

The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday by The Herald Publishing Company at 102-122 South Fifth street, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice of Klamath Falls, Oregon, on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MAIL RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE			
By Mail	Outside	Delivered by Carrier	In City
Three months	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.75
Six months	3.50	3.50	3.50
One Year	6.00	6.00	6.00

ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Represented nationally by M. C. MOGENSEN & CO., Inc. San Francisco

New York Chicago Los Angeles
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Wednesday, April 30, 1930

Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT is an abnormal condition which can be overcome, says the Christian Science Monitor. That conviction—echoed from all sides today, but still so novel as to seem almost a discovery—is the best thing about the present employment situation. Even while men are recognizing that maladjustments which leave millions without work have become a world problem, they are beginning to see that unemployment itself is not an insoluble problem. From that vantage point they are finding definite and practicable things to do to solve it.

Typical of this new attitude is the report recently made by the public relations committee of the New York Merchants' Association, which says:

"The management of industrial enterprises should recognize that the problem of unemployment is no more difficult than many problems of machinery, materials and merchandising, which have already been faced and solved by employers.

That view is in marked contrast to the too-long-held belief that unemployment was like the weather—there was nothing anybody could do about it. Now the world is finding there is plenty everybody can do about it. Indeed, even the helpless old idea that there could never be enough work in winter, when work is most needed, because construction and other outdoor activities could not be carried on in bad weather, is being shown up as decidedly less than an absolute rule. An increasing amount of construction is being attempted and completed in the winter, and some indoor jobs are being saved up for cold weather.

Next to the new understanding that unemployment can be abolished, the most hopeful recent development is a growing recognition that lack of work is not exclusively the lack of the man who is out of employment. Society is coming to see that its own interests are also involved that it not only has a moral obligation to help such individuals, but that it positively must, for its own economic welfare, help them. Business is learning that workless employees are moneyless customers. In some places realization of these facts is leading to the granting of "doles" by governments. In others, business is setting up systems of unemployment insurance. Again, society is undertaking to gather the necessary statistics as a first step toward remedying conditions, or is establishing employment exchanges to facilitate the adjustment of labor supply to demand.

It is well that society should do everything it can to alter a condition whereby those elements which are least able to bear economic reverses are hardest hit whenever there is a business recession. But it is probable that the greatest improvement will come through each industry setting its own house in order. A committee appointed by Governor Roosevelt of New York to study the prevention of unemployment has just reported that more than 200 of the largest corporations in the United States have worked out plans for "steady work the year round." Individual companies here and there have proved that workers can be assured of steady employment just as shareholders are assured of steady dividends. Some do it in the same way—by building up reserves in flush times. Others stabilize production. Others regulate hours of work to meet changing demands.

Along this line is the "elastic workday" described a few days ago by Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad. Under this plan no employees are discharged in slack periods, but all work shorter hours. In the eight years this system involving 10,000 workers has been in operation, Mr. Loree said, "not a single employee has been discharged except for rule infractions." The success of this and other efforts to stabilize employment in industries where seasonal employment has not been uncommon should encourage similar steps among other employers.

Practical recognition of industry's obligation to maintain steady employment goes hand in hand with recognition of its ability to do so. It was at the convention of the National Metal Trades association that Mr. Loree described the "elastic workday." At the same meeting an address by Sam A. Lewisohn, vice president of the Miami Copper company, declared that unemployment is almost wholly the result of poor management. Others have voiced the same challenge—a challenge which industry is showing itself increasingly willing to accept.

Very largely this willingness is based on an understanding that something can be done about unemployment. Too long have men consented to its afflictions as natural or unavoidable; too long have they talked of "normal unemployment" and believed that a certain amount of this malady must always be present in the economic body. It may be a long time before complete adjustment is achieved, so that every man who wants to work will have work, but certainly the first step is the understanding that unemployment is not an incurable condition.

It may be all right for John D. to pass out nickels instead of dimes, but we should like to see him try it out on some of the waiters we have had.

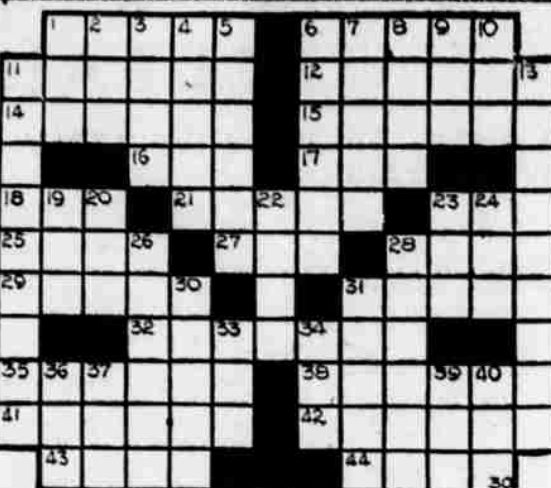
Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"I know liquor is being sold in Dearborn, but what do I care? What do you care?"—Henry Ford.

"Our people drink too much for their own good."—Premier Mussolini of Italy.

"A critic is a legless man who teaches running."—Channing Pollock, playwright.

Today's Variety Bazaar



HORIZONTAL
1 Journeys.
6 Apple drink.
11 Cause.
12 Loved.
14 Whole.
15 To tell.
16 To observe.
17 Baseball club.
18 Custom.
21 To deliver.
22 Pronoun.
23 Agent.
27 Eye tumor.
28 Midway.
29 Small bodies of land.
31 Helped.
32 Thicket.
33 Mexican dish.
34 Fish.
41 Related on the mother's side.

VERTICAL
43 Inspired reverence.
44 Not any.
5 Scoffs.
6 Bottle.
7 Pattern.
8 Dunces.
9 Age.
10 To rot fast.
11 To renounce.
12 Hanging down.
19 Call for help.
20 Snaky fish.
22 Auditory.
23 Thick shrub.
24 Garden tool.
26 To deduct from.
28 Metallic alloy.
30 Dense.
31 Arrow.
32 Dry.
34 Animal.
36 Data.
37 Stomach.
40 Unit.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER
THAMES PIRATE WIRE AIL TWIN ANT FINAL ERE IT RELATED EM N HOD NUG V HUB EIT NAY SET HELLO GAY EN PLAYERS IO I PORT RATE U NOOSE MELON ELDEST GAPING

Copco Plans Big Range Campaign Starting May 1

Over 100 local employees of The California Oregon Power company gathered at the Moose hall Tuesday night to hear full details of the big Hotpoint range campaign to be held here during the next six weeks. Members of the C. O. P. Co. organization from all parts of the Klamath division were present, as well as officials from the general offices and several out-of-town guests. Several skits by members of the local sales department were given between the range talks, meeting with hearty applause from the appreciative audience. Among those who took part in the acts were Messrs. Stanley Clark, Verne Owens, Clyde Ridgeway and T. E. Denny.

Delsell Presided
The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. W. Delsell, assistant division manager, who introduced the various speakers in his usual efficient manner.

Speakers on the evening's program included R. J. Corcoran of Seattle, Northwest sales manager for the Edison Electric Appliance company, and the following well-known Copco officials: G. L. Jackson, general sales manager; J. C. Boyle, assistant general manager; T. W. Delsell, assistant division manager; and K. G. Klahn, local sales manager. Other out-of-town guests included C. J. Anderson, Hotpoint range representative from Portland; M. H. Nichols of the Graybar Electric company, and Donald Flynn of the General Supply company.

Shows Range at Meeting
The first showing of the latest model Hotpoint range which will be featured in the big Copco campaign was made at last night's meeting, causing much favorable comment from all present. This handsome new range may now be seen on display at the various Copco electric stores at Klamath Falls, Malin and Chiloquin, according to Mr. H. P. Bosworth Jr., division manager of the Klamath division.

An extensive advertising campaign in all Klamath county papers has been prepared by the Copco advertising department to further advise all local people regarding this remarkable range offer, which opens May 1, 1930.

Japanese Vessel Drifts on Rocks; Rescue Work Vain

TOKYO, April 30 (AP)—The Japanese freighter *Luzon Maru*, which drifted on the rocks near Cape Inab, Ibaraki prefecture, was broken up today under the pounding of the high seas which felled the attempts of rescue ships to remove her crew of 39.

The wreck was only a quarter of a mile offshore and the distress signals displayed by the men aboard the freighter were easily seen in nearby villages. Fishermen tried in vain to approach the wreck in small boats.

A naval plane from the Kasumigaura base circled overhead, unable to help.

The *Luzon Maru*, which ran aground earlier in the day while en route from Otaru to Yokohama, had a net tonnage of 3,669 and a length of 345 feet.

Late tonight fishermen were continuing their unsuccessful efforts to reach the *Luzon Maru*. The crew, however, was not believed in imminent danger. The men, it was thought, would be rescued when the storm abated.

CLEARED OF THEFT
PORTLAND, April 30, (AP)—Edward Powell, former employee of a dental supply company here, who was accused of stealing \$7,000 worth of dental gold from the company's safe, was acquitted in circuit court yesterday. He denied any connection with the theft.

ERRORGRAMS
ABOUT WHEN WERE THESE PYRAMIDS BUILT, FRANK?
THE FOUR GREAT PYRAMIDS AT GIZA WERE ALL BUILT IN THE THREE CENTURIES FOLLOWING 1000 B.C.

THIS IS Scrambled
EDNACARL
Always has plenty of dates.

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 bat.

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Government Figures Show Increase in Unemployment During First Three Months of Year. Although April Brought Improvement—Debate Due to Break in Senate.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of two articles by Rodney Dutcher, Washington correspondent for this newspaper and NEA Service, discussing the unemployment situation.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, April 30—Unemployment doubtless has decreased in April. During the first three months of this year the number of jobless persons did nothing but mount. That is the fact shown by the government's own figures, despite persistent optimistic assertions by government officials.

Assuming that jobs are becoming more widely available at last it is now possible to look back upon the worst period of idleness and survey both its extent and its implications. Many of the facts are being brought out by the debate on the Wagner employment bills in the Senate.

There is no assurance that anything of permanent importance will be done about unemployment in the near future, despite various proposals. But there has been an increasing national awareness both of the problem and its tendency to more frequent recurrence.

No Preparation for It
The recent employment slump showed that there was no machinery to measure the amount of enforced idleness and no machinery to deal with unemployment itself. It showed that administrations are unwilling to admit the real facts during severe unemployment and are even willing to misrepresent them. It showed that Congress could be too busy taking millions from American pockets for tariff grabbers to worry about the matter of several million people being out of work.

Right from the first of this year the administration claimed a gradual decrease in unemployment. But the government's own figures—at least the only ones it had—kept right behind and indicated a steady increase. For each week in January an improvement was announced and then the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regular monthly survey showed that January unemployment had increased over December.

President Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis differed by a million or so in their public guesses at the number of unemployed—until Davis guessed again to square with his chief. Early in March Mr. Hoover announced that employment had gradually increased since early January and a week later the hard cold figures and decimal points of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that employment in February had decreased slightly as compared with January in manufacturing and the seven other major groups of industries surveyed.

On through March the balmy chorus continued—conditions were alleged to be easing up and everything was said to be much rosier.

Well, the combined figures for manufacturing and the seven other major industrial groups for the month of March showed a decrease in employment—meaning an increase of unemployment—of 1 per cent as compared with February and a decrease in payroll totals of 1.2 per cent. The decrease in employment in manufacturing industries was 0.6 per cent with an increase of 0.1 per cent in payroll totals.

Those figures covered 36,810 establishments in the eight industries, which had 4,915,407 employees in March—a large cross-section. Employment increased in the quarrying, hotel and catering industries and fell off in coal mining and metal mining, public utilities and wholesale and retail trade.

What the Figures Show
If you wonder how much unemployment there was last March as compared with March

GOOD TEETH MUST HAVE VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Foods Should Be Eaten Regularly That Are Rich in Vitamins "C" and "D"

Vitamins, minerals and roughage, as supplied by the balanced diet, directly and indirectly contribute to promoting good teeth and gums.

Foods should be eaten regularly that abound in Vitamins "C" and "D." These include tomatoes, fresh peas, raw cabbage, spinach, lettuce, citrus fruits, raspberries, peaches, apples, eggs, butter and whole milk.

In preparing these foods for the table, sugar will make them much more appetizing. Add a dash of sugar to a pinch of salt in cooked vegetables. Follow the same rule in making French dressing for the vegetables. Sweeten stewed fruits to taste. And there are many delicious pudding recipes that call for eggs, butter, milk and sugar.

The balanced diet is much more taste-appalling if sugar is given its place—as a flavor—in desserts—also jams and jellies. Most foods are more delicious with sugar. The Sugar Institute.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

The irrigation season under the Klamath project of the reclamation service begins on May 1. Water has been turned into the main canal for several days, but before water is delivered to the farmers, requests must be filed by them with the reclamation office. Only two requests for water have been filed up to date, on account of the abundance of rainfall the past few weeks.

County Judge Wm. S. Worden, Dr. Parker, and Jas. Pelton, the latter from Ft. Klamath, are recent purchasers of Cadillac four cylinder automobiles from the Henry Rabbes agency.

ACQUIRING TEN THEATRES
PORTLAND, April 30 (AP)—Howard Sheehan, vice president of the Fox West Coast Theatres, said last night that the company will build or acquire 10 theatres in Oregon "in the near future," at a total cost of \$2,000,000. He could give no information as to where these theatres would be located.

It is expected that barring accidents or unexpected delays, the big powerline of the California-Oregon Power company, which is now building from Dorris will be in Klamath in 60 days. Construction has already commenced, and the crew is now working about six miles from Dorris.

The regular 8th grade teacher's examination will be held throughout the entire county next Thursday and Friday, May 9th and 10th. The examination in Klamath Falls will be given in the Central school, and in other parts of the county at the district school buildings.

J. B. C. Taylor was down from the Upper Lake landing today. He stated the work is progressing rapidly on the new hull which is being built for the steamer *Massena*. The new hull is 43 feet on deck, with a

NOTICE

Special convocation Klamath Chapter No. 35, R. A. Masons, Tuesday evening, April 29, 1930.

At 7:30 p. m. Refreshments. Visiting companions cordially invited.

C. GRIFFITH, H. P.

WANTED!

Party with \$500 to \$1,500 to invest with or without services.

In new legitimate business enterprise having tremendous profit possibilities. Should return 200% in 90 days. Will welcome thorough investigation. Must act at once.

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Care Herald-News



A quality you would want if you knew all of the Facts

Anyone can make good coffee. Schilling selects only the finest coffee beans—so can anyone. Schilling blends them for flavor and body—so can anyone. Schilling grinds them not too fine, nor too coarse—so can anyone. Schilling seals them in Vacuum—so can anyone. Schilling produces only the first grade—so can anyone—BUT only Schilling does it. Contrary to common practice, Schilling specializes on one grade only. There are no 2nd or 3rd grade Schilling coffees—no cheap blends. The finest things usually come from those who make fine things only. There are many fine coffees—but where is the finest apt to come from?

Fact No. 26. There are 48 facts about Schilling products. For example—Take a spoonful of Schilling Ground Mustard and a spoonful of any other. Let them stand for a few hours on a piece of paper. Note how one of them soon has a ring of oil surrounding it and the other has not. Here is the reason. A mustard seed contains two oils. One is the flavor oil—the other absolutely flavorless. The latter runs out freely when the seed is ground—and offsets much of the richness of the flavor oil. But this flat oil is pressed out and removed from Schilling Mustard and from Schilling Mustard only. So that nothing is left but the flavor. That is why Schilling's has more flavor—and why you use less.

40 Spices • Coffee • Tea • Baking Powder • 32 Estimates

