

The Klamath News

Published every morning except Monday by the Klamath News Publishing Company at 102-122 South Fifth street, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Official Paper of City of Klamath Falls and Klamath County
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Delivered by carrier, month \$.65
Delivered by carrier, year 6.50
Delivered by mail, year 5.00
Subscriptions payable in advance

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Klamath Falls, Oregon, November 15, 1923, under act of March 3, 1879

Member Selected Oregon Newspapers



Pacific coast representatives: Arthur W. Styles, Inc., San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.
Eastern representatives: Charles E. Miller, New York, and W. H. Stockwell, Chicago.

Telephone 877
Member Audit Bureau Circulation

BIBLE SELECTION AND PRAYER

January 20, 1929
GOD'S GENEROSITY—Let us now fear the Lord our God, that giveth rain, both the former and the latter, in his season; he reserveth unto us the appointed weeks of the harvest.—Jeremiah 5:24.
PRAYER—"All Thy works with joy surround Thee, Earth and heaven proclaim Thy Way."

THE OLD FARM DAYS.

A Michigan newspaperman, moved to the depths by a spell of cold weather, writes feelingly of winter life on the farm in the old days.

He pictures the farmer's son, roused in the forbidding gray of early dawn, wrenching himself from his warm bed to dress in the unspeakable chilliness of an icy bedroom, stumbling downstairs, half asleep, to begin the pre-breakfast chores—splitting wood, milking the cows, and so on. Then he mentions the old-fashioned farm breakfasts—griddle cakes, home-made sausages, fried eggs many cups of coffee, solid, appetizing food for one who has toiled in zero cold.

From that, he continues to a general discussion of winter recreations in the rural districts years ago; hunting, coasting and the like, with healthy youngsters enjoying their isolation and spending weeks at a time without ever getting more than three or four miles away from home.

And he adds: "There aren't any farmer's boys any more. They're all city chaps. Winter or summer, good roads and automobiles enable them to go to town easily and quickly. And when they stay at home, the radio brings them the latest jazz from the city."

The old days, remembered by some of us and made familiar to the rest of us by books, are gone. The social and economic conditions that prevailed in them are rapidly changing. We still have farms, we still have cold weather and farmer's boys still have to get up before daybreak to do chores; but there is a different atmosphere to it all. The old isolation, with its self-sufficiency and its occasional heart-crushing loneliness, is ended.

During the last few years a good many books have been written about this. Half of them hail the change as a great blessing; the other half bewail it as a loss of something precious and fine.

But the important thing,

TODAY

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

What! No Ether?
The King Business
A Sort of Promise
Going to Harvard

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PROFESSOR MICHELSON, of Chicago, seventy-six years old, and a great scientist, has three tasks on hand.

He wants to improve his calculations on the speed of light. His figures, 186,284 miles per second, are known to be correct, within less than one mile. That does not satisfy Michelson.

HE PLANS more accurate measurement of the diameters of stars. And he means to test Einstein's theory, which involves denying the existence of the ether.

MICHELSON is not convinced and wants to know. But he probably will not know.

We can no more understand, prove or disprove the existence of the ether than a chip floating on water could prove the water's existence. It would call water "a hypothesis." Many call the ether a mere hypothesis. But chips of wood must float on something. Stars and planets must float in something.

GRAVITY'S POWER works through space, on objects separated by billions of miles. It could exercise its force across a void.

There must be some connecting medium, and whatever that is, is ETHER. Man cannot know about it, for the present. The remarkable fact is that he can even think, and TRY to know about it.

BEING a king is no longer "a business." Afghanistan has had three kings within a week. Amanullah resigned when his subjects rebelled against Paris fashions and uncovered faces for women, and handed the throne to his brother, Inayatullah.

NOW a rebel, "Bacha Sakao," outlaw of the hills, seizes power from Inayatullah and is crowned Habibullah Khan. Habibullah means "darling of God." Bachelors take him as usual. "Temptation or Temer the lion," called himself "the earth shaker," and that was no exaggeration. Attila was called the curse of God, and he boasted that where his horse trod the grass never grew again.

right now, is not analysis so much as simple recognition. The change that has come upon American farm life is only a single aspect of the vaster change that has come upon all American life, rural and urban alike. We need more than anything else to recognize this change and accept it. It may be that the old days were better than the new ones and it may not be; the big thing—the thing that we must all accustom ourselves to—is that they are gone.

No one is so lost as the man who is unable, or unwilling, to see that a time has come for readjustment to new conditions. No task that the nation faces is more pressing than the task of recognizing its changed circumstances and devising a way of living and thinking that will enable it to make the change as beneficial as possible.

The senate is facing a blockade on the treaty and Moses is there to lead them.

That Forest Grove fire took quite a nick out of the town—a \$65,000 blaze is to be reckoned with.

If at 25 she seems to scorn men, she doubtless has petted until she's sick of it.

A stranger in Chicago is one who thinks that was a blow-out.

When money talks, it too frequently says: "Good-bye, sucker."

LUCKILY for us prosaic white people, these "darlings," "earth shakers," etc., know nothing of machinery, and waste little time in thought. So white men sell them goods and control their destinies in the long run. It is even suggested that Britain is back of Allah's darling, and helped him to his new job.

THE REV. M. ALLEN KEITH, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Lincoln, Neb., asks: "Why do you, in the Omaha News call the peace pact 'a sort of solemn promise'?"

IT IS a sort of promise, because Britain reserves the right to do as Britain chooses, in British zones of influence, spread over half the globe.

"No war" is a nice theory, but you must not expect Britain to apply the pact to 200,000,000 in India, other millions in Africa, etc. You must distinguish between war and "policing inferior races."

IT'S A SORT of promise, because France is spending billions of francs on more war ships, including large submarines able to travel round the world. They are not built exclusively for scientific exploration.

AND Germany, obliged to be cautious, for the present, is found preparing secretly for possible war against Poland, much to the indignation of Britain and France.

However, the pact solemnly signed states what is not true, in a way to make sentimentalists happy. That will put a stop to tiresome conversation, for a while.

THANKS to Senators Reed and Moses, this nation expressly exempts the Monroe Doctrine from the peace pact, reserving the right to fight for that doctrine. In various other ways, we took the main spring out of the pact. If we allow Germany to build fast cruisers, submarines and fighting planes, to prepare for peace pact possibilities, no harm will have been done.

LAST YEAR, it cost \$19,569,000 to run Harvard college, money well spent, if only one new and important idea should be born of all the young heads. The boys paid in tuition fees \$2,400,336. Football and baseball brought in \$998,959.58. Lectures on philosophy do not draw any "gate."

IT'S a fine college, none better perhaps, but every college recalls the French saying about travel: Les voyages forment la jeunesse, quand ils ne la deforment pas. "Travel forms youth, when it does not deform it."

COLLEGES form youth, if they teach it to think for itself. They deform youth, when, as often happens, they teach it to think in a groove, all the little brains working along the same line.

THAT Edison or Lincoln would still have been Edison or Lincoln after four years at Harvard is improbable.

This is mentioned to comfort those who cannot send children to college. Real life and hard work are a good college, with many brilliant graduates.

BUILDING contractors in New York fight the workers' effort to establish a five-day week, with extra pay to make up for the last day.

Electrical contractors have yielded to the men, giving the workers five days a week, at something over thirteen dollars per day, a substantial increase.

IN SOME LINES the five-day week appears to be not yet feasible, or practical. But not long ago, the eight-hour day seemed preposterous. It is established now, with Saturday afternoon off, in many unions.

FORD hires 30,000 extra men, to make a five-day week possible, for plain business reasons. Workers, earning sixty billion dollars a year, must be the best customers of motor factories and other industries. They need one week day to spend and enjoy what they earn, and what they buy.

Certainly, prosperity has not diminished with the arrival of the eight-hour day and higher wages.

Forester Gives Income Figures

(Continued from Page One)

a widespread misunderstanding as to the payment to the states and counties of a portion of the national forest receipts, although the forest service has previously shown the character and extent of these payments. Feeling that you would be interested in knowing what the exact situation is, I am submitting the following information:

25 Per Cent Fund
Under the federal law 25% of the gross revenues from the sale of timber, forage and all other resources and uses of the national forests is returned each year to the state for distribution to the counties in which the national forests lie, to be expended for roads and schools. The Oregon law requires the counties to expend 75% of this fund on roads and 25% on schools. For the five-year period ending June 30, 1927, the average annual amount paid to Klamath county from this fund was \$25,799.94.

Road and Trail Expenditures
Congress appropriates funds each year for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within and adjacent to the national forests. The appropriation is divided into two parts, over half of it being for the construction of roads forming parts of the inter-state, state and county highway systems, known as the forest highway fund, and the balance for roads and trails needed primarily to protect and utilize the resources of the forests, known as the forest development fund. The forest highway fund is expended on an annual program made up jointly by the state highway commission, the bureau of public roads, and the forest service. The construction work is done by the bureau of public roads, and on the state highways, state construction standards are followed. The forest development fund is expended by the forest service on roads of a simpler character, and on trails.

In making these appropriations congress has definitely recognized the obligation of the federal government as a land owner to do its part in the development of the state, interstate and local highway system in and across the national forests and immediately adjacent to them and to properly protect and develop the forests themselves. These appropriations are in addition to the general "federal aid" or "post road" appropriations and are made solely on account of the ownership of the national forests. It is altogether unlikely that congress would continue the forest highway fund if they permitted the national forest lands to be taxed directly by the states and counties.

For the five-year period referred to above, the average annual expenditure of national forest road funds in Klamath county for roads of the forest highway class was \$94,156.62. This has been spent for roads such as The Dalles-Klamath highway and the Klamath Falls-Lakeview highway. For the same period, the average annual expenditure for roads in the forest development class and trails was \$11,089.65.

Privately-owned structures which are permitted to occupy national forest lands are subject to local taxation? The average amount collected by Klamath county annually for the years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 has been \$1655.45.

Indirect Contributions
Under the law and regulations the forest service grants free permits for timber for personal use by settlers and prospectors, makes sales of timber at cost to farmers and settlers for use on their farms, issues free grazing permits for milk and work stock not exceeding ten head for each permittee, co-operates with the state authorities in planting fish and protecting fish and game, etc. The annual cash value of these local benefits in Klamath county for the five-year period ending June 30, 1927, was \$2,146.33.

Summary (annual average for five-year period ending June 30, 1927):
25% fund \$ 25,799.94
Road and trail expenditures 165,246.27
Taxes on privately-owned improvements 1,655.45
Indirect contributions 2,146.33

Total \$194,847.99
received by Klamath county as average annual return during five-year period ending June 30, 1927, as direct result of existence of national forest area in Klamath county.

Comparison
This sum of nearly \$195,000 a year is in effect a direct offset against taxes which might be collected if the land were privately-owned. In order to establish a comparison between this amount and tax revenues if the lands were taxed, the forest service has recently made a thorough study to determine what the national

forest land would yield if taxed the same as similar property in private ownership.

In the first place, the national forest land was classified in two categories, that which would be valuable enough for private ownership and able to pay taxes, and that which would not. Land-drawn statements are often made, implying that the whole national forest acreage would pay taxes if in private hands. As a matter of fact, a most liberal classification shows only 236,908 acres out of a total of 854,957 acres of national forest land in Klamath county to be in the taxable category. The balance of 458,157 acres consists of high or rough and rocky areas containing scrubby, non-merchantable timber stands, brush lands, old burns, and other areas of this class which no private individual would care to own or could afford to long pay taxes on. These non-taxable lands are so intermingled with the more valuable areas as to be inseparable as an administrative unit. In nearly all cases the lands classified as non-taxable have watershed protective value, and must be protected and managed so as to safeguard that function.

There is almost no agricultural land remaining in government ownership within the national forest boundaries. What did exist was largely acquired privately before the national forest was created, or taken up later under the forest homestead act of June 11, 1906. A thorough classification of the national forest area was made several years ago and all lands primarily of agricultural value, where occurring in sufficiently large tracts to make an economic farm unit, were classified as agricultural by the secretary of agriculture and opened to homestead entry.

In our study all timber lands which could at all reasonably be considered as worth owning privately and paying taxes on, were placed in the taxable category. Also, there was included a considerable acreage of high mountain grazing land of questionable taxable value, giving the benefit of the doubt to its being worth owning and paying taxes on. Then the prevailing rates of assessment on similar land in the county concerned were applied to lands in this taxable category. For Klamath county, the result is as follows:

Probable annual tax returns on 236,908 acres of national forest land if in private ownership, based on assessment rates applying to similar private lands in Klamath county, is \$97,447.69.

As against total annual contributions and expenditures by government from the 25% fund, road and trail appropriations, taxes on private-owned improvements, and indirect contributions, of \$194,847.99.

The actual situation is, therefore, that the annual contributions and expenditures of government funds for purposes which would otherwise have to be met by taxation are greater than the lands would bring if privately-owned and subject to taxation.

As the cut of national forest timber increases in response to legitimate demand until the sustained yield cutting limitations are reached, and as other uses of the national forests grow to something like their ultimate capacity, the returns from the 25% fund will increase. It is perfectly reasonable to expect that road and trail funds will be appropriated by congress as long as there is need for road and trail work within the forests, so that Klamath county can look forward to increasing returns from the 25% fund and a continuing expenditure for roads and trails, and a return from indirect contributions. The figures themselves show pretty clearly what a disadvantage it would be to Klamath county to trade the present 25% road and trail, and other returns for taxes assessed at the prevailing local rate.

Very truly yours,
C. M. GRANGER,
District Forester.

TODAY IN KLAMATH'S THEATRES

At the Pelican "STREET ANGEL"

Charles Farrell—Janet Gaynor
A charming love story of picturesque Naples is unfolded at the Pelican, where "Street Angel," Fox Film featuring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, where a preview of the film was arranged, and the picture has its regular run today and tomorrow.
The story tells of Angelina, an unfortunate victim of circumstance who, desperate through poverty and the sickness of her mother, attempts the last resource of desperate girls and takes to the streets of an Italian town to raise money for food and her mother's medicine. She tries to steal enough money and pursuing police lose her within the friendly tent of a traveling circus. She is later found and carried away to prison while her newly discovered sweetheart gives her up for dead. However, everything turns out all right in the end and Angelina comes back to Naples to find shelter, romance and a husband.

Also featured on this bill will be Harry Borel and his able orchestra, and Rex Stratton at the console of the big Wurlitzer organ.

At the Pine Tree

"The Vanishing Pioneer"

Zane Grey Story
Water! Their children were crying for it. Their women, with parched throats and feverish, sun blackened faces, pleaded for it with their eyes. Buried under the shifting sands of the limitless desert were members of their party who had died for lack of it. Yet the pioneer men headed by Captain Anthony Ballard pushed ever forward, urging their weary oxen and half-dead horses to lumber onward with their white topped covered wagons.
Around water, the life blood of America's great west, Zane Grey has created an epic screen story in Paramount's "The Vanishing Pioneer," which comes to the Pine Tree theatre today and tomorrow.

At the Liberty

Jones and Horse Starred
"The Branded Sombreiro," Buck Jones' latest production, which comes to the Liberty theatre today for a two-day run, is the story of an adopted son's fight to retain the family name.

The story centers about the battered sombreiro that John Hallett, Buck's father, treasured. Hallett in his youth had neglected to take the proper procedure in stocking his ranch and preyed on his neighbor's stock.

The dying man, full of re-

Goitre Not A Disease MILWAUKEE DOCTOR MAKES REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

Milwaukee, Wis.—It has been known to light by scientific research that goitre is not a disease and is not to be treated as such. Dr. A. A. Rock, Dept. 1746, Box 737, Milwaukee, Wis., a prominent goitre specialist for over 24 years, has perfected a different method of treatment for his patients that has proved remarkably successful. This same method is now being used for a home treatment of goitre cases all over the country with astonishing results. The doctor states that goitre is a condition which grows worse with neglect and recommends immediate attention no matter how small the growth may appear. He strongly opposes needless operations. Dr. Rock is the author of a book that tells in a simple way about treating goitre at home. He has published this book at his own expense and will send a copy free to anyone interested. Write him today.

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nurse, begs his two sons to return the stock or their equivalent. Pointing to the battered sombreiro, John Hallett explains that the hat was the key to the whole situation.

Take your physician's prescriptions to the Pelican Drug Co., 212 Main street (next door to the Pine Tree theatre). They use only the highest grade drugs; all prescriptions are compounded by skilled pharmacists of years of experience, and their prices are right. Adv. 18-11.

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