

The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford, Editor

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Thursday, August 28, 1930

Treating The Symptoms

A DOCTOR who tried to relieve his patient of unpleasant symptoms without studying or attacking the disease which produced them would not, presumably, last very long. To prescribe a mild gargle for a sore throat when that sore throat was really the first stage of diphtheria would not, in this enlightened age, seem like good business.

Nevertheless, that is very much the attitude most of us take in connection with the disturbing symptoms presented by crime conditions in our biggest cities, New York and Chicago; but every other city has similar symptoms, in greater or lesser degree. If we could withdraw our eyes for a moment from the alarming symptoms themselves and try to find out what they signify we might have some chance of finding a remedy.

What does lie behind these things, anyway?

Isn't it quite obvious that the underlying disease is something very like an utter breakdown of our whole system of municipal government? The gangster owes his continued existence largely to the crooked, inefficient or "controlled" holder of public office. That individual, in turn, owes his position to the political ring that exists not to render public service but to look out for the best interests of its own members. And the ring, in turn, owes its place to two things—the presence of huge masses of ignorant, uneducated voters whom unscrupulous demagogues can sway by appeals to prejudice, and the refusal on the part of another vast bloc of citizens to exercise the franchise or take any active interest in governmental affairs.

There is no use in trying to whitewash the situation. This disease is as serious a thing as the United States has encountered in its whole life. Democracy is on trial. By awakening our dormant sense of public responsibility, by seeing to it that education becomes both more widespread and more genuine than it ever has been before, by insisting on high standards of honesty in every phase of social intercourse, by making sure that the children born in our big cities have a decent chance to grow up to decent citizenship—in some such ways as these we may hope to find the cure.

If we fail—if we ignore the disease entirely, or fumble our efforts to get a remedy for it—you may rest assured that the disease will ultimately prove fatal to democracy as we understand it.

Why People Are Skeptical

IT is highly amusing to watch Chicago's political and official big-wigs come scurrying forward to explain how it was that they had received money from Jack Zuta, murdered gangster.

The glibness of their explanations is really praiseworthy. Whatever else you can say about them, these Chicagoans with itching palms certainly have presence of mind.

Unfortunately, none of these explanations is any too convincing. A man high in politics or in some position of public trust can hardly be surprised if people are ready to believe the worst when they find he has taken money—no matter for what reason—from an underworld chieftain.

Mules, according to an announcement of the department of agriculture, are retreating before the advancing tractors. But you can say this for them: they put up a stubborn resistance while they lasted.

"Day by day," said the wise-cracking miniature golf course owner, "our business is getting putter and putter."

EDITORIALS

FROM OVER THE NATION

NO SPATS ARE NOT COMPULSORY

Chicago News: Milliners of the masculine gender who pose in New York as arbiters of men's fashions were thrown into spasms of distress the other day by a photograph of Warren Delano Robbins, minister to San Salvador and ceremonial officer at the White House, in formal morning dress that fell far short of the Jimmy Walkerish mode. In the New York view the careless diplomat's collar and cravat were not all they should have been and his trousers, though of the right shade, were without stripes and were even turned up in "curfs" at the bottom. Further—will you, can you believe it?—the gentleman wore no spats.

This was entirely too much for New York's professional exquisites. They wailed in anguish over the fact that one who occupied a place of high responsibility as an exponent of correct wear for the elect in official circles presented such distressing evidences of crudeness.

In the matter of fashions for men, however, Washington as-

serts that New York's so-called experts are frightfully behind the times. The state department comes vigorously to the defense of its representative. Spats, it appears, are sadly out of date. Two years ago at least the budding diplomats in the government's foreign service school were instructed that spats not only were unnecessary in formal morning attire but were inappropriate to the costumes of representatives of this democratic nation.

For the American man in the street that is consoling information. He may appear without spats henceforth and still feel that his costume is not immodest, that he is not committing a heinous offense against sartorial propriety.

FARMING VANISHING

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, (AP)

—It looks as if the island of Manhattan will shortly be divorced from agriculture forever. The island's only farm estate is recorded in the federal census, but is for sale.



DAILY WASHINGTON LETTER

It Looks Like the Last Congress Passed a Law About Everything. At Any Rate, the New Laws Take Up 2001 Pages and Those Who Prepare the Statutes Have Plenty of Work.

BY RODNEY BUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The last Congress passed 2991 large

pages of laws which required 467 pages of indexing. If you look at the Statutes at Large of the Seventieth Congress you will get the idea that it passed a law about nearly everything. The index shows such subjects as acoustics, Adams street NE (Washington), doctrine, garbage, screw threads, X-rays and Zuni.

Few members of Congress, probably, realize all the work that goes into preparing those darned laws. The nation will know what they are. If they all did, though, they probably would pass just as many of them. The job of compiling and publishing Statutes at Large for each Congress is that of the legal section of the Historical Adviser's office in the Department of State. The historical adviser, Mr. Dennett, also has responsibility for preparing carefully the original of every law ever passed by Congress and signed by the speaker, the president of the Senate and the president of the United States.

The signed original comes to the State Department from the White House, printed on parchment paper of 100 per cent rag. Congress passes four kinds of laws: Public laws and public resolutions and private laws and private resolutions. It is sometimes hard to distinguish between laws and resolutions, but the public measures are put into one book and the private measures into another.

Bryan in Charge

The legal section, under Henry L. Bryan, first classifies the originals as public or private. At the same time, however, it receives four copies of each law from the Government Printing Office which it certifies as true copies of the signed original and then sends one to the Budget Bureau, one to the Treasury, one to the General Accounting Office and one to the Public Printer. From the fourth certified copy the legal section gets a proof, which is read against the signed original. Having been shown to be the same or made to conform, that proof goes to the printing office, which makes individual copies of each law for general distribution among those who want such copies.

More proofs are run off with broad margins and sent to the State Department, whereupon the real work of compiling Statutes at Large begins. On these broad margins each law is classified, summarized, annotated and catalogued. The same is done for treaties and proclamations, which are printed in the same volume with private laws and resolutions.

Hours of Work

Sometimes it takes hour to find out just what a single law means.

The copy with the marginal notes is sent along to the printing office and comes back with the notations in print. This is then proofread against the copy which was sent. After that it goes once again to the printing office for the correction of any errors detected during the proof-reading.

The next step is check up the correctness of all marginal references. Then it is all sent back for plating, which brings the laws into type in their final form. Each law is referred to in Statutes at Large as a chapter, numbered in the order the laws were passed.

The plating is checked with the second revised copy, and back goes the work to the printing office once more for binding. The secretary of state is required to produce a bound volume of laws passed by each session at the end of that session. The past sessions' laws require two volumes. At the expiration of each Congress, every two years, are issued the new stiff-bound volumes of Statutes at Large.

Blind Signed Originals
Statutes at Large then take their place as the recorded law of the land and there is no appeal from the laws as therein transcribed.

The signed originals of the laws are bound and placed in steel cases in a room as nearly fireproof as can be found in the State, War and Navy Building, among the State Department's archives.

Earliest laws, bearing signatures of George Washington and many other of the fathers, are priceless from the collector's standpoint. During the first 18 Congresses they were engrossed on huge pieces of vellum the size of the Declaration of Independence, more than two feet by three. The signatures are so valuable that those laws have been bound in such a way as to require the efforts of two persons to life them.

The originals of all our federal laws will go into the new government archives building whenever that is completed. Although they are not in absolute fireproof surroundings now, they are getting much better care than a few years ago when they used to be piled loose down under water pipes in the basement.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

Suspected of being a fugitive from California where he was wanted for stealing horses, Chris Regan was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Barnes and Deputy Sheriff Wheeler at Garfield Jack's place on the west side of Klamath Marsh. Regan was brought to this city and confined in the county jail awaiting advice from California.

When arrested Regan had just closed a trade with Garfield Jack with the horses he is supposed to have stolen. A reward of \$250 has been offered by the California authorities for the capture of the horse thief, whose description tallies with Regan.

When the First National bank remodels its former home building at Fourth and Main, into which it will move after making alterations, the banking room will not only be on the street level, but will be larger than it is now. It will be larger by the width of the present stairway, whose room will be used therein, and the stairway dispensed with. The entrance to the First National building will then be the same stairway as that to the White Maddox building.

Owing to a chill in the night

Parkers Go To Eugene by Air This Morning

Trains and automobiles are far too slow for Mrs. Lee Parker, secretary and manager of the Klamath county fair this year, and so she is choosing the most modern mode of travel, the airplane, to take her to the Lane county fair at Eugene this morning.

Mrs. Parker, who holds more offices than any other woman in Klamath county, is "air-wise" by this time, and is an enthusiastic air traveler. Her husband, Lee Parker, owns and operates a little Eaglerock in the Klamath basin and is making the trip as pilot, with his wife. Mrs. C. L. Snodgrass is accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Parker on the trip.

In addition to being secretary and manager of Klamath's biggest and best fair, Mrs. Parker is also serving her second year as president of the Klamath Business and Professional Women's club she is secretary to C. A. Henderson, county agriculturist, and she serves as district chairman for the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs in addition to other offices. Mrs. Parker is also an officer in Aloha chapter, O. E. S., and an active booster for Klamath Falls' civic projects.

En route north, Mrs. Parker will stop at Medford to attend a banquet this evening in honor of Miss Evangeline Philbin, who was the delegate to the state federation to the Pan-Pacific conference in Honolulu.

Mrs. Parker plans to return Saturday from Eugene, where she will be the official representative of the Klamath county fair board to the Lane county fair.

Fairbanks Model Platform Scale Given Institute

The Smithsonian Institute, United States national museum, has accepted for permanent display a beautiful mahogany and ebony model of the first platform scale invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks a hundred years ago. In 1830, it is announced here today by Bert Igl, representative of Lorenz company, who sell the

air last evening, a catnap was put in the ambitions of the members of the Klamath Falls Military Band, and that organization failed to concertize in the court house park as scheduled.

There is no indication that there will be city delivery of mail before next year, although Postmaster Brandenburg has said that the city's growth as far as population is concerned has been sufficient. What the city needs in order to get the delivery is sidewalks in the delivery district, together with house numbers and street signs.

On Friday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a called meeting of the Civic League to consider unfinished business.

The date for the awarding of prizes for laws has been set for Monday, September 2nd.

The gasoline motor boat in which Messrs. Dolman and Mikel left this city last Sunday morning, and which they abandoned in the tules along the Lower Lake, was brought to the city last night.

"The engine started at the first turn of the wheel," said Miss Telford, this morning. "There was plenty of gasoline in the tank."

Fairbanks products in this section.

Official presentation was recently made after the model had been exhibited at the Centennial celebration of the invention held at St. Johnsbury, Vt., which was attended by business and industrial leaders from all over the country and from many foreign countries as well.

Unique among the annals of industry, this celebration, which was carried out under the auspices of the Vermont Historical Society, included a pageant depicting the development of weighing methods since the days of Abraham with emphasis on the invention of the platform scale by Fairbanks, which was the forerunner of all modern weighing machines. Programs which were sent out were prepared after the style of a century ago and contain "a lytle of yee doings in ye towne of St. Johnsbury" which will show "ye growth in just weights and measures."

Mt. Shasta Fish Hatchery Viewed By Klamath Men

The fish hatchery at Mt. Shasta, Calif., which is advertised as the largest in the world, was viewed recently by James Floyd of the Southern Pacific, and A. A. Austin, manager of Hotel Willard.

In speaking of the visit, Floyd stated they found hundreds of brook trout held a seething mass of tiny fish smaller than a match stick in diameter, housed in several large buildings. On the grounds of the hatchery are 50 large ponds, teeming with fish of all sizes, but each pond containing only one size. These fish range from "finger-length" to nearly three feet long.

In a glass aquarium are displayed golden trout, a rare species, and "albinoes," trunks that are pink and white with very light eyes.

One-half million fish are kept in stock at all times and each year the hatchery liberates 15,000,000 fish in California streams, mostly rainbow, eastern brook and steelhead.

Requirements for one day's feeding are: 200 pounds of beef, 100 pounds of ground beef, 100 pounds of ground half-but and sole, 100 pounds of mush made from millings and 15 gallons of curdled milk.

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Daily CAPITOL News Letter

High Schools Cost to State Klamath Costs Change Noted

By JAMES F. ROWE

United Press Staff Correspondent

SALEM, Aug. 28, (UP)—If

Oregon taxpayers desire lower costs in the education of their sons and daughters, they must advocate larger and fewer high schools, according to state education authorities.

THE TRUTH of these suggestions was borne out in figures recently compiled by the state department of education. According to a survey of costs in educating each high school pupil in the state, Klamath county paid \$229.05 per capita last year to educate its 216 high school pupils attending eight high schools as compared to a per capita cost of \$185.03 for educating 734 registered pupils in eight high schools in 1928-29.

ALTHOUGH the past 10 years have seen the number of high schools in the state increase from 210 in 1920 to 350 in 1930, education costs steadily have been on the decline, the figures showed. DESPITE Oregon high school education costs being lower by comparison than in other states of the nation, they are higher than they should be, it was the opinion of state authorities. It was shown in the survey that 75 per cent of Oregon high schools employed five or less teachers while 21 out of 250 schools had an enrollment of less than nine pupils and 141 out of 250 showed enrollments of less than 50 pupils.

100 Schools Enough
IT WAS believed that 100 high schools, less than one-third the number now in use, ably could handle the complete enrollment of high school students.

ANY FURTHER building programs should be made with the purpose of supplanting the activities of numerous smaller structures, it was believed. The state now pays an average of 54 cents per day per pupil in school operating and current expenses. Washington pays 56 cents and California pays 48 cents, it was shown. The average cost per day per pupil including capital outlay amounts to 69 cents in Oregon, 66 cents in Washington and 97 cents in California.

ON THE BASIS of these figures, California has the lowest educational costs per capita when it is considered her expenditures for buildings total far more than for either Oregon or Washington and high school enrollment is 228,375 as compared to only 45,368 in Oregon.

Favor Larger Schools
BECAUSE of these facts, which bear out the truth that larger education units mean lower education cost, Oregon educators believe the creation of larger and fewer high schools would mean a direct saving to taxpayers in annual education costs.

AS AN example of unnecessary educational expenditures in Oregon, it was shown that Multnomah county has 13 high schools to serve the largest enrollment of any county in the state. The average cost for educating each of its 15,190 pupils was \$156.78 last year.

Morrow County High
Comparative figures for Morrow county show that the county has eight high schools for 314 pupils and it costs taxpayers of that section \$280.48 to educate each—nearly double.

LANE COUNTY with the second enrollment in the state, 2724, has 25 high schools to house them. It costs the county only \$143.20 per capita to educate each pupil, figures revealed.

WITH LARGER high schools concentrated in heavily populated

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"I have been told that I was born in 1890, but that has nothing to do with my age."—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher.

"I believe the basis of any true friendship is respect."—M. H. Roberts, chemist and engineer.

"The unemployment problem in my mind is three-fold—first, seasonal unemployment; second, so-called technological unemployment; and third, unemployment due to business depression."—Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

"Nothing is so plentiful in America as opportunity. There are more jobs for forceful men than there are forceful men to fill them."—Charles Schwab.

"Sand-bagging commercial haulage by over-taxation, though a favorite pastime of many legislative bodies, is a menace to industry and to civilization, for the motor truck is completely interlocked with the general welfare."—M. L. Fisher, president of the Federal Truck Company.

"It is my opinion that I shall win the heavyweight championship of the world as soon as I can get Max Schmeling into the ring again."—Jack Sharkey.

THEY NEED IT
MEXICO CITY.—It's a risky job holding public office in Mexico, even riskier than being a gangster in Chicago. Recognizing this, the National Revolutionary Party has established life insurance for its employees, and all members holding public office. Premiums will be paid from the party treasury.

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