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FRANK JENKINS, Editor

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The Power Behind the Throne

It has become the conviction of the La Grande Observer that a woman, Mrs. Cornelia Marvin Pierce, rules this second congressional district at Washington. True, Mr. Walter M. Pierce, former governor of Oregon and national committee man of the democratic party, was properly elected last fall and assumed his seat at congress, but passing events have rather shifted the burden of office to his distinguished wife, a member of the state board of higher education.

Mr. Pierce's illness—the extent and nature of his recent debility has been concealed at Washington—has removed him from personal participation in many congressional activities. His influence and duties, Oregon people at Washington believe, have been largely taken over by Mrs. Pierce.

The Observer, quoting a special dispatch from Washington, described as follows the work of the representative's wife.

"Mrs. Pierce is running the Pierce office in person. She outlines the speeches he makes—whether a talk in committee, on the floor for the Congressional Record or over the radio—tells him when to go to department heads and what to say to them. Occasionally the ex-governor of the great state of Oregon rebels, as he did when his secretarial spouse wanted him to traverse between his office and the house of representatives in an invalid chair. Walter insisted on using his own two legs. He will drink his bottle of milk at noon and recline on the couch in the inner office, but has thus far resisted the wheel chair."

Whatever the situation, the second Oregon district probably can feel confident its affairs are well taken care of through the joint activities of the Pierces. Mr. Pierce's influence with the democrats at Washington is by no means small, and Mrs. Pierce's reputation is ascending.

It would not be remote to consider that Mrs. Pierce probably has turned politically ambitious. At the close of her husband's term she undoubtedly will be an experienced representative, and perhaps become a candidate from this district.

A Natural Asset Overlooked

ONE of the most magnificent natural assets in the Klamath country has been obscured by the prominence of Crater Lake. It appears almost ridiculous such an expansive stretch of water, Upper Klamath lake, the largest body of fresh water west of the Mississippi river, could be lost and overshadowed even by the splendor of this other blue gem in the mountains.

No lake in the west spreads out so beautifully as Klamath lake in the spring. On a clear day its four wide shores can be viewed from almost any point. Its background of snow-tipped mountains, its sprinkling of homes in the south and its abundance of wild life through all seasons of the year present strangely overlooked attractions.

What could Klamath lake offer the tourist as well as the resident of the Klamath country? There is an amazing and almost entirely unused possibility for boating; its shores offer remarkable sites for camps, resorts and homes; its fish life improves yearly with the extensive plantings of the game bass; its upper reaches are a paradise for migratory birds.

The understate water conditions and insects in the summer months probably are only temporary. The Upper lake remains idle and little considered by the people of this region, but one day its value as a front door for homes and a center of recreation will become properly known.

To the Savage Citizen Who Poisons Dogs

THERE is a bitter grievance in our neighborhood today against the savage citizen who has poisoned three dogs and probably was responsible for the disappearance of a half dozen more. The kids on our street are saddened for their playmates are gone.

A heavy fine and perhaps a few days in the city jail might be sufficient to halt this strange obsession for destroying dogs. They bark a little, perhaps, and they may sometimes run across a newly planted garden, but these crimes of the canine world simply don't justify this epidemic of poisonings.

If there is a dog in your neighborhood causing you annoyance, let his owners know. Don't plant poisoned food—that's evidence of downright meanness and lack of character.

Five men were killed at the Indianapolis races. No doubt the still living drivers were content to finish with their lives rather than get to the line first.

The country can be dry or wet, but whatever it is the drunken driver will always be with us unless our traffic laws are more rigidly enforced.

We will always remember the "gentleman" who sat next to us on the lower floor of the theatre the other night. The cigar itself was well-concealed but the smell was a bit terrific.

The man with a brand new car must be patient. Maybe by the time he gets the third scratch on it his wife will let him take it for a fishing trip.

SIDE GLANCES — by George Clark



"Daddy's taking a moving picture, darling. Don't just stand there!"

Editorials on the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

did not drop so low in price. So the higher grades are not rising so rapidly.

FROM THE standpoint of business improvement, here is the most significant of the news of price increases:

From April 15 to May 15, according to the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture, farm prices gained 17 per cent. This is the largest rise for any month reported by the bureau since April, 1919.

The grains led as a group, while wool recorded the most striking increase of any single commodity, wool prices advancing 75 per cent during the month.

That is interesting here in Southern Oregon, where wool is an important crop.

FARM PRICES, it ought to be understood, are ENTITLED to gain heavily.

Using the pre-war period of 1909 to 1914 to represent the figure 100, the farm price index stood at 53 in early April. That is to say, farm prices in April were only a little better than half, taking them altogether, of the figure for the pre-war period.

The gain recorded from April 15 to May 15 brought the index figure up to 63. So, you see, farm prices have quite a little way to go yet to bring them up even to the pre-war level.

HERE IN Oregon, we are interested in farm price increases in two ways.

Oregon is an agricultural state, so it stands to gain greatly by an increase in farm prices. Oregon is also a great lumber state, and the farmer is the lumberman's principal customer.

As the farmer begins to get better returns from his crops, he will be in a position to buy more lumber. As he buys more lumber, our mills will get back into fuller production, thus providing more employment for labor.

A certain amount of these taxes, if they were all paid today, would be to hire men on streets and highways and other city and county work. Why not ease off on some of these whose burdens are becoming too heavy to carry?

I may be talking in goose language, and really expect I am, but it seems to me that it would be a much wiser plan, in times like these, to allow at least a part of the taxing public to work out their taxes and assessments, providing they are willing—not at a dollar a day, but at a wage sufficient—so that men would be willing to do a good, honest day's work, satisfying both themselves and their employer—that to go out and foreclose on their property which they have spent years to accumulate, and which today, in many instances could not be sold for enough cash to even pay taxes and assessments, let alone the cost of the sale.

The average of these people are honest, and would pay every cent of their taxes if it were possible. And were these same people offered a job at decent wages, providing they would pay their taxes, many would be glad of the chance.

What is the matter with our city and county officials? Why don't they wake up to such facts? Why can't they see other people's needs, as well as their own desires?

I guess I had better quit. I was told some time ago by a good taxpayer citizen when I asked a few questions through columns of your paper for information—(you know the Bible says: ask and ye shall receive)—that I didn't know what I was talking about, said to him: "I'll admit that, and that is why I asked the questions I did."

A MUCH DISCONTENTED TAXPAYER.

I would prefer a blind tiger to one with both eyes open—Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of New York W. C. T. U.

course, holes eaten in the stem or foliage of the plant.

Control measures depend on the type of insect doing the damage. A stomach poison such as arsenate or lead arsenate either in dust or liquid form is generally used for the chewing insects. This material being applied to the vegetables injured and the insect getting the poison with portions of the plant. This should not be used on leafy vegetables such as lettuce, spinach, mustard, etc., where the tops are used for human consumption. It should be remembered always that this is an extremely poisonous substance to humans as well as insects, so should not be used where or when there is any danger of any spray or dust residue reaching the consumer.

A nicotine sulphate preparation is the standard remedy for use on the sucking type of insect. This is a contact poison, that is, it gets results only when coming in contact with the body of the insect. This material cannot be applied to the plant with the idea of the insect getting it later, but must be sprayed or dusted directly on the body of the insect.

Recently there has been developed a new type of insect control preparation which is sold under several different proprietary names, but all of which are derived from pyrethrum powder. This is a contact poison which is effective on many of the chewing insects, as well as the sucking type. It is particularly valuable in that while it has a toxic effect on insects, it is harmless to human beings and can be used without danger of poisoning humans who later consume the vegetables.

Type Outlines

The "Three-In-One" or "All-In-One" dust can be used in repeated applications to prevent insects from developing in the garden with resulting damage to the crop. This is a mixture of calcium arsenate, hydrated lime, and nicotine sulphate. By beginning its use as soon as the plants appear above the ground and repeating at 10 to 14 day intervals, insect damage should be kept at a minimum. However, as this material is poisonous to humans it is not advisable to continue the applications on leafy or other vegetables soon to be consumed.

There are particular cases where the general types of control measures as outlined are not effective and other means must be resorted to for some particular type of insect. Cutworms and grasshoppers are examples and the standard remedy for these insects is a poison bran meal. This is a very best controlled by trapping with a board placed near the young plants and the bugs that collect under the boards at night hand-picked and eradicated early next morning.

If you want your garden to be a success, it is well to spend some time and thought to keep it free from insect pests.

Telling the Editor

To the Editor—I've just been thinking. That's all I've done, anything for over two years now. My wife says I ought to develop something after a while.

Anyway, I was wondering—but there I go again. You know I am like the politicians in general. I can say a whole wagon-box full and then it can be carried away in a teaspoon.

I suggest that inasmuch as there are so many property owners who have been idle for the past two or three years, and in that case are unable to pay their taxes, which in many instances are past due and unpaid, including many street and sewer assessments, these property owners be given a chance to work out their taxes and assessments. I for one would be glad of the opportunity to work out part of mine, and I imagine many others are in the same position.

There are many people hired by both the city and county each year, and many of them have continuous employment. Why not give some of these others a chance to catch up with their delinquent accounts?

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The National Whirligig
Inside Story of Washington
The News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

Investigation

The inside fight between the Morgans and the Rockefellers is getting warmer every minute. This public trying of the Morgans before the Senate investigators has only heated up the contestants. While J. P. Morgan was confessing his sins to the committee in public some of his friends were nudging committee members and asking significantly when the committee was going into Mr. Rockefeller's Chase Securities Company.

You could find out without very much trouble that the investigators are armed with some data concerning Chase. Most of it dates back before Rockefeller cleaned house there, but publication of it will do them no good.

The probable results of this inside war are beginning to become very clear.

The Morgans are going to be forced to change their business methods. Legislation is almost certain to pass within the coming year. It will compel them to compete with commercial banks on an equal footing or else get out of that phase of the financial industry. Not much longer will they be permitted to operate their bank as a private partnership answerable to nobody.

Almost equally certain is the prospect that Mr. Rockefeller's Chase National Bank will be compelled by legislation to divorce its security affiliate and confine itself to the commercial banking business.

Both sides are putting up some show of resistance. Secretly they are reconciled to the inevitable.

The New Deal is here.

Most of the Senatorial investigators handled Mr. Morgan with kid gloves while he was on the stand. An exception was Senator Couzens. Another was the committee inquirer Ferdinand Pecora. They kept the inquiry from degenerating into a wrist-slapping affair.

Morgan secretly enjoyed it. When Pecora was flying at him warmly, he whispered to a friend out of the side of his mouth: "You know, I like this Pecora." Again after reading a long list of names he turned to his counsel, John W. Davis and said: "Look, I did all that without my glasses."

He was almost too polite, thanking his examiners at the slightest opportunity.

If he had anything to hide, he certainly did not act like it.

The Morgans did not fear exposure of illegal business activity or excessive profits because they were guilty of neither. They did fear exposure of their losses.

Mr. Morgan does not care what the milkman in Omaha thinks about him or his business. He is not running for public office. He does care much about the opinion of so-called big men in Wall Street. He makes a living by making them believe he runs the biggest and best bank in the world.

That is why it hurt to confess he had paid no income taxes lately. He knew they would wink at each other and say: "He's not such a big shot after all."

A school child would hardly have been fooled by Morgan's contention that his house had no control over the 145 companies on which his partners serve as directors. Most of the companies owe the Morgans money. All have financial dealings with the Big House. They want to stay as close to it as they can.

In every broker's office throughout the world these companies are spoken of as "Morgan companies." People buy stock in them because they are connected.

That was probably the worst break Morgan made.

Rails

The railroads have started secretly to carry out some of the ideas of the railroad legislation before it is passed.

The expert who wrote the original Prince plan has been quietly installed as an assistant to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Eastman. He is working out the scheme to eliminate duplications of terminal facilities and such things.

When the bill passes and Eastman becomes the new Coordinator they will be all ready to go.

Secret negotiations with Cuba have begun on the sugar and other questions. Nothing definite is expected from them until after Congress authorizes Mr. Roosevelt to dicker on tariffs.

That is also supposed to be what is holding back the sugar report from the Tariff Commission. It is in final form and ready any time Mr. Roosevelt asks for it.

The whisper inside is that it is still based on the allotment scheme.

There was consternation in the telegraph room at the Morgan investigation when the witness said he had paid no income tax this year and last.

A \$50 a week telegraph operator went berserk while sending the news over the wire. He kept screaming: "I paid \$20 income tax and he pays nothing."

NEW YORK
By James McMullan

The projected extension of the corporate dividend tax has scared the daylight out of investment trusts and holding companies. It amounts to double taxation on the same income—and more than double if the corporate structure is complicated enough. Several good-sized organizations privately maintain they might as well commit suicide right now as try to survive it.

In some cases they can duck it through consolidated tax returns. But the law provides that consolidated returns can only be made where actual ownership of a subsidiary can be proved. That lets out a lot of important holding companies which exercise control through large minority holdings.

For instance, Consolidated Gas and Commonwealth and Southern would suffer comparatively little because they own most of their subsidiaries. But United Corporation would get it right in the neck with a drastically reduced income.

Electric Bond and Share would be in the same boat. It gets a large slice of its present income from American Gas and Electric—which it does not own in the legal sense.

Even the groups which own their subsidiaries are far from happy. They are deathly afraid that Congress will abolish consolidated returns. They have heard significant whispers to that effect.

It is notable that the prospective victims of the new taxation are not even dreaming of doing any direct lobbying. They figure that would cook their goose for keeps. Instead they are privately discussing how to hasten repeal and get from under that way. Some of them are willing to spend serious money if it will speed up the cause. At least one prominent cause, At Wall Street dry has become a convert since he discovered what the new taxes would cost him.

Morgan

J. P. Morgan's statement in support of private banks was his own idea and chiefly his own handiwork. He sold his associates the idea that the best defense was a strong counter attack. No one on the inside expects it to change the trend of events but they think it will help Mr. Morgan make a good personal impression.

Mr. Morgan is not the dominating force in his firm that his father was. The house has an inflexible unwritten law that no partner has authority to commit the firm to any proposition without the approval of his associates at a partners' meeting. The discipline is perfect. Decisions involving millions are made on the basis of verbal agreements only and subsequent kick-backs are rarer than hen's teeth.

Thomas Lamont has the specific job of acting as the firm's contact man with the public. He also handles most of the foreign end of the business and is due to be sharply grilled on that particular point. Pecora has a special interest in the why and wherefore of the last German issue floated by the house.

Present plans will confine the private bank end of the investigation to Morgan, Kuhn Loeb and Dillon Reed, Seligman, Speyer and others will be called only if the present crop of witnesses refer to them in pointed terms. This is possible but unlikely.

Earlier Days

From Files of The Klamath Republican, May, 1909

The banks of the city, by mutual consent, will observe Memorial Day, May 27, and hence will be closed for business on that date. First National Bank, Klamath County Bank, American Bank and Trust Co., First Trust and Savings Bank.

Mr. Thompson, the Southern Pacific agent, has received notice that the new train schedule will go into effect on May 29. The train will leave Klamath Falls at 7:30 in the morning and arrive here at 6:30 in the evening.

More than 100 Klamath Falls people were passengers on the steamer Klamath last Thursday for Ady, where they met the first train coming into this city. The steamer left the wharf shortly after 9 o'clock on her last trip of commercial importance.

Schools and business houses were closed in honor of the coming of the first train which was justly cheered as it drew into the station.

It was noticeable that most of those who went to Ady to ride in on the first train were pioneers of the community. Although there was a sprinkling of new blood, the majority of those who made the trip were men and women who have lived in the county for 20 years or more.

Some People Say

The world is particularly perplexing for a woman. She has a three-fold job. She must have some sort of work outside the home almost inevitably; then family; then citizenship. It is difficult to combine these three.—Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College.

I think Americans are wonderful. I simply can't imagine being afraid of going among them as I have always done, as I always shall.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, upon being cautioned about her personal safety.

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE



By Harold Gray



From The Agent's Office

CONTROLLING GARDEN INSECT PESTS
By E. M. Hamner, Asst. Co Agent

It is most disheartening to go to all the time and expense of putting in a good garden and then have it attacked and ruined by insect pests before the gardener has a chance to utilize the results of his labor.

One important thing in controlling insect pests is destroying all weeds, trash and plant refuse on and adjacent to the garden plot. Many insects hibernate over the winter, either in the egg or in the larval stage, in rubbish on the ground and the gardener can usually prevent damage to his vegetables from these insects by gathering and burning all such material before the insects emerge and attack the growing plants.

Other insects carry over the winter in inaccessible places and move it on the garden sometime during the growing season, necessitating control measures on the grower's part to prevent serious loss.

Two Classes

The above-ground insects are divided, so far as control measures are concerned, into two general classes, those that have biting mouth parts and injure the plant by eating portions of it, and those that have sucking mouth parts and injure by sucking out the plant juices. Indications of the latter type of injury is a yellowing of the plant or a curling of the foliage, often a skeletonizing effect when the chlorophyll is removed, or small bumps or strings. Injury from the chewing type of insect is of

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