

The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford, Editor
F. B. English, Manager

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Friday, January 3, 1930

Florida Recovers

A FEW years ago the state of Florida experienced a real estate and building boom without a parallel in the history of the country. Magic cities sprang up almost overnight; giant sky scrapers displaced less imposing structures in the larger cities, and a program of road building, drainage and general development was laid out which seemed almost impossible of accomplishment. Money poured into the state by the hundreds of millions, and, like war times, people figured in terms of millions rather than by thousands. Some of the far sighted kept their heads and acquired great wealth; others lost their heads and likewise their fortunes. It was a grand spree while it lasted but like the more inebriate type of celebration, there had to be an end some day and the end came rather abruptly.

The world at large thought of Florida as a boom state and many felt that when the realty bubble burst conditions would be backward for a period of years. Property values had risen so high and so many fortunes were dissipated it scarcely seemed possible that a commonwealth could survive, much less carry on. But Florida was not sold upon climate alone. There were resources back of all that boom and while newcomers were playing the real estate market, Floridians were laying the foundation for the state's future prosperity.

To what extent they have succeeded may be seen from the fact that every five minutes a carload of produce leaves Florida for other states. Then too, the state did not become overcrowded with hotels during the boom, for there is a period of 120 days each year when the accommodations are insufficient to care for the hordes that sweep in from the north seeking the superb winter climate. The growth started during the boom has continued in a more orderly manner and added to the resort business and produce is a commerce that is constantly expanding.

None of Florida's potential wealth was dissipated in the boom and since her citizens have had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions the state is forging ahead at a rapid and substantial rate.

Booms are not essential in opening up a new development, yet in the case of Florida a state was brought to the forefront in a short space of time that might otherwise have remained more or less obscure for many years.

What has happened there leads to the conclusion that no state or community need fear the evil effects of a boom if the natural resources are there in the beginning.

Oregon's Crop Results

THE total value of Oregon's 17 most important field and fruit crops in 1929 is \$95,859,000 compared to \$82,153,000 last year, or an increase of 14.2 per cent, according to the federal-state crop reporting service. This increase is due chiefly to a large oats crop, a potato crop worth over 20 per cent more than last year, though only 60 per cent as large; an increase of over \$5,500,000 in all—tame hay and corresponding increase in wild hay. Among Oregon's principal fruit crops pears show a 95 per cent increase in value over last year and the dried prune crop is worth approximately six times what it was a year ago. These increases more than offset the crops which show a decline. Most important of these are apples, the 1929 value of which is under two-thirds of 1928 value.

EDITORIALS

From Over the Nation

THE OTHER SIDE

Grove Patterson: O. O. Blackman, Columbus, Ga., and Mrs. Blackman have been married 75 years. He is 100 and the wife is 93. Looking back along the road, sitting on the front porch and watching the procession go by, Mr. Blackman says he is against "prohibition, bobbed hair, petting, modern literature and companionate marriage."

It is interesting to get the reaction of a centenarian—but that isn't all. The things he has mentioned seemed to have gained a place far up in front of people's minds in the last few years. In a way, folks are ranged into camps, for or against these things. With the exception of prohibition and literature they have gained attention beyond what they deserve.

There is vastly more to modern life and its manifestations than prohibition, bobbed hair, or even modern literature. In the very years during which they have developed, mankind has made amazing progress in scientific discovery, in improved business methods, in the building and manning of educational institutions, in the perfectly astonishing expansion of transportation agencies. Man has conquered the air, mastered the

polar regions, almost developed a new architecture. Perhaps we think too much of the by-products of the age and not enough of its vital accomplishments.

DOGS

Grove Patterson: It is estimated that the dog population of New York is 300,000. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals asks for a new city ordinance requiring that when off the owner's premises a dog be "securely held by a legally responsible person on a leash not over four feet long." The muzzle is called ineffective and a useless hardship.

Dogs make big contribution to human contentment. Many people—perhaps millions of them—could hardly think of a normal, pleasant, livable world without the society of dogs. The dog is the only animal that has a natural affection for man. Man and dog have become used to each other. The fact is, dogs deserve to be taken more seriously. They have a right to reasonable representation in this democracy.

GOLDEN YIELD OF HALIBUT

Seattle Times: It will be a snug winter for the fisherman of the schooner Pacific, which arrived in Seattle recently, completing eleven trips to the Albatross halibut banks of Alaska. The Pacific was the blue ribbon ship of the entire Seattle halibut fleet during the season just closed, and each of the nine fishermen received \$4040 for the approximately eight months' work, a tidy sum to have on hand with winter coming on and the fleet tied up until the closed season for halibut ends next February.

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"The next great dramatic success in America will come when the theater is recaptured from the producers by the people, when we become active enough in mind and rich enough in spirit to begin the creation of a folk-drama and a folk-theater in America."—Gloria Frank.

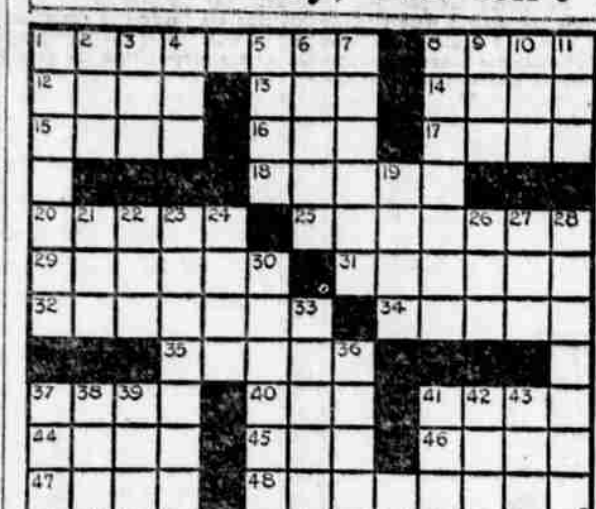
"Love is a greater religion."—Irving Berlin.

"One-half of the factories in this country are hopelessly out of date."—Philip Snowden of England.

"An insane person is just like a sane one—only more so."—Dr. Edna Heibrodor.

"If parents would have perfect children, they must themselves be perfect people."—Professor Winifred Cullis.

Looks Easy, But Isn't



HORIZONTAL
1. Rebeck.
8. Axiators.
12. Notion.
13. Insect.
14. Part of a church.
15. Stringy.
16. Nominal value.
17. Thrived.
18. Valid.
20. Shore.
23. To remove hair.
29. Threadlike.
31. Steeples.
32. Exaltation.
34. Meager.
35. Ancient.
37. Slavic person.
40. Female sheep.
42. Tight.

VERTICAL
1. Marvel.
4. Roof's edge.
45. Kiln.
46. Sage.
47. Drying apparatus.
48. Contractions.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER
1. Buddha.
2. Balboa.
3. Iva.
4. Awl.
5. One.
6. Pilates.
7. Nep.
8. Renew.
9. Hinged.
10. Demian.
11. Cues.
12. Loll.
13. Center.
14. Stoked.
15. Lee.
16. Niece.
17. K.
18. Tower.
19. Ama.
20. Gap.
21. Aliens.
22. Europe.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Most Indians Are Desperately Poor, Despite Tales of Wealth From Oil Lands—Only Osage Tribe Has a Good Income, and It Is Now Beginning to Decline

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of two articles by Rodney Dutcher reviewing the work of the new administration of the Indian Bureau installed by President Hoover.

By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Somehow a few marked exceptions to a general condition have given many persons the idea that most Indians are rolling in wealth. As a matter of fact, among 337,000 Indians at 82 federal agencies, about five per cent have money and the other 95 per cent are very poor.

About 30 per cent suffer from lack of sufficient food. Tens of thousands of Indians, always close to starvation, are barely keeping alive. It is admitted by some of the Indian Bureau officials now trying to solve the problem. On the Pine Ridge reservation where President Coolidge spoke and posed for pictures with some of the noble red men there is suffering almost beyond description in the winter. Many Indians are able to raise crops to tide them through the worst months, but those on some reservations must contend hopelessly against barren plains or parched desert.

Only the Osages Are Rich
There is a great contrast between these Indians and the 2250 Osages of Oklahoma who became known as the richest per capita people in the world thanks to the discovery of oil on their land. At one time oil leases and royalties were bringing as high as \$13,000 a year to every Osage man, woman and child.

Officially, there are two classes of Osage Indians—the competent and the incompetent. When an Indian gets to attain a certain degree of education and intelligence the Indian Bureau declares him competent to administer his own affairs. In the case of other Indians who have money, the Indian agent turns the money over to each one as he thinks advisable.

In every community where the Indians have had any money, sharper have preyed upon them, and this has been especially true with the Osages of Oklahoma. The Osages used to live in Kansas. They sold their land there in the nineties and the money was used to buy cheaper land in Oklahoma. They still own this land as a tribe and the money obtained from the leases has been divided equally among them.

Thus they had no chance to amass the enormous fortunes which a few Indians gained by having their own allotments of land—as in the case of Jackson Barnett, who was forced to take 160 acres of seemingly worthless land after he had refused to accept any at all and later found he had the most valuable 160 acres in the world.

The government has done all it could to protect the money of the Osages and other Oklahoma Indians, but it has been badly handicapped by a mixture of state and federal authority. The state courts there appoint guardians for Indians and the Indian agents have to listen to the guardians who advise as to how money shall be turned over to their wards.

There is no federal check on what the guardians do with the money when they get it and some of them have done everything with it except turn it over to the Indian owner.

The high point of oil production on the Osage reservation has been reached and the value of leases is now on the decline, in the Indian Bureau's opinion. Last year, however, 16,629,000 barrels were produced from the reservation and the Osages received a return, including certain deferred bonus payments of \$7,442,000.

Gets Added Power
Congress this year extended the trust period on the Osage lands, money and other restricted properties until 1959 and also gave the Interior Department considerable more discretion in determining the acreage of Osage land to be leased each year.

Other Indians have valuable lands, but not money. Those on the Quapaw reservation in Oklahoma have valuable lead and zinc deposits and last year received nearly \$10,000,000 for lease sales and in royalties. Other Indians in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin have leased more or less valuable timber lands. There are also rich farm lands on some reservations and although the government has tried to persuade the Indian owners to till this land they more commonly lease it to white farmers.

HEAVY METEOR SHOWER.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 3. (AP)—Hundreds of Clevelanders were witnesses at 5:30 a. m. today of the spectacular "fall" of an unusually large meteor. Flashing through the outer rim of the earth's atmosphere for a few seconds, it lighted the sky nearly as brilliantly as daylight. Apparently it burned out before reaching the earth.

VAST BUILDING PROGRAM SEEN FOR YEAR 1930

Increase Of Over Six Hundred Millions Forecast.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—An increase in 1930 over 1929 of \$600,000,000 in expenditures for home building is forecast by the American Builder, the leading paper in the building construction industry, in its issue for January. It estimates that expenditures upon houses, apartments and other kinds of residential buildings this year will aggregate \$4,300,000,000.

1929 Below Normal
"As the total building figures for 1929 are summed up and compared with those of former years," the American Builder says, "it becomes apparent that the year just closed has not only failed to approach the high records of 1925 to 1928, but has actually failed by almost a billion and a half dollars to provide for the nation's normal annual building requirements. Of residential construction alone, there is an indicated shortage for the year of more than \$600,000,000 under normal annual requirements."

"Non-residential building made a strong record in 1929, with a total of \$2,800,000,000, which is just about normal. So there is not the same opportunity for expansion in 1930 in the non-residential classification."

Home Building Enormous
"The statistical and reporting bureau of the building industry have, in general, been slow to recognize the true size of home building construction in the United States. Building necessarily follows population. The latest census taken in 1920 gave the population as 105,710,630. An estimate of the population as of July 1, 1928, made by the bureau of census, gave it as 120,613,000, an increase of 14,302,330 in eight and a half years, or an annual increase of 1,632,683 persons. According to government averages, 4.3 persons constitute a family, which means an annual increase of 391,310 families; and an equal number of new homes or apartments will, on the average, be required to take care of this natural increase in population."

Housing Figures
"A recent United States department of labor survey, based on data secured regarding 142,000 housing units built in 1929, shows that the average cost of single family dwellings was \$4,902; of duplex houses per unit, \$4,095; and of apartments per family, \$4,154, the average cost of all types being \$4,546. New housing for the average annual increase to 391,310 families would therefore amount to \$1,779,000,000."

"The total replacement cost of all present dwellings is estimated at almost 127 billion dollars. There is constant need of replacement of existing dwellings. Assuming depreciation at the rate of 2 per cent annually—a very conservative figure—and the normal annual expenditure required for the replacement of existing dwellings is found to be about \$2,540,000,000."

Total \$4,320,000,000
"The total normal yearly requirement for home building to take care of both depreciation and replacement of existing residential structures, and of new housing for the annual increase in population, is therefore almost \$4,320,000,000."

"The American Builder believes that 1930 will see a strong revival in home building and home modernizing that will carry the total for the year well up toward this normal mark, a gain of at least \$600,000,000 over 1929."

Time to Prepare Spring Plant Bed

Now is the time to have the hot bed ready for use this winter and next spring. Concrete is the material best suited to the construction of hot beds. The bed is usually constructed so that the top of the south wall is about 6 inches and the north wall 12 to 18 inches above grade. The walls should be 6 inches thick and extend from 10 inches to 3 feet below the surface of the ground. For the construction of hot beds the proper proportion of water to cement is 5 gallons for each sack batch when damp aggregates are used. The first trial batch is made by using one part cement, 2½ parts sand and 3½ parts pebbles. It may be found necessary to vary these proportions for best results. In any case do not change the amount of water per sack of cement.

PASS BLOCKED

EUGENE, Jan. 3. (AP)—Snowdrifts three and four feet deep in the big cut near the summit of the McKenzie pass, and a general blanket of snow 24 to 30 inches in depth, has blocked the pass road, Raymond Walsh, state highway employee, said today.

GENERAL DOESN'T SMOKE

OTTAWA, Jan. 3. (AP)—General Jan Christian Smuts has refrained from tobacco for 30 years. Offered a cigar at the home of Sir Robert Borden, he said he had not smoked since the British made tobacco so hard to get during the Boer war.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

Scarcity of water last night caused householders to keep the telephone of the Klamath Falls Light and Water company busy toward the close of business hours. The low water in the reservoirs caused the flow to abate. One of the reasons for the shallow supply in the basins is that the company has been pumping them full to give time to make repairs at the springs on the Reames property. This coupled with the fact that residents are leaving taps open to keep the taps from freezing and bursting their plumbing, led to trouble for a little while.

Wednesday night was the coldest of the winter to date, with various thermometers showing in the neighborhood of 12 degrees below zero.

Asked today if there was anything done or contemplated in the immediate future in regard to action on the tender of a court house site by the Klamath Commercial club, County Judge William S. Worden said that there was nothing to be said at this time.

The head of the county court seemed in good health and spirits as far as the county court house question is involved, but had no manifestation to issue.

The court has not as yet done anything about plans for a court house on the Hot Springs site, on which it some time ago announced its intention of building. If the court should invite plans for a \$200,000 structure on that

ground there will be no doubt that a number of designs will be submitted, as the usual architect's fee would mean a \$10,000 job for the successful applicant.

Exultant nags allowed to go—palfreys whose shipment to horse market was deterred by attachment, are no longer delayed.

By a very narrow margin the election of the Klamath chamber of commerce at the White Pelican hotel last night retained the present official family practically in control on the second ballot after a first ballot was taken, which tied President E. R. Reames and Frank Ira White for titular head of the organization. The balloting was not done on the entire list of directors at once, but after the presidential contest was disposed of, the balance of the ticket was wound up in short order, without any great friction apparent.

Organization has been effected by the Klamath Falls Commercial club, and the officers and committees elected.

The question of a permanent secretary is one that has not been settled, nor have the headquarters been picked, but those details are likely to be settled upon soon. The initiation fee is to be \$5, with dues at \$1.00 per month. For the present the meeting place will be the "old brick store" room at Main and Conover avenues, but the body has offers of other places.

Horse Won't Have To Earn Living Within Few Years

The familiar and somewhat picturesque derrick horse of every haying season will become a thing of the past along with other antiquated farm machines and methods of an older day, if electric hay hoisting, developed successfully at the Oregon experiment station, comes into general use.

Work with electric hoists has been carried on for several years in cooperation with the Oregon Committee on Electricity in Agriculture, and has now progressed to the point where a bulletin has been issued giving all available data, and suggestions for installation and operation.

A good power hoist will, according to the bulletin, replace the pull-up team and driver as it is operated by the man on the wagon. It can be used with either fork or sling, will operate a pull-back, and will speed up placing and setting the fork. It will not elevate the hay faster or in larger loads without danger to equipment.

A good power hoist can be purchased for \$80 to \$100 and can be operated for one cent per ton of hay where a power rate of three cents per kilowatt hour is in force. The bulletin will be sent free by the state college upon request.

Crippled Steamer Returning to Port

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3. (AP)—The Merchants Exchange received a radio report from the

crippled States Line steamship California, today, saying the vessel had sighted the coast guard cutter Snohomish 200 miles off Cape Flattery and steaming slowly toward Cape Flattery for repairs.

The California, enroute from Portland to Yokohama with a varied cargo of lumber, mail and flour, struck heavy seas 200 miles off the Washington coast yesterday and her steering gear was disabled. Captain George Johnson, skipper of the California, wireless States Line officials here he had rigged up temporary steering apparatus and was returning.



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ERRORGRAMS



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