

# The Evening Herald

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Saturday, October 18, 1930

## To Protect Wild Flowers

A BILL is being drafted for presentation to the coming legislative session which is designed to protect the wild flowers and shrubs which grow in abundance along the public highways and roads of Oregon. If properly constructed and adopted, as a law, it will serve a good purpose.

There has long been need for tighter restrictions against the wholesale raids being made by our own citizens and tourists on the beautiful shrubs and flowers which grow wild on the vast unfenced areas of Oregon. A continuation of the practice a few years longer and many varieties will have entirely disappeared, and the state will have lost much of the natural beauty which Nature gave it.

There is in almost every individual worthy of the name an inherent desire to pluck and hold a beautiful flower, and to inhale its unsurpassed fragrance. But, however strong that desire, it must be subdued if the natural beauty of our hills and mountains is to be preserved to posterity.

California and many other states of the nation have long had laws protecting their wild flowers, shrubs and trees and with but few exceptions they are enforced. We are a few years behind in this respect, but it is not yet too late to protect that great heritage.

The bill deserves the support of every citizen of Oregon.

## About Commissions

A RESOLUTION was proposed at the state convention of the W. C. T. U. at Roseburg Thursday which would establish a non-salaried commission to study crime conditions in Oregon, and determine the factors leading to the increase in crime.

There is no one but who will appreciate the splendid motive which prompted the resolution, but will it avail anything? The subject is too technical and too big for individuals to give sufficient time, without pay, to accomplish definite results.

Even the findings of commissions which have conducted painstaking and exhaustive studies of subjects never quite serve the purpose intended. If the reports are unanimous the public is far from unanimity in accepting them, and there is immediately a division of public control which either hampers or prevents necessary remedial steps being taken to correct the evils pointed out.

There is at present a national commission, much more powerful and representative than any which can be named in the state of Oregon, which has been at work many months on a study of crime and its cause, or of the factors contributing to the violation of laws generally. It is the commission named by President Hoover. No doubt that commission will report some interesting facts and recommendations can be applied to Oregon, providing public opinion is sufficiently united to accept the recommendations.

## EDITORIALS FROM OVER THE NATION

### Claiming Too Much

Spokane Spokesman—Review That "rich gold strike in Nevada," proclaimed by a "widely known geologist" as "equal to the Comstock," is to be taken with some discretion.

No qualified mining engineer would talk thus glibly about a new discovery. He would know that, even if some samples assay from \$50 to \$2,000 a ton, such high-grade ore usually is "pockety." He would know that it would require years of development work, opening up the vein for long distance and at great depth, to justify such an appraisal.

Old "sourdoughs" in the hills and canyons of Western United States, Canada and Alaska should wait for more definite information before packing up for the Nevada desert.

### Brides Take Notice

If a bride can't beat her mother-in-law at cooking she is a failure. So opines an observer, and a wise one. For a bride to be successful she must be a 50

per cent better cook than her mother or her mother-in-law. Cooking in the old days was more a matter of instinct, habit, tradition. A pinch of this and a pinch of that made a tasty dish, or at least, a dish that father liked. Today cooking has gone the way of other old-fashioned accomplishments. It has become scientific. Like mathematics, it is an exact science. Perform each operation just right and there can be no failure in the product. And now that cooking is a science the modern family demands more. The bride has to be good.

When Mr. Curtiss finishes proving that prize fights are crooked, he might tackle that controversy concerning Santa Claus.

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## DAILY WASHINGTON LETTER

South American Republics Can Have All the Revolutions They Want, But Just Let Anyone Threaten Cuban Government and the United States Puts Its Foot Down With a Thud

BY RODNEY DUTCHER  
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—When the republics of South America want to oust a dictator, they go ahead and oust him, but in neighboring Cuba this country virtually underwrites any dictatorship which is kind to American business interests.

The people of no other supposed sovereign republic in the world appear to be in quite as peculiar a position as the Cubans. For years there have been reports that a revolt was imminent against President Gerardo Machado. Many Cubans obviously would like to have one. There are two ways to get rid of an administration: by the ballot and by force. Machado controls the polls in Cuba and has been able to extend his dictatorship. That leaves revolution. But when they come to plot a revolt, the dissatisfied Cubans find themselves up against the United States, which has an unbroken record of intervention or strong opposition to Cuban rebels.

For 30 years, this government appears to have been interested in about everything Cuban except Cuban liberties. Under this policy, of course, American interests have thrived on the island and we now have investments there amounting to considerably more than a billion dollars.

The Platt Amendment Cuban-American relations have had as their prime factor the famous Platt Amendment. Congress enacted that in 1901 as an amendment to the army appropriation act and Article III of the amendment is the one which always gets talked about when there is talk of trouble in Cuba. It says:

"The government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and the discharge of the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba."

This government has often been urged to step into Cuba and supervise a free and fair election on the theory that it is obligated to do so under the amendment. It has also been urged to abandon the amendment altogether and let the Cubans have a revolution if they want one.

U. S. Stands Firm But there is no indication that the State Department is willing to abandon its anti-revolution policy or to do anything to relieve Cuba from the alleged tyranny, oppression and graft prevailing under President Machado. It sticks to the thought expressed in a note in 1920 that the United States is "unalterably opposed to any attempt which may be made to replace by violence or revolution the present government."

The anti-revolution policy has been followed on at least five occasions. A revolution in 1906 followed outrageous election frauds by the party in power. President Roosevelt decided that we should take charge of the government when President Palma resigned and it appeared that chaotic conditions threatened. A few thousand American troops were dispatched. Elections were held in 1908 under our supervision and Jose Miguel Gomez was elected president.

Puts Down Riot In 1912, when another revolt was threatened, this government threatened to intervene and the insurrection was averted. Later in the same year Cuban negroes staged outbreaks and Gomez said he couldn't guarantee absolute protection to foreign property. Gomez protested, however, when four companies of U. S. marines were landed in Cuba. The outbreaks subsided without bringing the marines into actual fighting.

There was another fishy-looking election in 1918 after which Menocal became president and another revolution began. The United States through Secretary Lansing, put its foot down flat, declaring that it supported constitutional government, that armed revolt was lawless and unconstitutional and that "the extremely good economic conditions" in Cuba must be preserved.

We were about to enter the World War and there was no sense in permitting a lot of trouble in Cuba at such a time. We sent warships and promised to wipe out the insurrectionists.

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## EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

The county board of equalization will meet Monday morning and remain in session for 30 days, during which time protests against assessments will be considered.

The county candidates were royally entertained at Hildebrand last night at the ball arranged especially so that the residents there might become acquainted with those who seek office.

There were four auto loads of people from this city who made the trip besides a number in rigs.

New books for the different schools in the county were received yesterday by County Superintendent Swan, and will be distributed at once.

The new books are well selected, and consist of works on the sciences, history, school, and some fiction.

A car containing 100,000 trout will arrive in the city tomorrow evening. After dropping a few cans of fish here, the car will proceed to Chiloquin on Monday.

John Hollenbeck, the sheepherder who fell into one of the springs near here Friday is getting along very well, Dr.

immediately if they didn't lay down their arms.

There was no further trouble, although American troops were kept in Cuba until 1925.

The last Cuban revolt was started against President Zayas in 1924. It blew up after this government laid an embargo on arms shipments to the rebels and permitted the Zayas government to have all it needed.

SUCH PRETTY NAILS LONDON—Finger nail decorations are all the rage in London's fashion now. Monograms in color, silver moons on black hearts, hearts, spades, diamonds and clubs are among the latest "freak" decorations for nails, and these are painted on by artists specializing in the art. Oil colors are used by most artists, although cheaper decorations can be had in water colors, which will wash off.

New Yorkers are saying that the resignation of James A. Farley, boxing chairman, will strike a heavy blow at boxing. Gotham's tight game hasn't seen a heavy blow struck in years, and it is doubtful if they would recognize one, unless it were low.

## Mostly Short Words



HORIZONTAL 30 Eagles' claw. 1 Retired nook. 40 Assumed name. 3 Jewels. 41 To make a loan. 10 To magnify. 42 Diagram. 12 To diminish the strength. 18 High male voices. 15 Sprang up. 16 Kingly. 17 By. 18 Slope. 23 Emissary. 25 Female sheep. 24 Because. 27 Wigwag. 20 Wing. 32 Chemical. 34 Lays a street. 36 Sacred. 38 An outcast. 2 Burden. 8 Chooses by ballot. 4 Before. 5 To secure. 6 To put forth effort. 7 Horse's neck hair. 21 Tennis fence. 24 Fashion. 25 To leave out. 26 Competitor. 27 Wooden tooth. 28 Chip of stone. 29 Birdlike. 30 Fields. 31 Tree. 33 Bird, wry-neck. 35 Melody. 37 Conclusion. 38 Soft food.

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## Daily CAPITOL News Letter

Oregon Markets.  
State Outlook.  
Mid-West Hit.  
Statistics Given.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 18, (UP)—The great middlewestern drought which caused a heavy decrease in the production of dairy and other livestock products is beginning to have a beneficial effect on Oregon markets, it was reported in the survey of the Oregon State College agricultural extension service.

STATISTICS on file with officials indicate a period of increased profits from dairying is about due.

Markets Better ALTHOUGH average production for the nation did not decrease more than five per cent, markets for dairy products promise to become more favorable in the ensuing months, it was reported.

DUE TO a shortage of hog feed in the main pork-producing states, improved market conditions for hogs may be expected the latter part of this year and during the first part of 1931, the report read.

Feed Grains Drop FAVORABLE reports were contained in the estimated cold storage holding estimates of pork products, which were greatly reduced this summer. It was estimated that the equivalent of 1,600,000 hogs.

A GENERAL world decrease in production of feed grains was shown in the report. Oregon farmers were expected to utilize Oregon wheat, oats and barley for feed instead of importing corn from other states. Greater economies would be possible with the adoption of this method for feeding, it was recommended.

Low Canadian Spuds BARLEY prices here averaged only 41 cents a bushel on September 15 and oats averaged 24 cents, less than half as much per pound as the wholesale price of corn in carlots, the report declared.

OTHER crop conditions were reported as follows:

POTATOES—The Canadian potato crop estimate was revised to show a large decrease, while the sweet potato crop is expected to be one-fourth less than last year. The Oregon crop continued favorable in most sections, with shipments just beginning for out-state in many points.

BEANS—Revised estimates on bean production showed a decrease greater than any year since 1917.

Outlook Better NUTS—An 8,000,000-pound decrease in the production of pecans, or half of that produced in 1928, was estimated.

PRUNES—Large prunes are bringing substantially more than small prunes, the report read. World production is not expected to exceed 1926 production, while it might possibly approach 1928

production. Oregon growers generally were asking 4 1/2 cents to 5 1/2 cents per pound for 30-35c CABBAGE—Because of increased acreage, cabbage production should exceed 1929 despite the destructive drought. CELERY—A general increase of about 10 per cent in early celery was estimated, with late celery estimates similar to production for 1929.

Substantial Gains ONIONS—A 6 per cent increase bringing estimates to 19.8 million bushels was expected this year.

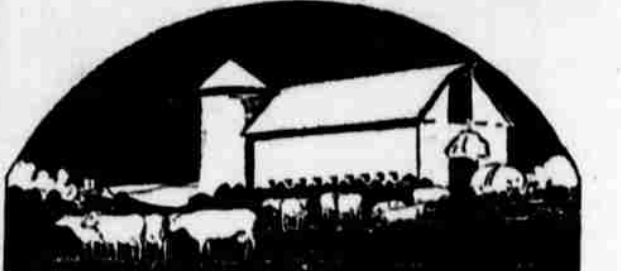
CLOVER—Decrease in all varieties were estimated. Sweet clover seed production will be at least 40 per cent less than for last year, while carryovers were small.

NEW SEEDLINGS of alfalfa, clover and grasses were reported in many sections to be poor. A quick favorable market was found for most varieties. A 15 to 20 per cent reduction in the production of alfalfa clover seed was expected over last year. Prices reacted favorably for all varieties.

ties due to the expected short production. PRICES for most grains and meats showed general substantial gains over average prices for 11 other western states in the September market averages, statistics compiled by L. R. Brethaupt, extension agricultural economist of the State college, showed.

The buried ruins of ancient Pompeii were accidentally discovered in 1594 while workmen were making an underground aqueduct. It was not until 1763 that systematic excavations were begun on the site.

MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL SUTTER BUTTER AT SEASIDE 57c SAN FRANCISCO ROOM WITHOUT BATH \$1.00 per day ROOM WITH BATH \$2.00 per day GEO. WALKER PROOFER



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That occasion is the 20th Annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 25-Nov. 1. This year's activities feature 13 complete shows (including 4-H Club and Smith-Hughes Junior Agricultural events). Millions of dollars' worth of livestock will be exhibited competing for \$100,000 in Premiums—purebred Beef and Dairy Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Goats, Poultry, Mink, Marten, Poultry and Rabbits.

The First National Bank considers Pacific International one of the most informative and instructive events of its kind anywhere and urges all persons interested, directly or indirectly, in farming enterprises to attend the Exposition.

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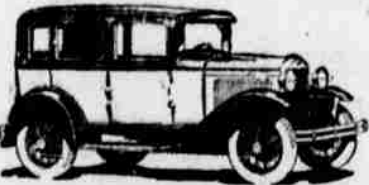
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