

The Evening Herald

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Friday, May 30, 1930

Sailors Of A New Type

THE recent visit of the United States fleet to New York harbor arouses certain reflections concerning the change that has come over the seafarer.

All things must change, in this unstable world, and no institution or profession is today what it was a generation, or a century, ago; but it seems that the sailor—especially the navy man—has undergone a greater change than falls to the lot of most.

Consider it, now, for a minute. The great fleet anchored in the Hudson river and poured 30,000 sailors into New York. The sailors had been on duty for several months, and they were aching for a good time ashore. Furthermore, the average gob had a sizeable pay check coming to him when the liberty call sounded.

Now there was a day, not so many years ago, when this would have meant that New York was in for a very rocky time of it. Our grandfathers would have blanched at the thought of 30,000 navy tars coming ashore from a tour of sea duty with a fat pay day just behind them. There would have been riots and wild revelry, wars and rumors of wars. The shore patrol and the police would have worked overtime, the bars would have coined money and the emergency wards of the hospitals would have been jammed to the doors.

But what happened? Nothing at all. Instead of rushing for the speakeasies, these 1930 sailors made for the movies, the parks, the soda fountains and the dance halls—not, be it noticed, the rowdy dance halls of the old Barbary coast tradition. The shore patrol broke up a few fights, but they were the comradely, good-natured fights that healthy young men always will indulge in, not the bottle-throwing, eye-gouging affairs of the old days.

In other words, these 30,000 sailors were as well-behaved, essentially decent a group of young Americans as you could ask for. They were out for a good time, but their notion of a good time was rather surprisingly mild. The rowdiness of old was very conspicuously missing.

Now the point of it all is that it was not always thus. In the days of wooden-walled, square-rigged navies the sailor was at the bottom of the scale, socially and otherwise. He had a bad name and—making allowances for the tremendous handicaps under which he lived—he fairly deserved it.

Indeed, his roughness and toughness were long-lived. Men still living can easily recall days when a liberty party of sailors was apt to descend on a seaport like the curse of old Egypt. Many a naval recruit in World War days heard great tales from some of the old-timers among his shipmates.

But times have changed. The navy is not what it was. Its enlisted personnel is a decided credit to the country. The man in the picturesque blue uniform has become a pretty reliable and admirable sort of citizen.

All you need to inspire unselfish devotion to service without thought of money is about a million a year from good bonds.

If such things can't think, how does a weak tire know when you have on a new spring suit?

EDITORIALS FROM OVER THE NATION

SCREEN COLLEGIANS

From the Los Angeles Times: Somewhere, according to the movies, there must be one of those college parades where every day is a signal for a gin bust or football game, where every student owns a motor boat and at least one imported car, and where the hero, in the last second of play, crashes over for a touchdown, winning the game for "dear old Barnyard."

Somewhere there must be a college, situated on a beautiful lake and boasting an ivy-covered chapel and 45-year-old bald-headed freshmen with hoop-chooped complexes. If there isn't, where did the producers of that noble art, the motion picture, ever hit upon the absurd antics and incongruous asinities through which the girls and boys of Hollywood gambol on screen campuses?

Any old day on the Barnyard campus the sons arise with alarm clocks and hangers. After the ritualistic ceremonies of swapping clothes, someone is left without a pair of trousers. This being accomplished satisfactorily, the entire student body files into lunch. This consists principally of rolls and butter, coyly flipped with accurate aim at the comedians.

Before the one class of the day, which is usually conducted by a moth-eaten professor who teeters along with the aid of an umbrella and a beautiful daughter, there is always time for the hero to acquire a "mad" which affects

his playing in the big game to take place that afternoon. If he does manage to get into the game before the last few seconds of play, he is met with the difficulty of playing opposite his rival, who holds down the same berth on the opposing team. The rival, of course, fouls—and Horace is carried sobbing (with sound effects) from the field with a broken leg.

The age of miracles may be past—but not in the movies. Horace opens his eyes, and over his prostrate form is bending Eve, the belle of Barnyard. He sighs, jumps to his feet, grabs his headgear—and the day is saved midst the waving of pom-poms (which, incidentally, colleges never use), and the loud cheering of his teammates who pick him up bodily and bear him away to the arms of his beloved, who waits shyly in the corner of the locker room—contrary to custom, the only woman allowed there.

The Carnegie Foundation, so it would seem, should go a lot further in its investigations. Among college customs it might delve into, if we would believe the movies, are how it is that freshmen in so many college films entering in September are stars of the variety in October.

The fraternities, too, offer a great problem. One film would have us believe that only one fraternity exists on any campus. Another mystery of the movie fraternity circles is why, in showing a close-up of the boy-friend, "hanging his pin" on some will-

DAILY LETTER ON AFFAIRS AT U. S. CAPITAL

Despite All the Outcries About the Naval Treaty, There Seems Little Chance That It Will Fail to Pass the Senate—Its Friends Are Influential.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Because the civilian delegates to the London naval conference and various admirals and other members of the big navy group violently disagreed over the treaty that came out of the conference doesn't necessarily mean that either side is all wet or given to double-dealing.

The big navy faction, which includes most admirals, some senators, the William B. Shearers, the Navy League and some of the professional patriots, stands at one extreme as opposed to the more violent pacifists who would have disarmament at any price.

Little Chance to Defeat

The delegation—a fairly strong group, including such reasonably able citizens as Dwight Morrow, Secretary of State Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Adams and Senators Robinson and Reed—occupies what might be considered a middle-ground position, convinced that it obtained the best possible from the standpoint of American interests both with regard to national defense and international naval limitation.

The position of the treaty, consequently, still remains so strong that there is as yet no serious expectation that it will fail to get the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate. The strategy of the big navy group appears to be to load it up with reservations.

One reservation which probably will be proposed would give the United States, in case Great Britain invoked the escalator clause, the right to build more eight-inch-gun cruisers regardless of what type of craft Britain put her added tonnage into. This clause now provides that in case France increases her fleet Britain America and Japan may do likewise—but we and Japan can only build in the same type of ship that Great Britain builds.

The violent disagreement between Rear Admiral William V. Pratt and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, retired, over the relative merits of eight-inch-gun cruisers and six-inch-gun cruisers is reminiscent of the conflict often observed between expert alienists in murder trials where the defense offers a plea of insanity.

But, generally speaking, most naval officers are in favor of a big navy and against limitation. The navy is their business and no business man ever wants his business curtailed. Naval officers spend plenty of their time thinking what will happen if we ever go to war with Great Britain or Japan. That's their business, too. Naturally, they would much prefer to have our navy in superior position in case of war. It's much easier to win if you're better armed than the other fellow.

Unfortunately for the big navy group, their extreme tactics have been in some disrepute ever since the country learned what the William Baldwin Shearers, in the employ of shipbuilders, companies, did at the Geneva limitation conference in 1927. It was testified that Mr. Shearers and most of our naval experts apparently agreed at the time on the desirability of making that conference abortive. It was But at London Mr. Shearers was not in sight and there was no dominating group of admirals to spoil the show. Now, apparently, some of them hope to spoil it in Washington.

At London everybody seems to have given up something. As a result there are squawks from the British big navy boys in Parliament and the Japanese big navy boys at Tokyo, as well as our own super-patriots in Washington. For instance, we gave England superiority in small cruisers and she gave us superiority in big cruisers. We gave Japan better ratios on auxiliary craft than she had on capital ships, but not enough to let anyone imagine that she could wage an offensive war against our western coast.

Not Much Difference

Senator Reed showed irrefutably in his examination of Admiral Jones that the navy's gen-

ing co-ed—nine times out of ten that pin represents a sorority. Perhaps the Carnegie Foundation would also be kind enough to discover the "how come" of seasons on the screen. Graduations often follow the big game, which, in the very best of collegiate society, takes place about the middle of December. Presumably on the next day the birds are singing, the sun shining and the trees in full blossom while lawns file across befloored lawns in quest of the illustrious "sheep skin." But then, perhaps, it's California.

More a study of research for the medical association than for the foundation, is the almost superhuman eyestrain bestowed upon collegiate athletes by directors and scenario writers. From the middle of the field the hero gazes upward into a throng of 80,000 people, straight into the eyes of his "big moment." The words, which he hears above the rabble of the crowd, spur him on to bigger and better slaughter. And so it goes—anything at all. These Hollywood collegians ice skate in the shadow of palm trees (and not in a rink). They make noble sacrifices for the hero—they labor under coaches who have all the "ear marks" of ex-pugilists who drink anything, including kerosene. In the final analysis there are only two things they don't do—attend classes and study.

If "Art hold the mirror up to life," heaven help our university,

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

It was shortly after noon today when the spectators began to arrive at the fair grounds to witness the events of the initial day of the first annual Elks rodeo. When the first number of the program, a galloping parade and mounted quadrille, was announced, the large grand stand, with a seating capacity of 1,800 was almost full, and several hundred people aside from this were on the ground. The large crowd included visitors from practically every city on the coast.

For accommodation of visitors to the rodeo from the northern part of the county, the Southern Pacific will run a train to Chiloquin on Sunday. The train will leave at 8 o'clock in the morning and return in the afternoon. Another train will be run to Chiloquin in the evening after the entertainment of the day is over.

About 100 land owners were at the opera house this afternoon when the annual meeting of the Klamath Water Users association was called to order by the president, Able Ady.

The annual commencement of the graduates of the Klamath

County high school will be held this evening at 8:30 in the high school auditorium, which has been appropriately decorated for the occasion. There are twelve graduates this year who will receive their diplomas tonight.

Owing to an accident, work has been shut down for a few days on the well-boring outfit of the California Oregon Power company. A small boulder dropped into the well, and necessitated putting in casing sooner than was expected. To put in the casing and still retain the same size well it was necessary to send for a larger drill. This has now arrived, and it is expected that work will be resumed by Monday.

Almost every business house in the city is appropriately decorated in honor of the Elks first rodeo. Everywhere the purple and white is in evidence. In many instances the special display windows are quite elaborate, and give the city a decidedly metropolitan aspect. The business men of the city are entering into the spirit, and are giving the Elks every possible assistance in making the first annual rodeo a grand success.

Today's Variety Bazaar

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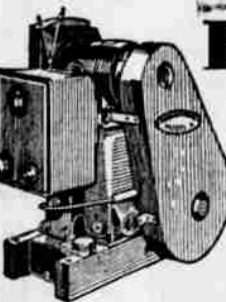
HORIZONTAL	41 To below.	40 Merchant.	7 Insane.
1 Calm.	43 Anything steeped.	1 VERTICAL.	8 Angry.
6 Lax.	44 To pack away.	1 Emissaries.	9 Male ancestors.
11 Couple.	45 One time.	2 Artists' frame.	10 Gluts.
12 Wing.	46 Female sheep.	3 Moon valley.	13 Permission to use.
14 Melody.	47 To relieve.	4 Before.	19 Relentless.
15 Small body of land.	48 To seaway.	5 Direction.	20 To gaze fixedly.
16 Male child.		6 Chimed.	23 To piece out.
17 Javelin.			25 Failed.
18 Snaky fish.			26 Playing card.
19 Partic for men only.			20 To make amends.
21 Golf device.			30 Public quiet.
22 Ice rail.			31 Forehead.
24 Ringlet.			33 Sum.
26 Cognizance.			34 Irregularly indented.
27 Fish.			35 Drenin.
28 Candle.			36 Consumer.
32 Value.			39 Raced.
36 Deceitful.			42 To rot flax.
37 One who cares for the sick.			44 The deep.
40 Native metal.			

eral board had agreed last September to a division of the cruiser fleet between the six-inch and eight-inch cruisers. It agreed as to the adequacy of 31 eight-inch-gun cruisers aggregating 210,000 tons and 15 six-inch-gun cruisers totaling 105,000 tons. The treaty gives us 15 of the eight-inch cruisers at 150,000 tons and 20 six-inchers at 143,500. That would put the big navy squawk against six-inch cruisers down to a simple disagreement over the relative desirability of three big cruisers and five little cruisers. Members of our delegation contend that the difference, if any, was a small amount to compromise considering the aim. And the argument over the relative merits of big and little cruisers continues.

None of those engaged in the treaty row is trying to double-cross the United States. Some senators will be hearing their breaths for political effect, but on the whole it's a row between patriots with different points of view.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—When a thief recently stole some chickens from the pen of Albert V. Burns here, he hit some tough luck. All the chickens were so tough that he returned a note to Burns, with 44 attached, saying: "Please accept this money for chickens taken from your henhouse some time ago. They were far from tender. Sorry."

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Daily CAPITOL News Letter

Schools Lose Money Dormant Seek Legislation Help Promised

By EARL H. LEIF

United Press Staff Correspondent

SALEM, May 30. (UP)—The common school fund of Oregon is being deprived of many thousands of dollars annually as a result of a U. S. supreme court decision in 1923 holding that national banks were not subject to escheat laws of individual states. Thomas H. Kay, state treasurer, declared today.

FOLLOWING CLOSELY upon the heels of revelations made by him last week into the excessive claims against the estates of persons dying without heirs whereby the common school fund was being robbed of huge sums annually, Kay today disclosed a second source of loss to the fund through failure of national banks to remit unclaimed deposits to the fund after seven years.

Court Rules Law Out

STATE LAWS provide that savings and commercial deposits in banks that have not been claimed for seven years should be turned over to the common school fund unless the depositor is known to be living. The United States Supreme court, however, held that national banks were not subject to this law and the common school fund has not received any money from this source for seven years, Kay asserts.

SINCE 1909 and prior to the decision, national banks paid in \$36,788.98 to the fund from unclaimed deposits and state banks paid in \$18,624.54. Since 1923 national banks have paid in nothing while state banks have been required to pay \$28,002, according to the records of the state treasurer's office.

Life in Banks

"THESE MONIES, in fact, generally are strict escheat monies and should revert to the school fund rather than be permitted to lie unclaimed in the banks to earn dividends for stockholders," Kay said.

"IT IS MORE logical that the

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"A man ought not to be held responsible for what he says in a political speech."—Senator Lee S. Overman

"Many a college man has missed advancement because he was socially a total loss."—Professor Robert E. Rogers

"You don't have to buy a

house and nine children to prove you are in love. A two-year marriage—with renewals possible only at great cost—might have stimulating consequences."—Theodore Dreiser

"We do not need more doctors in this country; what we need are better-trained doctors."—Dr. Abraham Flexner

depositors would prefer that such unclaimed funds should be used for the benefit of the common school fund rather than be allowed to remain unclaimed indefinitely in the national banks."

To Seek Legislation

SUITABLE congressional legislation to correct this apparent discrimination against state banks and provide for remittance by national banks of unclaimed deposits to the common school fund, will be sought by the state treasurer.

KAY ANNOUNCED

that he would seek such support for such legislation among Oregon's congressional delegation, and would also communicate directly with the comptroller of currency in an effort to ascertain the latter's views on the subject.

To Insure Depositors

U. S. SENATOR Frederick Steiwer wired Kay that he would introduce and support such congressional enactments as would make it mandatory upon national banks to put this money into the state's school fund.

KAY ALSO mentioned the fact that the state law with respect to recovery by depositors of unclaimed balances remitted to the common school fund, should be amended to facilitate repayment of the money to them in case they

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