The Evening Herald

O. G. Crawford..... .....Editor

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Saturday, August 30, 1930

The History Of Steel

AMERICAN history is usually written around the careers of certain famous men. Study the biographies of such men as Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt and you will have a very fair notion of the things that have happened in your country's life.

There is another method of approach, however, that has not been exploited yet. By tracing the development of certain industries you could do the same thing in quite as interesting a way—and, at the same time, turn up a lot of facts that the traditional method overlooks.

This thought is provoked by Samuel Crowther's remark, in the current issue of World's Work, that sometime during the present year this country produced its billionth ton of finished steel.

The remark becomes more stimulating when Mr. Crowther goes on to say that it has taken since 1810 to make that much steel, but that more than half of the total has been accounted for during the past 12 years.

Trace the history of steel production, from the making of that first ton back in 1810 to the present day, and you would have a very fair picture of the development of the nation.

At the beginning you would see a thinly-settled agricultural land struggling painfully to industralize itself. You would see it using foreign capital to do it, dotting the eastern landscape with small mills, slowly pushing its way west as the tremendous iron deposits of Michigan and Minnesota began to come into use. You would see the emergence of great industrialists, and as the industry grew to greater dimensions the influence of the financier and the promoter on the country's industrial life would become clear.

The history would explain the development of Pittsburgh, of Gary, of the Mahoning Valley, of Great Lakes transportation. It would give a picture of the industrial renaissance in the "new south," around Birmingham. A thoroughgoing discussion of "Pittsburgh plus" would contain many significant facts affecting all the rest of the nation.

So, too, would the story of the last dozen years, when more steel was produced than during the entire preceding century. To explain the reasons for that amazing increase would have to enlarge on the new uses for steel—the automobile, the skyscraper and so on. He would come down to the present great development of the steel pipe business, which will have a very profound influence on American life during the next few decades.

All in all, a history of steel would be a very fair history of America. It might miss some of the battles and some of the "statesmen," but it would give us most of the essentials.

Dodging The Issue

THE suggestion of the Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, England's famous "gloomy dean," that condemned criminals be allowed to commit suicide instead of being forced to wait for the state to execute them with the rope or the electric chair is an interesting example of the way a sensitive mind can dodge behind a makeshift barrier instead of facing an issue squarely.

Dean Inge, undoubtedly, was moved to make his suggestion because his soul found something unspeakably repugnant in the thought of condemned men waiting, day after day and week after week, in their cells for a foreordained violent death. But it is hard to see just how his proposal would mitigate the horrors of capital punishment very greatly.

Capital punishment is bound to be a harsh, repellent measure under any circumstances, and trying to find ways of softening it is futile. Anyone who finds "death row" to dreadful to think about is at liberty to work for the abolition of capital punishment altogether; but as long as the death penalty remains, there isn't much use in trying to take the sting out of it.

EDITORIALS FROM OVER THE NATION

TWO AMERICANS WIN FAME

Louisville Courier-Journal: A Paris dispatch hails as "the champion beer drinkers of the world" two Americans (without revealing where they got their training), Jack Frost, a Harvard graduate, and Helen Isbelman of Lancaster, Pa. Jack walked into a stein of beer in seventeen seconds. Then came the "woman champion," who, not willing to allow Jack to rest or wabble, on his laurels, downed the half-gallon stein in 62 1-5 certified seconds.

But this won't do. Our American women's organizations should bestir themselves and provide another representative to challenge Jack Frost's beer record. If woman is the equal of man—and who now denies that she is, if not his superior?—there can be no sex line in beer championships. It is insufferable that this difference of 45 4-5 seconds in favor of man's ability as against woman's to put down half a gallon of beer should be allowed to stand.

PIGS IN CLOVER

Tit-Bits, London: She was paying her first visit to a cousin who lived in the country. He met her at the station, and after half an hour's drive told her that they were approaching his farm.

In one of the fields that met the girl's attentive eye stood a windmill, and gathered around it were several pigs.

"Well, I'm surprised!" she exclaimed. "I didn't know farmers were so considerate."

"What do you mean?" asked her cousin.

"That over yonder," replied the girl. "Just think of having a fan out in the field to keep those pigs cool!"

DAILY WASHINGTON LETTER

Chile's Social Insurance System for Salaried Workers Has Halted Rising Tide of Discontent and Stopped Communistic Propaganda Within the Borders of That Nation.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—At a time when veteran viewers-with-alarm are more vocal than usual about the menace of Communistic propaganda, the republic of Chile speaks up and claims to have stopped such propaganda within its borders by the peaceful method of progressive legislation.

A social insurance system for all salaried workers, extended considerably beyond the provisions of Uncle Sam's retirement act for federal employes under which employes and government contribute to a fund used for annuities after retirement from long service, is said to be the panacea which persuades all Chileans to thumb their noses at any overtures from the agents of Moscow.

One-tenth of all salaries paid in Chile goes into compulsory savings, under a law passed to protect public employes, which also covers all private workers whose work is more intellectual than physical. Five per cent of the "white-collar" worker's weekly earnings are deposited every month in the retirement fund by the employe himself and an equal amount is deposited by the employer. Employment is put on a basis of contract, and special courts operate to settle disputes arising from such contracts.

Employe Get Bonuses

Other provisions of the law are similar to social insurance laws passed or planned by Soviet Russia and other Socialistic governments.

Industrial and commercial establishments must set aside at least 20 per cent of each year's net profits for employes' bonuses.

A legal eight-hour working day is established and employes are indemnified for dismissal without just cause.

All employes between 18 and 50 years old must carry life insurance policies, with few exceptions.

Illness does not make an employe lose his job. He receives full salary for the first month of disability, 75 per cent for the second, 50 per cent for the third and 25 per cent for the fourth.

Women are allowed a month off with full pay before childbirth and another month after childbirth.

Employes completing 30 years of service or reaching the age of 50 are entitled to withdraw their retirement savings.

One per cent of the interest accruing to the bank which administers the retirement fund is applied to a medical aid fund, which now amounts to about $10,000,000.

The bank at the end of 1929 had [illegible] members and funds of more than $12,000,000.

"The effects of this law are incalculable" says the magazine Chile, which describes the workings of it in the current issue. "Socially, it nips in the bud all ideas associated with communistic propaganda; economically, it creates compulsory savings equal to one-tenth the salaries paid in the republic; ethically, it dignifies the employe who up until the date of its promulgation had been subject to the caprice of his employer; at the same time stabilizing the future of millions of Chileans through the creation of obligatory life insurance and retirement funds."

The law was vigorously combated, it is explained, but today its value is generally accepted.

Chile says:

"When discontent was rife a decade ago, strong but futile efforts were made to organize the middle classes into a political body. Then came extreme radical agitation and political upheavals. Finally, the present law, which, coupled with better political and economic conditions, has performed what was expected of it. . . .Its basic principles have proved sound. It has brought stabilization and has given the employe a sense of security he did not possess before."

Tennis Star Not Expectant Mother Says Mother-in-law

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30, (AP)—The Examiner today quoted Mrs. Fred Eric S. Moody, Sr., mother-in-law of Helen Wills Moody, as denying rumors that the women's tennis champion is to become a mother soon.

"There is absolutely nothing to it," said Mrs. Moody, Sr. "The talk, which we have heard for months, is mere rumor. You can unqualifiedly deny it."

Mrs. Moody Jr., did not defend her National women's title this year, announcing just before the tournament that she would remain at home here.

U. S. Department of Agriculture has perfected a machine for testing the tenderness of meat.

MOTHER
Are your children's shoes in shape for school?
—if not—
Let Us Fix Them Up.
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EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

It is now almost certain that Louis W. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway, will not visit Klamath Falls this year. He had intended attending the meeting of the Central Oregon Development League at Lakeview, but was called back to St. Paul just as he was about to start on the trip into Central Oregon.

Mr. Hill is now in Seattle, but will be obliged to return to St. Paul without making his visit in Oregon.

As August wanes the number of tourists passing through the city in autos decreases. August is the last month of the warm season used by most people, and it is believed that its approaching end, and the cool rainy weather of the week just closing has been responsible for the absence of tourists in this city. In late June, July and August they are most numerous.

J. J. Keller, who keeps a feed store for humans, says as high as 21 automobiles stopped in front of his place in one day, but that will doubtless be the season's record, for the tourist in an auto is now about as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth.

Society in the Village—At Mills Addition hall last night the market social held by the Mills Addition Improvement Association for the benefit of the piano fund proved a decided success. Captain O. C. Applegate acted as master of ceremonies for the program offered before the baskets were put up for bidders.

The baskets submitted on the auction block were eagerly sought. Prices ranged from $1.50 to $2.50, and $38.25 was realized, which will go toward the purchase of the new piano.

Mrs. F. H. Mills entertained Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Judge Orr of Reno, Nev. The afternoon was spent with bridge and refreshments were served.

Miss Augusta Parker of Roseburg arrived in the city last night. She will teach in the Klamath schools this term.

STATE SLOWED DOWN BY TOO MUCH POLITICS

R. C. Groesbeck Speaks To Commercial Group At North Bend

R. C. Groesbeck, prominent attorney of this city, was a visitor in North Bend this past week, when he was the principal speaker at the chamber of commerce luncheon of the coast city. The article printed in the Coos Bay Times following the meeting follows:

The charms of North Bend as a recreation center were extolled yesterday by R. C. Groesbeck of Klamath Falls, speaker at the chamber of commerce luncheon.

"You should advertise to the interior the interests you have here; your beaches are easily accessible, yet you are far enough removed from the coast to escape the chill and fog which mars the early morning and evening at the water's edge and the maritime activities here, you've no idea how they interest the landsman from the valleys."

Mr. Groesbeck, an attorney, was formerly president of the Klamath Falls chamber of commerce, and is yet much interested in its work and that of other similar organizations. He listened, he said, with interest to a discussion by members of the North Bend group as to whether it were better to urge quick completion of the Roosevelt highway, or allow the commission to proceed unhampered for permanency of construction, then told about a similar case met by the Klamath Falls chamber, with regard to the completion of the Green Springs road. "We asked the commission if it were necessary to tear up the road so it would be unfit for use, to please concentrate effort on the entire length of it at one time, so as to complete it in one season, with the result that this fall we shall have a fine boulevard open there."

He outlined a number of the policies of this very successful organization, the Klamath chamber, which have led to its financial independence and much successful effort.

He expressed it as his opinion that the state of Oregon is hampered by too much politics, especially in appointments of men in public work, commissions and the like.

He urged a closer co-operation of individual chambers with the United States chamber of commerce, to keep abreast of national questions of importance.

WORTH THE BRAGGING

Mother: (admonishing small boy): And don't forget that I'm your mother.

Small son: Yes, but I do wish you'd quit bragging about it. —Kentish Observer.

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Avenue Program Plans Deferred Until Next Week

The program planned to mark the completion of the Klamath avenue lighting unit will not be held this evening as was announced the fore part of this week but will take place next week, probably Saturday night, September 6.

Although workers were rushed to get the job finished by tonight, it was found impossible to have the lights installed and ready to be turned on, according to officials of the Link River Electric company, which has the sub-contract for the improvement.

Fred Garich, president of the Klamath avenue improvement organization, is in charge of arrangements for a program, and plans for it are expected to be ready for announcement by the first of the week.

I. O. O. F. Banquet Hall Re-Decorated

Re-decoration and re-tinting of the banquet room in the Odd Fellow's hall, Fifth and Main street, has been completed and is once more in use by the lodge.

The lodge has purchased 80 new chairs for the room and table linen, dishes, glasses and silverware have been supplied by the Rebekah lodge. The dishes and glasses are pink and green to carry out the lodge colors, and the banquet hall is decorated in these two shades.

Following the regular meeting of the Rebekah lodge next Thursday night, a white elephant sale will be held to raise funds to finish paying for the dishes, it was announced Friday.

Daily CAPITOL News Letter

Multnomah County Additional Judges To Be On Ballot Burden On State

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 30, (UP)—The common complaint of the people—mounting taxes—is the issue on which opponents of a ballot measure which would increase the number of circuit court judges by two, have placed their banner.

"WHO IS TO PAY THE BILL?" questions the Court Reform League of Oregon and William F. Woodward, chairman, principal objectors to the measure known as the "two additional circuit judges bill."

THE REFERENDUM would seek: "To provide two additional judges of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the fourth judicial district comprising Multnomah county."

"MANY CASES filed in Multnomah county consist of uncontested divorce cases, mortgage foreclosures, personal injury damage suits which are never tried and other similar litigation," the league claims. "The usual disposition of these cases is made by the mere clerical procedure of a signature by the court.

"PROVISION for two additional judges in Multnomah county means additional provision for clerks, stenographers, court rooms, bailiffs, jurors and jury rooms in addition to providing for each judge's annual salary of $6,000 paid by the state and $500 paid by the county," the arguments read.

IT IS TO BE understood by the voter that the burden of expense for the two judges falls directly on the state and not on the county. It is for this reason the court league wishes to see the measure defeated.

ACCORDING to Chief Justice Coshow of the state supreme court, the business of the Multnomah county circuit court cannot be expedited by the present staff of nine judges. The state has only 19, some of whom must be assigned to the Multnomah courts to complete their business.

THE MULTNOMAH courts adopted in 1929, rules to try to simplify and expedite the court's business, Coshow said. Two of the judges were assigned to the exclusive disposal of all probate and other delinquents, divorce and domestic relation cases. All of the remaining 500 cases filed on an average every month, must be disposed of by the other judges.

IT HAS BEEN the practice to bring other judges (assigned by the chief justice) from other districts to help complete the court business of Multnomah county, Coshow declared. The traveling expenses of the judge plus a salary of $5 per day was the reward for his extra service.

THE PRACTICE met with disapproval of other districts which held that each judge belonged in his own section and should not be transferred unless in case of illness or assignment of a judge to a case in another district.

UNDER a legislative act, Multnomah county is not allowed to seek other judges to serve in the district pending passage of the present law. It is felt by state officials that the practice of bringing other judges to the county would again have to be instituted if the pending measure does not meet with the approval of voters.

FIGURES on file with the clerk of the state supreme court show that 3,461 actions and suits were filed in the third district during a 12-year period. There were two judges in the district to handle the cases. Each judge, therefore, disposed of an average of 352 cases annually.

COMPARATIVE figures for Multnomah county show that 57,909 cases were filed during the same period. Each of the seven judges (one was assigned to probate actions) therefore disposed of an average of 689 cases annually, nearly twice the number completed by judges of the third district.

Actions are increasing [illegible] the rate of 500 per month or 6,000 per year, which means that 750 cases must be disposed of by each judge, Coshow declared. It was held that the growing demands of the courts necessitated the two judges asked in the measure.

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

"The spiritual realities and not the tarnished things are the best part of life."—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

* * *

"If the federal government would stop the distillation and importation of liquor there would be no local prohibition problem."—Mayor James J. Walker.

* * *

"Subject all products to a more rigid test than the purchaser requires, for a reputation for producing the best is a sure foundation upon which to build."—Andrew Carnegie.

* * *

"There is no such thing as overproduction."—Henry Ford.

* * *

"Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind—honest work, which you intend getting done."—Thomas Carlyle.

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The Church of the Nazarene, corner of Garden and Martin streets, two blocks from Mills School, starting Sunday, August 31. Services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and every eve at 7:30.
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When you use a mechanical digger, the hardest job in connection with harvesting your potatoes is gathering them. Users of McCormick-Deering diggers tell us that it is easier to pick up behind our digger than any other digger they have ever used. This is due to the fact that the McCormick-Deering digger shakes all the soil free from the potatoes and deposits them on the ground in compact rows, making it easy to get them.
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Meets Varying Soil Conditions—
The agitation of the apron on the McCormick-Deering digger can be regulated to suit varying soil conditions and to shake out the soil, yet carry enough up the elevator to give the necessary assistance in elevating the potatoes. The apron travels on oval-shaped sprockets which give it the necessary up and down motion. As assembled when the digger leaves the factory, this up and down motion is correct for the conditions usually encountered. If the soil is light and easily shaken out, a slight change in the arrangement of the sprockets, and the substitution of rollers for the bottom sprockets, give a gentler agitation. Likewise, for soil that is hard to shake out, the throw of the rear shaker can be adjusted to give more agitation, and for extremely diffient soils the extension elevator will give the added [illegible]
Equal to Hard Work—
It takes real stamina to enable a machine to stand up to the hard work of digging potatoes. The McCormick-Deering digger has a frame built of heavy angle-steel bars. The sides are made of heavy steel plates. The whole frame is solidly braced to resist excessive strain.
The beams are made of extra heavy I-beam steel. There is ample clearance under the beams for vines and trash. There is also good clearance between the tongue-truck axle, and the ground.
The elevator links are made of 7-16-inch high-carbon steel, which is very hard. The links are tempered to give the best wearing qualities. They are arranged to form pockets to keep the potatoes from rolling back down the elevator.
Rear Shaker and Vine Turner—
Under normal digging conditions these diggers are the most satisfactory to use, as the vine turners deflect the vines to the side so that they do not fall with the potatoes. As the mass of vines and potatoes leaves the elevator, the vines and trash are kicked free and thrown to the side out of the way, while the potatoes are deposited on the shaker rods, where they are shaken clean and drop to the ground free from vines, easy to pick up.
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