

The Klamath News

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BIBLE SELECTION AND PRAYER

January 18, 1929
GOD IS OUR SALVATION
—Truly in vain is salvation hoped for from the hills, and from the multitude of mountains; truly in the Lord our God is the salvation of Israel.
—Jeremiah 2:22
PRAYER—"Wonders of God belong; repeat His mercies in your song."

WASTED FORTUNE

Man is an animal that will stand a great deal of kicking. Every now and then he takes his kicking in a worthy cause, with an ideal glittering before his eyes, and the race moves forward. But most of the time the kicking is more or less incidental so to speak, and we are amazed at the pointlessness of bravery and fortitude.

A few days ago a 50-foot cabin gasoline cruiser named the Hannah put out from the port of Erieau, along the Ontario shore of Lake Erie. It had 1000 cases of whiskey aboard and was headed for Cleveland.

The Great Lakes, in case you don't know it, are fearful expanses of water in the winter. Howling gales kick up seas that would do credit to the North Atlantic. Few boats are abroad; light-houses are out of commission. To sail Lake Erie, in January, in a 50-foot boat, is about as perilous a job as a man could find anywhere.

There were three men on the Hannah. Their troubles began three hours after they had left the harbor when their motor went dead and left them helpless. An off-shore wind took them out into the middle of the lake, far out of sight of land, and left them there. It was abominable weather; snow, rain, sleet and blinding gales alternated, pitching the little craft about like a chip.

For 200 miles the boat drifted, always on the verge of foundering, until, three days later, it was a few miles off the Pennsylvania shore. Now you would imagine, wouldn't you, that the men by this time would have been ready to give up, to toss their cargo overboard and save their lives? Well, they weren't. One of them put on a life belt, jumped into the icy water, and—incalculable as it sounds—swam ashore; then, instead of calling the coast guard, he went to the city of Erie, Pa., secretly chartered a tug, and, made arrangements to tow the disabled boat to some secluded spot where the whiskey could be unloaded safely.

But the wind shifted, and

TODAY

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

**President's Jack Knives
We Have Some New Planes
And We Need Them
Chinese, \$1,000 Each**

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TWO FRIENDS, invited to the White House luncheon Monday, found Mrs. Coolidge and the president very cheerful. No looming sad departure there, but rather cheerfulness as in a school just before vacation begins.

IT IS impossible to exaggerate the feeling of responsibility that has weighed the president, taking over the nation at the end of a great war, with tens of billions of debt. He feels now like one about to be relieved of a heavy burden.

THE newspaper story has it that the president, asked what he planned to do, said he thought he might do "a little whittling." That is not all of the president's plan, of which no one but himself knows anything.

BUT "whittling" is a word that takes Calvin Coolidge back to his childhood in Vermont, when the important thing in the world was a jack knife. His costume was a two-piece affair, shirt and overalls, bare feet in summer. The overalls had wide pockets in front, and life's darkest moment followed a somersault in a hay field and the discovery that the jack knife had fallen out.

THE Coolidge jack knives were elaborate, some of them, and fairly plentiful. For this reason the president's father sold his country store and its contents, after elaborate trading, the buyer declaring the stock in trade out of date, and worthless.

IT was agreed that whatever the buyer could not sell within two years Mr. Coolidge would take back.

The time came and the few goods returned and put up in the Coolidge garret included hats, no longer in the fashion, even in rural Vermont, and several jack knives.

Finding himself in the White House, president of the United States, was no more exciting to Calvin Coolidge grown up than knowing about those "four blades" jack knives in the garret to young Coolidge in overalls.

UNCLE SAM'S fleet in the Pacific, about to start for winter maneuvers near Panama, will take along the greatest naval flying fleet ever assembled, flying machines, Secretary Wilbur, and the president, who is the boss of the navy, ought to be congratulated on this fact.

Not a ship in the air fleet is more than nine months old, before the tug could put out the Hannah had drifted back to mid-lake again. For 10 more days it drifted; finally it was forced to drop its anchors in shoal water off the Canadian coast to keep from being wrecked in the breakers.

A trans-Erie car ferry at last sighted it. It was unable to reach it because of the shallow water, but promised to send help. But still the smugglers held on for secrecy, hoping they might yet be able to get their cargo over to the Ohio side. The captain of the car ferry disregarded their plea for secrecy, however, and a day later a tug came out and pulled the craft into an Ontario harbor.

There, if you please, is a tale of fortitude and sheer bulldog courage that would be hard to equal. And what was all this bravery exhibited for? To smuggle a cargo of whiskey into the United States in defiance of the law. It was a magnificent piece of daring—for a sadly unworthy cause.

Man has in him splendid capabilities. When they are put to work in the right way—as at Valley Forge, for instance, or on the old Oregon trail—the race moves ahead. At other times, unfortunately, they go to waste.

IT IS a comfort to know that we are building some airships. Panama would need them in case of war.

Senator Reed told the senate the other day that if we had trouble with Britain, the Panama canal would be wiped out, from the air, within five hours.

PROFITS have gone up in all directions. Once Chinese smuggled into this country paid \$200 each to the smugglers. Now they pay \$1,000 each and come in by airplane.

Five air smugglers of Chinese and two airplanes have been seized by government agents.

IN OLD DAYS Chinese were smuggled ashore from ships in small boats, had their hands and feet bound. If there was danger of capture the unfortunate Chinese were tossed overboard to drown.

Whether the airplane smugglers would drop their contraband passengers overboard on land or water is not known.

IN 1928 foreign countries bought from us \$5,139,132,000 worth of goods. We bought from them \$1,039,000,000 less than we sold. A billion trade balance in our favor.

However, we exported \$391,312,000 more gold than we imported, and that is not so comforting. Strangely, gold ownership proves a nation's prosperity, as excessive whiskey once proved a doctor's importance.

HOW much a favorable trade balance really means is hard to say. The balance of trade favored France for the first time in a long while, and then the French revolution broke out.

Fortunately, we cannot have any revolution here with 25,000,000 automobiles, almost as many radio sets, vacuum cleaners, electric washing machines, etc.

DISPATCHES from Rome announce a settlement, dragging since the days of Garibaldi, of the questions between the pope, representing the Catholic church, and the government of Italy.

IT IS reported that Italy will pay to the pope by way of indemnity 1,000,000,000 lire, equivalent to about \$52,500,000. Additional lands will be added to the papal possessions, including a magnificent villa and a park four miles around.

At the Pine Tree

If we needed any further proof that Emil Jannings is the screen's greatest character star, "The Street of Sin" would suffice. This master stroke of motion picture literature with its daring treatment and amazing fidelity to life will color your thoughts for months.

Those who witnessed the local premiere last night at the Pine Tree theatre, where it plays the last times today, made in comment the finest praise that can be accorded a performance. To wit: "It's worth seeing again."

Jannings' American debut in "The Way of All Flesh" was a sensation. "The Last Command" established his reputation among us.

"The Street of Sin," set in the seething London slums, is the star's own creation. It was written from his original idea by Josef von Sternberg and Benjamin Glazer, and was directed most ably by Maurice Stiller, who seems to sense fully the particular genius of the German actor.

He is splendidly supported in the picture by Fay Wray and Olga Baklanova. The former is the fortunate girl who was chosen by Erich von Stroheim as his leading lady in "The Wedding March." She is a salvationist lass in "The Street of Sin."

Madame Olga Baklanova is the temperamental vampirish actress whose fame was gained with the Moscow Art Theatre company, which came to America under the management of Morris Gest. She portrays a girl of the slum streets opposite Jannings.

Jannings' latest characterization is written with a mighty hand, albeit a human one. The majority will agree that it is worth seeing more than once.

I take my prescriptions to the Pelican Drug store and they are always right. Try them and you will also be satisfied.—Adv. 18-17

Full Text of Annual Report Of Poultrymen is Released

Complete text of the annual report of L. Alva Lewis, president of the Klamath Poultrymen's association, at the annual meeting last Saturday, was released for publication today. The report covers in detail various phases of the poultry industry in Klamath and recommends the establishment of a poultry marketing organization in Klamath as soon as the association grows to a larger size.

Annual Report of the President

During 1928 the Klamath Poultry Producers Cooperative Association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Oregon. The initial steps looking toward organization were undertaken at so late a date that the rather lengthy legal procedure required to incorporate ran the completion of organization well into the summer and past the flush season of egg production.

The directors decided in view of the late date of organization it would not be advisable to commence active steps looking toward marketing until the near approach of the flush production season of 1929 as the interest among poultrymen would not be keen enough to sustain the organization during the fall months while production was low.

The time is at hand now that energetic and active steps must be taken to secure membership and to take active steps looking toward marketing of eggs. To this end poultrymen with a sufficient number of hens to sustain a marketing organization must sign the association's marketing agreement. All poultrymen should be made to understand the more hens signed the lower will be the relative cost of operation. The board of directors places a minimum of 15,000 hens to be signed before the contracts become operative but it must be impressed on poultry owners that 15,000 hens are not enough to secure the most economical cost of production—the more hens the lower will be the relative handling cost per dozen. To that end I would recommend a drive for membership with an ownership of at least 25,000 hens the objective.

The best methods of awakening interest in the securing of membership should have early and energetic attention. It has been suggested that community meetings should be held attended by officers of the association and the county agriculturalist. This would probably be a very effective arrangement provided it was followed up by a drive to secure the membership of poultrymen who might not attend such meetings. Community committees might be of value in securing members.

The association list of poultrymen of the county is as yet incomplete. As such a list is essential before an intensive campaign for membership is undertaken I would recommend the board of directors authorize the president to appoint a committee from such communities as he may see fit to assist in securing this list and also to authorize the president to organize the committee members thus appointed into a committee on membership, of which the president will be chairman, to assist in the general organization work.

While it is too early to formulate a definite marketing plan as the machinery of marketing will necessarily depend largely on the number of hens signed it might be well to review possible methods of handling eggs, taking into consideration probable number of hens signed.

It is the history of most of the smaller associations that the maintenance, by an association, of all the machinery of marketing, such as receiving stations and employees to handle, grade and deliver to the consuming and retail markets would be dependent on securing a membership with an ownership of 25,000 hens or more. Such a membership would be possible in Klamath county if a general enthusiastic support could be secured, thus insuring adequate volume of business to finance such operations at a small cost per dozen.

With a membership owning less than 25,000 hens it would probably be necessary to arrange with some established business house to handle the eggs at a cost per dozen very nearly, if not quite, as advantageous as a figure as if the association should handle with 25,000 hens or more. There would be more elements of risk, however, in such an arrangement, as much would depend on the integrity and salesmanship of the handling agency. This is a practicable method used with considerable success by associations in some of the smaller poultry districts. Such an arrangement, if undertaken, should be made only under contract in which the directors should have broad supervisory powers over selling operations. Many of our local business houses have

already signified an anxiety to offer figures for the consideration of the directors. Such an arrangement would be well worth considering providing poultrymen do not see fit to sign the necessary number of hens for independent operation.

One of the most important projects facing the association is to provide storage facilities to handle eggs during flush production. During the past two years local eggs sold for less than the quotations in Portland and San Francisco. This was caused by the necessity of underselling eggs shipped in order to force them off the market to make room for the local product. With storage facilities Klamath eggs would not have to be sold at a price lower than imported eggs but could be held until a rising market would make their sale profitable. During the spring of 1928 eggs sold in the market for 14c and 15c per dozen. Ninety days later eggs were selling for 37c. This would leave a net profit of 14c per dozen after all costs of candling, grading, new cases and storage charges were deducted, or a net profit of near 65%. Three months later these eggs would have sold for 17c per dozen or at a net profit of about 22c per dozen or at 100% profit.

The Klamath Ice & Storage company now have four storage rooms for rent. These range in capacity from 250 cases to about 600 cases and rental from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per month or they will store eggs by the season of six months for 90c per case or by the month for 25c for first month and 15c for succeeding months.

I understand also the Klamath Falls Creamery is considering installing storage rooms suitable for eggs. By inquiry I have ascertained during the past season at Modford banks would advance during March \$5.40 per case on storage eggs. This was the net price farmers received. Figuring new cases, candling and grading at 4c per dozen the eggs went into storage at \$6.60 per case or at an advance of \$1.20 per case over what the banks would advance on the eggs.

In view of the fact that the association has no working capital I would suggest that a financing company or partnership be formed from among poultrymen who would be willing, from a business standpoint, to finance the storage of eggs; the association to sell the eggs outright to the financing company at the regular market price. The advantage to the association would be to stabilize the market during the flush season. This is not an ideal solution but one to be preferred over turning the storage project over to interests not allied to the poultry industry.

Your board of directors have provided Marketing Agreement blanks for the use of those who wish to sign with the association.

Our records show a number of poultrymen who have signed our constitution and by-laws who have not paid their membership fees. Members are urged to pay this fee at once as some working capital will be necessary during the organization period.

Grocers advertising eggs as leaders during the flush season on a declining market has a decided depressing effect on the market reacting particularly unfavorably in depressing the prices received by the producers. I would recommend this meeting pass resolutions calling on the re-

tail trade to cooperate in not advertising eggs as leaders. It is believed practically all grocers will cooperate should the matter be brought to their attention, especially in view of the fact that making leaders of eggs often cuts the grocer's margin below actual cost.

The association is under lasting obligations to County Agent Henderson who has been a consistent advocate of cooperative marketing of poultry products and has given much time to furthering organization work of the association.

Klamath county imports from outside sections, at a rough estimate about as many again eggs as are produced locally. This is a condition that should not exist. Experience has proven that our climate is peculiarly adapted for poultry and that local production equals, at least, that secured in the larger poultry centers. If we had a production sufficient to supply local demand there would be no question of securing a membership sufficient to sustain a successful cooperative. With our advantage of climate which makes for healthy, vigorous chicks, fast growing pullets and disease free hens, Klamath county should produce eggs to supply the needs of our own population thus conserving \$125,000 annually expended in outside localities to supply us with eggs and poultry. In hand with other activities of the association a program with the slogan "More Hens For Klamath" should receive active support.

This association has been extended an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Oregon Cooperative Council to be held at Salem, January 17 and 18, 1929. Should any of our members feel able to attend the meeting of the council on this date I would recommend they be delegated as representatives of the Association as the work of the council is quite important in view of probable action by the federal government on farm legislation.

In conclusion it must be understood by members that each and

every one must be a booster for the association and that active assistance must be given your officers in organization activities. Lacking this spirit we will fail. Your officers will not be able to carry the load required to complete our organization. We have all got to give liberally of our time or we will fail—Our own interests demand success.

Respectfully submitted,
L. ALVA LEWIS,
President.

Serbia and Montenegro became part of Yugoslavia following the World War.

CONDITION OF MRS. GOODHUE WORSE TODAY

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 17, (AP)—The condition of Mrs. Lemira Goodhue, mother-in-law of President Coolidge, caused some anxiety today. She has been at the Dickinson hospital since December, 1927. Miss Miriam Curtis, superintendent of the institution, and Dr. J. E. Hayes, personal physician, yesterday revealed that their patient had not been so well for two days.

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We thank you all for the marvelous turnout and apologize to those who could not get waited on. We ask you to kindly come again and we hope to be able to give you our usual prompt attention.

New assortments, new prices will be in evidence every day during this Selling-Out Sale. The assortments are still complete. Come in Friday and share in the Bargains that are now available, that might be sold out a few days later. DON'T WAIT—COME IN NOW and hit while the iron is red.

Friday the prices will be the same as they were on the opening day.

Sale Starts Promptly at 9 a. m. FRIDAY

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