

The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday by The Herald Publishing Company at 192-125 South Fifth street, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Entered as second class matter at the postoffice of Klamath Falls, Oregon, on August 29, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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Friday, April 18, 1930

Tourists And A Harem

IT IS more than a little bit interesting to read that the former harem of the sultan of Turkey in Constantinople is being thrown open for the inspection of tourists. To be sure, the inmates have long since been removed; but the building itself, with its maze of corridors, its luxurious chambers and its forbidden courtyards, is to give up all of its secrets for the eyes of the curious.

There was a time—a very long time, several centuries in extent—when an outsider who dared to go within those walls could be sure of gaining for himself a speedy and unpleasant death. No spot in all of Turkey was more jealously guarded. The Terrible Turk had not yet become the Sick Man of Europe; he was a power in the world, and he ruled his own land with a fierce watchfulness.

It is not hard to imagine that a Turkish sultan of a generation ago, told that infidel travelers would one day stroll through his seraglio at will to see what the place was like, would have died of sheer indignation. But the years bring strange changes to the world, and the tourist, nowadays, is a more important personage than the sultan. Indeed, the tourist is going everywhere; and while some people do not like him very much, except for the money he scatters, it might be said that the arrival of the tourist on any historic spot is in the nature of an arrangement that the world is at peace and that old ways have given place to new ones.

The tourist goes to Constantinople and visits the sultan's harem and by that act he informs the world that a cruel and barbaric tribe of rulers has vanished from the earth, leaving behind only empty buildings as symbols of departed power.

He goes to Europe and strolls about the battlefields of Verdun, Ypres and Chemin des Dames; and the world once more gets the useful reminder that the most dreadful war in history is 11 years in the background, with the green grass of peace growing on its shell-plowed battlefields.

He stands on a steamer's deck and sails through the Panama canal; and his mere presence there testifies to the defeat of yellow fever and the bringing of health to what was once the most terrible pesthole in the new world.

So it goes. The tourist, now about to gape inquisitively at the scene of the unspeakable Turk's private infamies, is a sign and a portent. When he comes on the scene, camera in hand and guide book protruding from a coat pocket, you may take it for granted that the world has taken another step forward.

The Price Of High Ideals

WHETHER or not a man is satisfied with his achievements seems to depend largely on the nobility of the goal he has set himself rather than on his actual performances.

There committed suicide in Boston recently a 29-year-old student at the Harvard Medical School. He was considered one of the most brilliant students that famous school ever had. He was in his fourth year there, and because of his splendid work was spending his final semester performing research work at a hospital.

Surely, if any man of 29 can call himself a success, this young man might have. Yet he took his life because he considered himself a failure!

The young man must have had a very exalted goal in the back of his mind if his brilliant achievements seemed to him so far short of what he had intended to do.

EDITORIALS FROM OVER THE NATION

BRITISH LABOR'S STATUS

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Developments in the British parliament tend to indicate that the Labor government's lease on office will shortly expire. For some days Prime Minister MacDonald has been under increasingly heavy drum fire from Conservatives and Liberals. A culmination was reached yesterday in the motion of censure presented by Mr. Baldwin. Although the Labor government weathered this storm, it is plain that the dissolution of parliament and another appeal to the country is now a mere matter of setting the date.

It is taken for granted that, barring a fluke vote, Mr. MacDonald will be permitted to remain in power until the next conference is over. Probably, also, Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden will be allowed to present his budget to the house of commons, an event which is scheduled for the middle of April. But it is regarded as certain that new elections cannot be put off more than a few months.

The Conservatives and Liberals do not seem to be looking forward with any great relish to the trial of conclusions. Mr. Mac-

Donald's brilliant record in foreign affairs has made that of the Conservative government look like small beer. While there is little on the home front to point to with pride, his supporters can argue that the time has been too short to expect definite results and that the Labor government was much handicapped by its lack of an absolute majority in the house of commons.

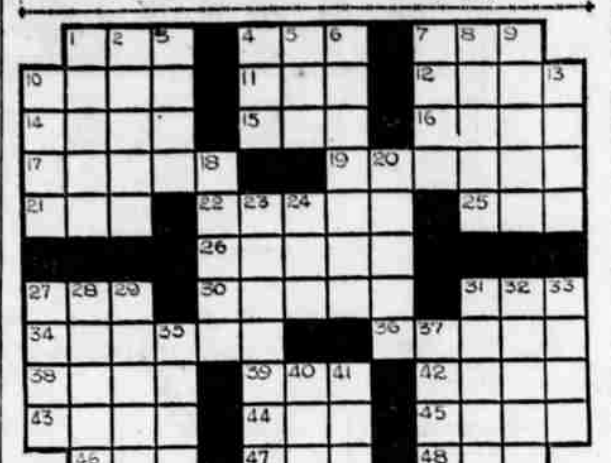
The Labor party at present enjoys a 47 per cent representation in the house. It would be surprising, on the face of things as they now stand, if a general election did not show sufficient gain to give Mr. MacDonald a workable or even a comfortable majority.

GANDHI: A FRIENDLY PORTRAIT
C. F. Andrews in the Spring Yale Review: Let me give some personal touches concerning the character of Mahatma Gandhi whom I have learned to understand and love during an uninterrupted friendship. He is one of nature's gentlemen, who never offends by saying or doing anything that would be out of taste. For his courtesy, even in the smallest things of life, is as un-

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"States are made for man and not man for states."—H. G. Wells.
"Too great a guilt has been placed between learning and laughter."—Heywood Brown.
"My mistakes have been errors of judgment."—Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Short and Snappy



HORIZONTAL
1 Eccentric wheel.
4 Meat.
7 Pronoun.
10 Crippled.
11 Wing part of a seed.
12 To leave out.
14 To include.
15 Lair.
16 Polynesian chestnut.
17 Extra dividend.
19 Peril.
21 Conclusion.
22 Hourly.
23 Before.
26 To abolish.
27 Friend.
30 Rhythm.
31 Striped cloth.
34 Gets up.

VERTICAL
2 Sheltered place.
3 To match together.
10 Part of the brain.
13 Net weight of a container.
18 Country.
20 Nimble.
23 Incumbence of flesh.
24 Rodent.
27 Step.
28 Utmost extent.
31 Conscious.
32 To misrepresent.
33 Region.
35 To surfeit.
37 Jewel.
40 Eggs of fishes.
41 Era.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER
1 PARUS MEXICUS
2 LUSE
3 KEY TRIAD FRA
4 I SHELLER H
5 OPINE K MANIA
6 ADORN MITER
7 STERE F SEMER
8 I TITADES I
9 OWL NOTED REID
10 ROE PEN AVE
11 MOTILE TOTTER

obtrusive as it is universal. He is the most perfect host to those who visit him as his guests—attending with his own hands to their needs night and day. Everyone's heart is drawn towards him who comes into personal contact with him. At Saharun Aham, his own home of religious education, he reigns supreme by the noblest discipline of love. There is a freedom which always ends in service. Little children are his best companions. He rarely starts out on his daily walk without the children of the Aham running by his side, holding both of his hands and talking and laughing all the way. They seem to find him out at once and never wish to let him go. He has no sense whatever of his own dignity or importance and the poorest of the poor are at ease with him on all occasions. It is through his entire forgetfulness of self that he has won from others such a wealth of loyalty and affection, and he returns it in full measure.

SURPLUS ABLATIONS
Hamilton, Ont., Spectator: Two thousand Chinese, captured by Russian soldiers in the recent unpleasantness, have been given baths and sent back home. These were baths, it will be suspected, that the Soviet troops did not have any use for.

THAT'S EASY
Tit-Bits, London: "What's in a name?" the schoolmaster asked. "Why, I can answer that," said Tommy. "Just consonants and vowels."

HAS THIRD TEETH
SALINA, Kans.—Michael Gray needs't worry about his teeth. When he loses one set, he proceeds to grow another. He recently celebrated his 93rd birthday by showing 15 new teeth which had appeared in his gums the previous month. They constitute his third set of molars.

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 29 for each of the mistakes you find, and 20 for the word if you unscramble it. Turn to the back page and we'll explain the mistakes and tell you the word. Then you can see how near a hundred you hit.

TERIBLEPICPEM
Not so that you can notice it.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Postmaster General Brown explains his plan for boosting rates on first-class mail. Says it is a public utility and should be made to pay its way.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of two stories explaining Postmaster General Brown's proposal to cure the postal deficit by raising the first class mail rate and describing the recent reorganization in the Postoffice Department.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer
WASHINGTON, April 18—For ever so many years everyone has been griping over the annual deficit of the Postoffice Department, which has grown from \$30 in 1789 to \$85,000,000 last year.

Now Postmaster General Walter F. Brown boldly presents the suggestion that the deficit be wiped out annually by a rate of 2½ cents on first class mail instead of the prevailing rate of 2 cents. He proposes that the users of first class mail be made to meet the deficit instead of the taxpayers in general.

This idea of Brown's, which is bound to create a great deal of discussion when it is recommended to Congress—as it probably will be, has been carefully thought out in a period during which the postmaster general has reorganized the Postoffice Department both as regards departmental work and personnel. Along with his program for increased efficiency and economy he has carried on a thorough study of rate revision.

Study Cost by Classes
If we start putting 2½ cent stamps on our ordinary letters, increasing the revenue on first class mail by between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000, we will eliminate interminable study of the deficit problem dating back many years. In the last two or three decades this study has been especially devoted to ascertaining the cost of handling each class of mail—first, second, third and fourth—and the various special services maintained by the department. Since 1925 this work has been handled by a special Cost Ascertainment Bureau in the department whose job was to get the facts to be used as a basis for rate revision.

Brown explains that the original idea of the fathers of the country was to make the postal service self-sustaining and that the users of the mails should pay all the bills. Thus the postal service was entirely self-supporting for the first 60 years except for occasional quite negligible deficits. But with the discovery of gold in California, Congress, encouraging establishment of transportation routes to develop the new frontiers, began to pay huge subsidies for railway and ocean mail contracts which were not a proper charge against postal funds. In only eight years since 1852 has there been a surplus, in eluding the wear years of emergency rates.

"The Postoffice Department is a public utility," Brown says. "The strictly postal deficit last year, after subtracting \$35,000,000 expended for non-postal services, was approximately \$50,000,000 and was made good by taxpayers generally without regard to what extent they used postal facilities or whether they used them at all. Like any other public utility the Postoffice should conduct its operations without financial loss. If our budget is to be balanced and this great annual charge on the general treasury checked there must be a revision of the rates charged postal patrons.

"There are wide and sometimes violent differences of opinion as to what rates should

be increased. We carry letter mail, newspapers, circular matter and parcel post all at different rates and charge specified fees for money order service, C. O. D. service and registry service. But in all services except the carrying of sealed letter mail we have the keenest competition—from railroads, express and trucking companies, steamships and other carriers in carrying magazines, printed material and merchandise, from banks and express companies in transporting and transferring funds, from savings banks in our postal savings activities. Increased rates would cut the volume of our business and leave us with the same overhead, undoubtedly increasing the deficit.

"Everyone agrees that each class of public utility service should pay its own way. First class mail is invariably given preferential treatment. It has special privileges and all other mail matter must give way to it. Our postal facilities were created primarily to collect, move and deliver it.

Other Rates Increased
"Since 1916 the second-class rate has been increased 82 per cent, the third class rate 21 per cent and the parcel post rate 10 per cent. For 45 years we have maintained unchanged the selling price of our basic commodity—first class mail. Consider the dollar's purchasing power in 1885, the two-cent rate then is equivalent to 3½ cents at this time—and 7 cents if we count the relative value to labor generally. The postal dollar gives us three to five times more than any other dollar we spend.

"There seems to be no doubt that an increase on first mail is justified on both theoretical and practical grounds. We believe a 2½ cent rate for the present would balance our budget. It also should be borne in mind that proposed legislation for the benefit of postal workers now pending in Congress will, if passed, increase our expenses by many millions."

League Standing

(By The Associated Press)

Coast:
Los Angeles 7 2 778
Sacramento 6 3 667
San Francisco 6 4 600
Mission 4 5 444
Seattle 4 6 400
Hollywood 4 6 400
Portland 1 8 111
National:
New York 1 0 1,000
Philadelphia 1 0 1,000
Chicago 2 1 667
Pittsburgh 2 1 667
St. Louis 1 2 333
Cincinnati 1 2 333
Brooklyn 0 1 000
Boston 0 1 000
American:
Detroit 2 0 1,000
Philadelphia 1 0 1,000
Chicago 1 0 1,000
Washington 2 1 667
Boston 2 1 667
Cleveland 0 1 000
New York 0 1 000
St. Louis 0 2 000

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EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

Voters have been attempting to exercise their constitutional rights at the polls today. None of them exercised said rights, speaking of the rights in concrete form, for the reason that conditions forbade.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire, which was April 18, 1906.

Rev. H. C. Collins, rector of the Episcopal church of the Redeemer, submitted the following:

Through mis-information given to the morning paper it was stated that there would be cards at the birthday party to be given at the White Pelican hotel this evening by the Ladies Guild of the Church of the Redeemer.

There will be no cards, and the dancing will be simply a number on the program for those who may be present and care to dance.

County Commissioner Guy Merrill came up Wednesday from the thriving little town of Merrill on business. He states that the many farmers in his vicinity are wearing a smile because of the anticipation of bumper crops this year.

Self and Hershberger, proprietors of the Rex cafe in the American hotel block are remodeling it by removing the horseshoe lunch counter and replacing it by a straight counter.

It was women's day at the Klamath Chamber of Commerce Friday noon lunch at the Livermore grill today, but mere man was tolerated just the same, as he always is, save at the meet-

ings of the women's missionary society.
There was a large attendance of both sexes, and the topic, "The Home Beautiful," proved one fruitful of good suggestions from the speakers, of whom all those regularly scheduled were women.

GLANDULAR INFLUENCE
SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Ralph Arthur Reynolds, after a two-month survey of San Quentin prison, has advanced the following causes of criminally-inclined men: Murderers exhibit over-secretions of the thyroid gland; forgers exhibit undersecretion of the pituitary gland, and every social misfit displays malsecretion of some gland.

"Eperanto," the name, is itself based on a Latin word meaning "hope."



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