhaps most effective publicity barrages which Washington has seen in recent years. He hired a bright young newspaperwoman named Mrs. Gladys Moon Jones to put the Cuban argument before the public. Mrs. Jones opened an office, hired a staff and sent out pro-Cuban press releases under the names of the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba, the All-States News Bureau and the Permanent Committee on American Relations with Cuba.

These releases were sent to 743 newspapers and to about 100 Washington newspaper correspondents. An editorial exchange service, carrying clippings on the sugar fight, was sent out to country newspapers everywhere. "Desk material" was sent to 1500 publications so that editors might not lack for ingredients for editorials on such subjects as sugar, woman's interest in the tariff and child labor in the beet fields. The carefully prepared docu-

ments which Lakin had prepared for individual members of Congress were largely used in the publicity campaign. But various members themselves contributed. Mrs. Jones obtained and distributed interviews on the Cuban side with President Green of the American Federation of Labor, Congresswoman Ruth Pratt, Congressmen Hull, LaGuardia and Schafer and Senators Nye, Brookhart, George and Walsh of Massachusetts.

CHARTER NIGHT WILL BE SOON

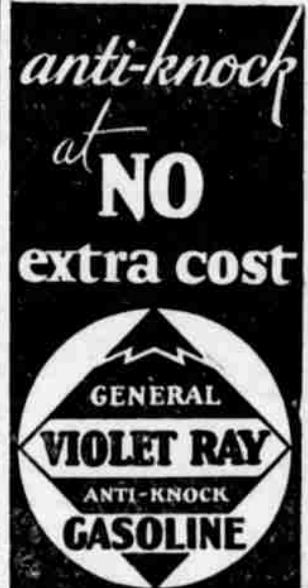
The Klamath lodge of Red Men will hang its charter on Monday evening, November 18, at which time the entire membership of the order is expected to be present. Following the ceremony the members will hold a fresh crab feed.

No regular meeting of the lodge will be held November 11, it was announced yesterday, as the lodge will suspend the meeting in deference to the veterans' organizations and will join in the celebration of Armistice Day.

Social meetings of the lodge which have been held on the last Monday in each month will be continued throughout the winter. It was stated yesterday, dancing and free supper to Red Men and their wives and friends are features of the social evenings that the lodge has been holding.

VICTIM OF GANG

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 7, (AP)—Raith Zahnie, 33 deputy marshal, of Toledo, died in a hospital here early today of bullet wounds received when fired upon by a gang of rum runners.



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6⁸⁶
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