

The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford Editor

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Wednesday, April 23, 1930

A Good Party Servant

RALPH E. WILLIAMS has been Republican National Committeeman so long it has become a habit with him. His period of service in that capacity dates back to a period when direct election of committeeman had not yet come into vogue. He was first selected by the delegates to the national convention in 1908. This was repeated in 1912. Then in 1913, by legislative act, the office of national committeeman became elective in Oregon with four year tenure.

Mr. Williams was a prominent figure on the national committee from the first and in 1912 he was elected a member of the executive committee, a position he has held continuously ever since. In 1920 he was elected vice chairman and has held that position since, and only recently he returned from a six months sojourn in the capital, four months of which was spent as acting chairman of the national committee.

During the twenty-two years Mr. Williams has served on the national committee he has never missed a meeting of that body or of the executive committee. Inasmuch as this is a gratuitous job, bearing neither salary nor mileage, Mr. Williams has established a record worth considering. He has always worked in harmony with the Oregon state central Republican committee and with the senators and representatives of the state.

When Mr. Williams returned from Washington recently he was apprised of the fact that he had opposition for the nomination. This necessitates a campaign on his part. He points with justifiable pride to his record in seeking the votes of his party for this important office. It would be a mistake for Republicans to turn him down after the constructive work he has done for the party, for Oregon and for the nation. A new man would doubtless be years reaching the position of prominence Mr. Williams has gained, if ever, and the state would be loser in the prestige enjoyed by virtue of his high rank. Oregon senators and representatives hold important committee appointments. It must be remembered that the national committeeman plays no small part in gaining this recognition for them.

With all due consideration for Mr. Williams' opponent, regardless of what his qualifications for the office may be, it is only fair to the Republican party and to the state at large to retain Mr. Williams as national committeeman.

Where Justice Is Speedy

IT IS of common knowledge that the English somehow are able to instill a much greater respect for the law into their criminal class than we are in America.

Here's a little story that may help you understand how they do it.

Last fall a young man named Sidney Fox murdered his mother for her insurance. He was arrested a little later, brought to trial within three months, speedily convicted, and hanged just three weeks after the close of his trial.

Suppose it had happened over here. Chances are that at least a year would have elapsed before he came to trial. Then the trial itself would have lasted three weeks or more. After that there would have been appeals, motions for a new trial and all the usual rigmarole; if his sentence stood up through it all, he probably would have been executed anywhere from 10 months to two years after his conviction.

The courts work fast, in England. That's one reason why the crooks respect them.

Back in 1890 the good people said cigarettes would make criminals and now look at the country.

Doing the farm work with fewer hands won't relieve the situation while people continue to do their eating with fewer hands.

EDITORIALS FROM OVER THE NATION

THE SENATE'S GAME

Chicago News For the failure of the United States senate to do little more than talk in the special session last summer and thus far in the present regular session the Washington correspondent of the Daily News offers a reasonable explanation. Three groups sufficient in numbers to block constructive action in the senate chamber are engaged in a game of presidential politics. By taking no action on the Hoover program they hope to discredit the president before the country and his re-nomination in 1932.

One of the three groups composed of all the democratic senators, is opposed traditionally to republican policies. The other two groups are republican, or nominally so—the western insurgents on the one hand and the high-tariff coterie on the other.

In the latter group are the old-guard leaders who nominally support the president's views on the floor of the senate, but who scarcely pull a pound in spite of their ostensible efforts. Indeed they might be well content to see the Hoover policies fail, if that would prevent the president's re-nomination without imperiling their own political future.

So far as the fate of his legislative policies is concerned, it is, perhaps, Mr. Hoover's misfortune that he was nominated not with the help of the old-guard politicians but in spite of their opposition. They hoped to name a candidate of their own choice, as they did when they forced Harding upon the party, but they found it impossible to stand out against the preference for Hoover expressed vigorously by the rank and file. Now employing what

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"Public confidence and public suspicion may be separated by only a door."—Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate.

"It is knowledge alone that makes us men instead of liars."—Arthur Pearson Terhune, author.

"Words without actions are the assassins of idealism."—President Hoover.

"Fortune is a woman. You must seize her and beat her."—Premier Mussolini, of Italy.

"One should either be sad or joyful. Contentment is a warm sty for eaters and sleepers."—Eugene O'Neill, playwright.

"Beauty is the last true thrill left us in a mechanical age."—Florence Ziegfeld, Broadway showman.

Mostly Short Words

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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HORIZONTAL	42 Skips.	43 Verb.	44 Ocean.
1 Fifty-two weeks.	46 Drove.	1 Affirmative.	10 Beret.
3 Marsh.	47 Cuckoo.	2 To devour.	11 Danger.
8 To throw.	48 One.	3 Farewell!	19 Baseball team.
12 Roof's edge.	49 Commanded.	4 Distant.	24 Vegetable.
13 Cola.	50 Boy.	5 Extra dividend.	25 To place.
14 Region.	51 To contradict.	6 Verbal.	32 Fra.
15 Stalk.		7 Yawned.	26 Reverence.
16 Woolly surface of cloth.		8 Citadel.	27 To sit.
17 Suture.			28 Film on copper.
18 Rich.			31 Rustle.
21 Dish.			34 Rhy.
24 To expand.			36 To run away.
28 Zealous.			37 Thump.
30 More recent.			38 Kye.
31 Yes.			39 Wire grass.
32 Angry.			43 Unit.
33 Organ of hearing.			44 Peg.
36 Plate player.			45 Eye tumor.
38 Clem.			
41 Border.			

passes with them for superior strategy, they are trying to demonstrate that the president is to the country almost, if not quite, a total loss by blocking his constructive policies.

Mr. Hoover has been in the White House not quite a year. His administrative acts in the presidential office in that time, one must think, have increased, rather than diminished, popular regard for him. There seldom has been a harder working president. In the public mind it is not he who is suffering from the failure of the senate to take constructive action. In trying to discredit the president the senate is discrediting itself.

HINDENBURG'S CHARACTER
 Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: President Hindenburg of the German republic, if he could not have prevented its eventual application, could at least have delayed for some time the promulgation of the Young plan, the new reparations payment system that was approved this week by the reichstag. One might have imagined that all his predilections would have been in that direction. The Nationalists who brought him out for the presidency were against the plan, declaring that it would enslave Germany for fifty-eight years. Practically all of his wartime fellow leaders were against approval of the measure. Only Field Marshal von Mackensen was noted as advising him to sign as the only course open to Germany. Hindenburg signed promptly, declaring that he did so as "an old soldier trained to perform his duty." It will burden Germany, of course, but it would be an improvement over all preceding plans. It granted the occupied

territory hope of liberation—he was certain that the course he was pursuing would "prove the right path."

This, however, is simply in accord with the course of Hindenburg from the time he became president. It is well remembered that on his election the allied world for a time was aghast: it was feared the monarchist and military regime was returning to power. But Hindenburg, time after time proved his loyalty to the republic. He showed the character to take what was disclosed as the wiser course.

It now causes no surprise when he stands by the republican forces and for the best possible terms obtainable by Germany for the payment of reparations.

For results use Herald class ads.

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. 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 beat.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

South Carolina's Smith Is Only Democrat Who Voted Against Every Increase in Tariff.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
 NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, April 23—The answer to the consumer's prayer seems to be Senator Ellison Dulaunt Smith of South Carolina.

Smith stands in a class by himself the hero of the tariff fight. He was the one Democratic senator who refused to vote for an increased duty on anything.

When the tariff lobbyists and the corporations in his own state brought pressure to bear on Smith he had just one answer for them:

"I am opposed to the principle of a tariff for protection and shall vote accordingly."

Opposed One Decrease
 When the new publicity machine of the Republican National Committee issued its recent broadside showing that Democratic senators cast 1910 votes for duty increases or against decreases their figures showed that although Smith hadn't voted for a single increase he had voted against one proposed decrease. He hadn't intended to spoil his record that way, but it appears that when the question of cutting the rate on kaolin—a clay—came up, Smith just figured that the pottery industry had received so many tariff favors that he was opposed to granting them any more—such as cheaper kaolin.

In South Carolina there are important cotton, lumber, textile and rayon interests and these folks all went to work on their senator. But Smith, while he was a legislator, was not a politician or a lobbyist. He was a Democrat and he was a Democrat in spirit.

The fact is that Smith is of the old "tariff for revenue only" school and he seems to be about the only one left. He braved the wrath of business interests in his state to stick to his principles—an almost unheard of thing in the Senate, as everyone knows—and he hasn't any soft words for other Democrats who deserted or traded when they had excuses or opportunities.

"Action by certain Democratic senators on the tariff has made us the laughing stock of the real masses of the American people," he says. "The principle that divides the two parties is fundamental. If we do not stand for the protection of the masses of the people where have they to go?"

"A man's loyalty to a principle is measured by the sacrifice he is willing to make for that principle, and if we as Democrats can not stand for justice to the manufacturer and at the same time justice to the consumer we ought to change our name. We have no right to impose upon the people a burden they are not able to bear simply because we want to foster an industry, not in infancy, but grown and disreputable, and full of wealth."

"The most miserable protectionist in the world is the man who simply wants to protect the local thing as it applies to him in the hope of getting votes to return him to impose further burdens on the American people."

Smith is a rather strong looking gent, the son of a minister and young in appearance than his age of 65. He wears a large mustache and usually knows what he is talking about or keeps quiet. His hobbies are fishing and hunting.

He has always been a farmer and raised a couple of hundred bales of cotton a year on his plantation at Lynchburg, S. C. He helped organize the Southern Cotton Association in 1905 and was field agent and general organizer for it until he was nominated and elected a senator 22 years ago. In 22 years he has been the president champion of cotton here and has fathered nearly all the important cotton legislation. He was author of the Smith-Lever cotton futures act which controlled and stabilizes the exchange in cotton and has pushed plenty of farm aid bills. During the war it was Smith who presented the measure which led to the creation of Muscle Shoals for munitions in wartime and fertilizer in peacetime. He was chairman of the immigration committee when it produced and passed the first restricted immigration act over Wilson's veto. He has been here longer than any other South Carolina senator, including Calhoun and Ben Tillman.

Wow! Commerce Chairmanship
 Perhaps the most unique distinction in his career was his election to the chairmanship of the Senate committee on interstate commerce during the 65th Congress when the Republicans had a Senate majority. LaFollette (the elder) was ranking Republican member. Smith was ranking Democratic member and Cummins of Iowa was chairman. President Harding died and Vice President Coolidge succeeded him.

Cummins was elected the Senate's president pro tem. The Progressives wouldn't allow tradition to be broken by letting Cummins hold both jobs and the regulars refused to accept the independent LaFollette as chairman. For 22 ballots the Democrats voted solidly for Smith while the Republicans split. Then the Progressives turned in with the Democrats and elected Smith. It was the first time in history that a member of the minority party had held a committee chairmanship.

Tomorrow let's go interview Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, who voted for more tariff increases than any other Senate Democrat.

May First Chosen Child Health Day

May 1st is National Child Health day, and everywhere fitting programs are planned for this day. The Klamath County Public Health association, with Mr. James A. Swansen as president, will again sponsor a "Health Poster Contest" for the pupils of both the city and county schools.

Mrs. R. P. Ellingson is chairman for the poster exhibit which will be held Saturday, May 3rd, at the Fremont school auditorium in Klamath Falls. The exhibit will be open for inspection in the morning from 10 to 12, and in the afternoon a varied program will be featured. There will be musical numbers directed by Miss Lillian Darcy, city school music supervisor, and Mrs. C. A. Henderson, rural school music supervisor, and also skits and recitations from the various schools.

The poster contest is an annual event in the county and each year committee try to improve upon the method of the preceding years. The plan for the posters this year is: children in all the grades are eligible to enter posters, four of the best posters of each grade are to be selected by the teacher for the exhibit, these should be delivered to the school nurses by April 30.

The posters will be judged by a committee selected by Mrs. Ellingson, and prizes will be awarded as follows: 1st prize \$1, 2nd prize 50 cents, 3rd prize 25 cents. Ribbons will be given as honorable mention to those who have entered clever posters. The grades will be grouped in twos, 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 5th and 6th and 7th and 8th.

A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. R. P. Ellingson Monday evening at which time plans were made for the program for the poster exhibit. The complete program will be published later. Those present at this meeting were Miss Ellen Dyer, Klamath Falls school nurse, Mazie Wetzel and Lydia Fricke, county public health nurse.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

That Chief of Police Samuel L. Walker fatally shot the Indian, George Smith, when the latter was flat on his back was practically the substance of the testimony offered at the inquest which was started this morning at the Whitlock Undertaking parlors by Coroner Earl Whitlock. The witnesses who were at the scene of the killing practically all swore that Smith was flat on his back with his left shoulder on the ground and his left arm doubled up against it, while with his right, he was brandishing Walker's mace, which action lifted his right shoulder off the ground. Only one witness contradicted this evidence, that one being Charles L. Crane, who believed that the Indian was backing and staggering when the fatal shot was fired.

Rep. George A. Merriman was elected state central committeeman and Abel Ady congressional committeeman. All precincts were represented except a few of the outlying districts.

MOVIE CLEANUP
 WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Hudson of Michigan, is trying to get a bill passed whereby movies would be "cleaned up" in the following manner: The display of feminine flesh would be cut down; bedroom and bathroom scenes would be eliminated; the glorification of violence and bloodshed would be limited, and demonstrations of prolonged ardent love cut down.

Fortify for Fire

If the automobile you owned before you bought this one didn't catch on fire while you owned it, you are lucky. Did you ever stop to consider that your automobile is on fire every second that it is running? At any one of these seconds that fire can get out of your control. When it does—well—good by automobile—take a tip and equip your car and home with "government-approved" "classy" "dependable" "Fyr-fyter" extinguishers.

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