

The Evening Herald

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Friday, December 13, 1929

Another Railroad

THE Interstate Commerce Commission's order to the Union Pacific System to construct a railroad from Crane to Crescent Lake, a distance of 185 miles, has much significance for Klamath Falls. The road, if constructed, brings another transcontinental line to this county and if it comes to the county, why should it not enter this city?

Klamath basin, left high and dry for many years as far as rail service was concerned, now has two major lines serving it. True, the Great Northern has not launched a regular service but it is here and bidding time until the Interstate Commerce Commission says it may go on south. The Southern Pacific handles the bigger share of its traffic over the Klamath Falls division, giving this section splendid service and disbursing extensive payrolls.

What has transpired in Klamath Falls and the basin is but a forerunner of the development to come, and which now appears close at hand. We are approaching the culmination of that dream of the master railroad builder, E. H. Harriman, who more than a quarter of a century ago visualized the settlement and development of this great outdoor land, and but for whose untimely demise the development now taking place should have been accomplished years earlier.

Oregon's Public Service Commission mapped out a program of railroad building seven years ago. Klamath Falls has already reaped the benefit of this program to the extent of two railroads and there is reason to believe that a third major line will come here. One of the principal lines advocated as of unlimited benefit to the state was the Crane-Crescent Lake railroad. The other roads have been built and this one alone remains to be accomplished. When it is in operation Oregon will have a more direct line to the east for a very large portion of the state and Klamath Falls is so situated as to derive direct benefit from it.

There appears to be ample reason for this section to urge the building of this line and steps should be taken to back up the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision.

EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

OUR BIG NAVY LUNATICS
Detroit News: Opponents of naval reduction have recently made a great discovery, on which they have a strenuous argument. They say that to arm a merchant ship with six-inch guns makes her a vessel of war, and then they point out—for example, the Army and Navy Journal—that on a 4,000-ton basis Great Britain and her dominions have 2,357 vessels and the United States 1,380; on an 8,000-ton basis, Great Britain 424, America 143; on a 10,000-ton basis, Great Britain 225, America 59 ships.

Assuming the accuracy of these figures, the fact remains that in case of war Great Britain must be victualled from outside, while the United States not only grows enough food for herself, but exports vast quantities. Great Britain, therefore, might arm her merchantmen, but she would not be able to use many of them as fast as she would need the vast majority of them for her carrying trade. Germany, with all her navy but a few submarines swept from the seas or bottled up in harbor, was nevertheless able to bring the British Isles within a few weeks of starvation. Does anyone imagine that British statesmen do not take these matters into account when they proclaim that war with the United States is unthinkable?

Our big navy men still continue to think in terms of an Anglo-American conflict; a conflict that has been guarded against in treaty after treaty; a conflict which Great Britain says is unthinkable because it would be suicidal. Our big navy men continue to place obstacles in the way of a movement initiated by the United States and chiefly carried on by the United States, regardless of who issues invitations to limitation conferences. They persist in hinting that Great Britain, vulnerable not only because of her situation but because of a reactive India and a jealous Europe, may some day risk the very existence of the British empire by entering into war with the United States. People have been examined for lunacy and confined in asylums on symptoms more rational than these.

PERFECT MANNERS
Decatur Herald: Just as an inoffensive St. Louis man parked his car at the curb and stepped out of it Friday evening, a strange wo-

man rushed up and punched him in the eye. Then in the confusion of the moment, the woman took another look and apologized. "Excuse me," she said, "I thought you were my husband."

We do not recollect ever having found in the works of Emily Post a recommendation for conduct in this particular situation. In the absence of official ruling on the subject, it seems to us that the formula used by the St. Louis woman meets every requirement of good form and should be accepted as precedent in all the future codifications of etiquette.

Her statement was courteous, as befitting an address to a perfect stranger. It had the beauty of brevity. It was not calculated to bore a disinterested person with details of family matters he was not concerned with. Nevertheless, it explained everything he needed to know, and constituted a perfect amend for a misplaced familiarity. Could Emily herself have done better?

STRANGE FOLKS IN THE WORLD
Boston Globe: In a country store, about two evenings a week, at a certain time when Mr. Peck was alone in the store, a man in the neighborhood would come in with a can for 10 cents worth of coal oil. While Mr. Peck was in the cellar filling the can, this man would help himself to two 10-cent cuts of plug tobacco.

I called the old man's attention to this on one occasion, says a correspondent, and he explained it by saying that he cut the plugs and had them ready for the man; that he worked them in on his account; that, otherwise, this man was a good customer, and if he did not think he was actually stealing this tobacco, why, he would trade some where else.

Policeman's Long Vigil Unrewarded
MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 12. (AP)—Policeman John C. Nordward had spent every night for two weeks behind a counter in the A-Hur Charley Grocery, waiting for a bandit.

Last night a holdup man made his fourth visit to the store in six weeks. Officer Nordward raised his shotgun, took careful aim and pulled the trigger. The hammer fell on an empty chamber. The bandit escaped with \$50.

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"Anything that has been done in the same way for the past five years needs an investigation of change."—Percy S. Strauss.

"No man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself."—James Russell Lowell.

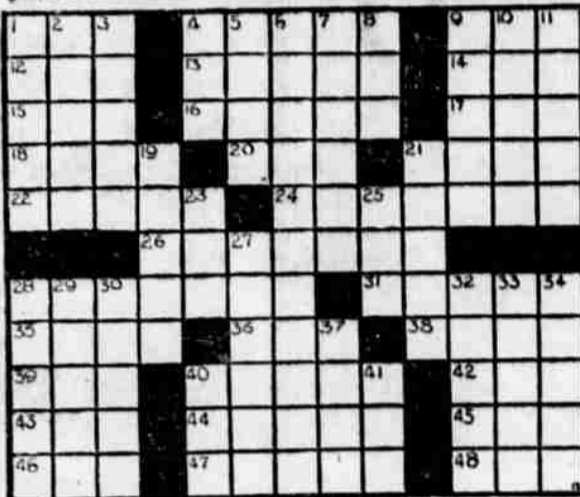
"The intensity of conviction in most people is directly proportional to their narrowness of vision."—Dr. David S. Murray.

"Masculine political leaders must court the participation of women."—Nellie T. Ross.

"The average young person of today looks upon its parents as a pair of well-meaning and usually capable and dependable servants conveniently furnished by thoughtful nature."—Newell Bent.

"What prohibition needs first of all is disarmament."—Jane Addams.

Mostly Short Words



HORIZONTAL
 1 Need bag.
 4 To gaze.
 6 Line.
 12 Monkey.
 13 Document.
 14 Reverence.
 15 Tip.
 16 Capacious.
 17 To knot.
 18 Flower.
 20 Age.
 21 To discover.
 22 Dainties.
 24 Science of the ear.
 26 Strong cold wind.
 28 Killer at a bullfight.
 31 White powder.
 33 Gem.
 36 An outfit.

VERTICAL
 38 Dandy.
 39 To drink dog-fashion.
 40 Hidden supply.
 42 Sorrowful.
 43 War flyer.
 44 Out of bed.
 45 Embryo bird.
 46 Scarlet.
 47 Very small.
 48 To observe.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS
 1 Mitten.
 2 Arrow.
 3 Gorse.
 4 Livid.
 5 Finite.
 6 Evades.
 7 Abase.
 8 Element.
 9 Ted.
 10 Raker.
 11 Nip.
 12 U.
 13 Sol.
 14 Out.
 15 Jump.
 16 Ego.
 17 Usher.
 18 Ripen.
 19 Sessaw.
 20 Morass.
 21 Drape.
 22 Enact.
 23 Must.
 24 Tent.
 25 Credit.
 26 Spring.
 27 Domesticated.
 28 Fit.
 29 To tell.
 30 Before.
 31 Proportion.
 32 Indebted.
 33 Ungainly.
 34 Calyx leaf.
 35 Deinge.
 36 Sorrowful.
 37 Eye.
 38 Sullen.
 39 Tooth.
 40 Fast.
 41 Insulated.
 42 Tricks.
 43 Axiom.
 44 Rocky shelf.
 45 Broad smile.
 46 Derby.
 47 Arid.

Thoughts We've Been Thinking

(Continued from Page One)
Bryan was devoted to free silver in the old days.

IF the road is built, and it will be unless the test of the Commission's authority prevents its construction, then Oregon will have the railroads she has contended for during the last 25 years. It will make an easy grade across the state and very likely the Union Pacific line will use it for their heavy hauling and fast trains, much as the Southern Pacific is using the Klamath Falls line.

SUCH use of the new line will cause through traffic to take the "bridge line" to the east for it will be much faster. Passenger trains from Portland can come to Crescent on an easy grade and shoot across the state swifdly the Blue Mountains.

WE can see no reason, after the road is built why the Union Pacific should not very properly demand entrance into the Klamath Basin, and we believe that will be the outcome.

It will be very fine to see main line trains of the Southern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Union Pacific systems steaming in and out of Klamath Falls. Will Klamath Falls be a city soon? You just watch her grow and remember that she is to be compared with Ogden and Spokane.

Pushing Sedan On Highway Dangerous

DALLAS, Ore., Dec. 13. (AP)—Pushing a sedan on the highway west of here Thursday night caused the loss of a leg to Irvin Holman, 24, and crushed knee joints that may necessitate amputation for Elmer Hayes, 23, well known young Dallas man. Surgeons stated Friday that it might be necessary to amputate Holman's other leg and both of Hayes'. The pair, with Albert Voth, were returning from Corvallis when they ran out of gasoline and attempted to push the machine to Dallas. John C. Uglov, Dallas business man, returning from Salem with a party of friends, rounded a curve in the rain and skidded into the stalled machine, catching the men between the bumpers of the two vehicles.

Fifty-seven of England's 1928 brides were 15 years old.

ERRORGRAMS



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 20 for the word if you unscramble it. Find corrected list on page 2.

SREYUULO

One thing you never want to give away.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Some interesting facts about the Family Pastry—Eggs, Sugar, Lard and Rice Nearer 1918 Level Than Other Foods.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Frequently one hears the householder or housewife muttering about the good old days when eggs were "only 10 cents a dozen," talking as if eggs were a horrible example of the way the cost of living has gone up since the war.

Fact is, eggs are about the cheapest thing anyone can buy for a meal, if you compare present prices with pre-war prices. Eggs last year cost less than 35 per cent more than the eggs of 1913 cost in 1913, whereas nearly all the other commoner articles of food showed an increase of from more than 50 per cent up to nearly 100 per cent. The only foods of importance which haven't gone up higher in proportion than eggs are sugar, lard and rice.

Thus, anyone who lives on a diet of eggs can make his money go further as compared with pre-war prices than by other method, insofar as food is concerned—unless, of course, one cares to live on rice, which is a much better bargain. Here is a list showing the percentage of increases of 1928 food prices over 1913 prices:

Ham 98 cents, round steak 88, sirloin steak 85, rib roast 77, corn meal 77, beans 76, chuck roast 74, cheese 74, pork chops 46, coffee 65, flour 64, bacon 63, bread 62.5, milk 60, potatoes 59, plate beef 57, butter 47.5, tea 42, eggs 34.5, sugar 29, lard 18 and rice 15—omitting most of the decimal points.

If anyone doesn't believe these figures he can ask the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which went to a great deal of trouble in compiling them.

This bureau has figured it out that food was a little cheaper in 1900 than in 1890, but that after that it went up gradually from year to year until in 1913 it was nearly 50 per cent higher than at the dawn of the century. If one's memory is any good there was a lot of talk in the 1913 presidential campaign about the "high cost of living," but the election of a Democrat didn't do any good because food prices went right on rising. In 1920 retail food prices were twice the prices of 1913, almost exactly. No doubt many persons still blame the Democrats for that, but as a matter of fact it was the war.

By dextrous work with index numbers the bureau statisticians now decide that food in 1928 cost only 75 or 80 per cent as much as it did in 1920. It will be recalled that prices dropped wildly in 1921 and 1922, so that whereas food prices of 1922 were less than 42 per cent in advance of the pre-war prices of 1913 they are now more than 54 per cent higher—using the 43 most common articles of food as priced in 51 scattered cities.

A check on the average annual family consumption of the 43 articles by geographical section shows an interesting variance of food habits in different parts of the country.

The average family in the North Atlantic states eats but 27 pounds of sirloin steak a year, compared with 25 pounds in the South Atlantic states, 34 in the North Central, 38 in the South Central and 39 in the Western. But the same family consumes more chicken, more lamb, more canned salmon, more fresh milk and more bread than the average family elsewhere.

The average family in the South Atlantic eats more bacon and ham and almost more pork chops than the family elsewhere with a high record for chicken and the lowest sectional consumption of milk. South Atlantic and South Central families are far ahead of everyone in consuming flour, corn meal and rice, while the South Central family holds the undisputed record for onions, consuming 82 pounds a year.

The North Atlantic family eats seven times the amount of lamb consumed by the South Atlantic and North Central families and

NOTICE To The Public

Friends and Citizens of Klamath and Vicinity.

We wish to thank you for your wonderful response to our appeal through the medium of the Klamath Newspapers in the matter of closing out the Brownville Woolen Mills Store at 5th and Main Sts. The business transacted on Thursday was the largest in history, notwithstanding that we were handicapped for space and an adequate staff of salespeople. Again we thank you and wish to state that we have secured additional help sufficient to give 100% service Saturday. Kindly turn to page 11 of this paper today and read our further announcement.

Signed,
BROWNVILLE WOOLEN MILLS STORE.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

LAKEVIEW, Special to The Herald—

Rails in Lakeview cause rejoicing—Cheers greet road-pioneers rejoice at realization of dream which has been theirs for thirty years past.

The railroad has at last arrived at Lakeview and the thirty years wait since the Nevada-California-Oregon railway left Reno headed this way is at an end. Tuesday afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock the rails were laid on the new depot grounds, and a cheer arose from the throats of the progressive pioneers that have longed for the moment so long. The depot is to be built at an early date.

Hot Springs water for heating. Possibilities seen even in '18 ages of 1911.

Guests at the White Pelican hotel are speculating considerably of late at the apparently erratic character of the heating apparatus, which sometimes is in working order, and more frequently not.

The scheme by which the rooms are kept warm is for city water running through a piping system, which conduits are overlapped, in the basement, by pipes containing hot water from the hot springs, which leaves the ground at 192 degrees. These pipes of hot water warm the city water which runs through the building.

But—the main factor following up this arrangement is what is lacking, and that is a pump of sufficient strength to force the water through the building. The management has ordered, from New York, a pump that is hoped will be more satisfactory, the guests shiver, and hope for its early arrival.

Levi D. Ward, who conducted threshing operations around Midland in the Spring Lake district the past season, has compiled figures of the grain turned out by his outfit, as follows: Wheat,

30,385 bushels; barley, 12,599 bushels; rye, 1,180 bushels; Total, 32,694 bushels.

Abel Ady, president of the Klamath Water User's Association whose home is at Midland, is expected to return shortly from his trip to Chicago, where was held the convention representing various irrigation projects. The convention was practically due to Mr. Ady's activity in working in the interest of users of government water.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fleet, with the latter's father, H. E. Winward of Langell Valley, came to the city this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Fleet start this evening for Moline, Illinois, where they will spend the winter with relatives of Mr. Fleet.

Firewater makes good Indian bad. Reports to Interior department show that offenses on reservation are mostly due to drink. Difficult problem. Greatest vigilance required at all times to prevent serious trouble from liquor on reservation. (Head from a long story, and report published in the Herald).

Bids are being asked for by the United States government for the carrying of mail to Crystal and Odeess several times a week.

The county court, consisting of Judge William S. Worden, and Commissioners Samuel T. Summers, and C. Guy Merrill, are expected to arrive home Sunday or Monday from a trip to Portland, Salem, and other cities in the interest of county problems.

To mention certain animals on board a fighting vessel is regarded as unlucky, the animals varying in different countries. These include hares, cats, pigs, horses, spiders, and, in some cases, even dogs.

Why We Contend Santford & Co. IS UNFAIR

The Meat Cutters & Butchers Union, Local 866, wish to call the public's attention to the reason why we believe Santford & Co. have established their firm as unfair to organized labor in this city.

Our contract with eighteen butcher shops and packing plants here calls for 9 1/2 hours work each day except Saturday and 10 1/2 hours on Saturday. All have signed that contract and that has become the working conditions agreement in this district.

The Santford & Co. store was requested to sign such a contract several times but refused to do so.

We felt that our contract was entirely American and in accord with present day policies as practiced between employer and employe throughout a great portion of the nation. When we were repeatedly refused by the store named the only thing we could do was to place it on the unfair list.

MEAT CUTTER & BUTCHERS UNION

By LESTER LOWE, Secretary Local 366.

Holiday Specials

Gifts you can buy with pleasure and give with confidence



SATIN SLIPPERS

American Beauty Black

\$1.19



LADIES' HOSE

Full Fashioned

98c Pair

3 Pairs for \$2.75

Buster Brown Shoe Store

Largest Exclusive Shoe Retailers in Oregon