

THE KLAMATH NEWS

KLAMATH NEWS PUB. CO.

Publishers

FRANK JENKINS Editor

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.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Klamath Falls, Oregon, November 13, 1922, under act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Delivered by carrier, month, \$1.50
Delivered by carrier, year, \$15.00
Delivered by mail, month, \$1.50
Delivered by mail, year, \$15.00
Outside county, year, \$16.00
Subscriptions payable in advance.

Represented nationally by

M. C. MOGENSEN & CO., INC.

San Francisco

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Copies of the News and Herald, together with complete information about the Klamath Falls market, may be obtained for the asking at any of these offices.

Member Audit Bureau Circulation Telephone 1900



What the Special Session Has Accomplished.

IT IS well in these waning hours of Mr. Roosevelt's special session—his first congress in office—to view the enactments going deep into the structure of American politics and economics. Mr. Roosevelt has had but a three-month rule, but he has built a number of major legislations designed to reinforce the framework of his new deal.

The world of Washington has moved with rapidity. New bills have been passed so quickly their administration has had to fall behind temporarily. It does offer an opportunity for criticism for it is as though the doctor has been so busy writing the prescriptions no time had been set aside to give the patient his medicine.

But now the special congress is about through, and the application of this new deal will swing into action in fact as well as theory. None of us has gone untouched through the activities at Washington. Industrial legislation, farm acts, beer, banking, gold, relief, mortgages, railroads, Wall Street—all these have been spread through the nation from the White House.

It all establishes Mr. Roosevelt as a particularly powerful individual—a man who has much of the destiny of a nation in his hands.

These are the major bills of the special session, and, briefly, they discuss what they were designed to accomplish:

1.—National industrial recovery act. Writes the end to the policy of "rugged individualism" by calling for cooperative action by business men to limit production, keep wages levels up, abolish sweatshop working hours. Provides \$3,300,000,000 for a giant public works program and holds out the hope that eventually 6,000,000 of the nation's 12,000,000 unemployed will be put back to work.

2.—Farm relief inflation bill. Gives the president permissive power to expand federal reserve credit by as much as \$3,000,000,000 to issue \$3,000,000,000 in treasury notes which will not be secured by gold but by the credit of the United States. Authorizes the president to reduce the gold content of the dollar by as much as fifty per cent and to accept up to \$200,

000,000 in silver in payment of war debts owed to the United States. Empowers the secretary of agriculture to attempt a price raising program in farm commodities through land leasing, allotment of production among farmers and payment of bounties. The bounties are to be raised by levying a tax on processors.

3.—Securities law. Requires filing with the federal trade commission of complete information on any flotation of securities. Approval of the trade commission is necessary before the securities are sold, but that approval does not remove the obligation to the company to cling to honest practices. It is an application of the rule of "let the seller also beware."

4.—Beer bill. Legalizes the manufacture and sale of beer and wine of not more than 3.2 per cent alcoholic content by weight. Levies a tax of \$5 a barrel.

5.—Wagner-Lewis emergency relief law. Creates a director of federal emergency relief and authorizes the reconstruction finance corporation to spend \$500,000,000 for such relief.

6.—Reforestation bill. Empowers the president to employ workers on reforestation and flood control work at a salary of \$1 a day. The immediate goal set at employment of 250,000 jobless. Authorizes the president to use any money previously voted for public works.

7.—Emergency bank law. Gives the president war-time control over currency and precious metals, including foreign exchanges. Authorizes the appointment of conservators to be placed in national banks and have charge of assets. It was under this law that the bank moratorium was declared. Gives the R. F. C. permission to purchase stock of national banks.

8.—Railroad reorganization. Appoints a co-ordinator for the railroads to work out economies in operation with the stipulation that wages shall not be sacrificed. Appoints a coordinating committee for the eastern, southern and western groups of roads to work out terminal pooling and to eliminate duplicate trackage.

9.—Economy law. Repeals existing laws relating to compensation paid to veterans, and gives the president power to make new schedules. Under these schedules Mr. Roosevelt and Director of the Budget Douglas are planning to save about \$400,000,000 annually in an attempt to achieve a balanced budget.

10.—Home owners act. Establishes a home owners loan corporation with \$200,000,000 capital provided by the reconstruction finance corporation. The corporation is empowered to issue \$2,000,000,000 in bonds which are exchanged for the mortgages.

11.—Muscle Shoals. Creates a board of three members to have charge of the Tennessee River valley development of flood control, reforestation and power lines. Authorizes manufacture and sale of fertilizer.

12.—Gold clause repeal. Makes all obligations payable in legal tender and removes gold as the basis of the American monetary system. Makes it illegal to specify that contracts shall be payable in gold.

13.—Employment service law. Establishes a national employment service to cooperate with state agencies in an attempt to find jobs for the unemployed. Appropriates a total of \$17,500,000 for the first five years administration of the law.

14.—Deficiency bill. Appropriates \$2,300,000,000—largest peace time appropriation in history—to finance the national industrial recovery act and to pay other minor governmental deficiencies.

A New Story From the Civilian Camps.

A YOUNG man of reserved demeanor and well-balanced judgment has given us the first account of life in the civilian conservation army. His story of the environment at the Silver Lake camp has been written first hand, for the youth, Melvin Carmichael, student at Klamath Union high school, is "right on location" performing the duties of a conservation

SIDE GLANCES—by George Clark



"We'd have to make it right away, dolling. I always have June weddings."

worker, making the best of discomforts and enjoying the details of this new life.

Mr. Carmichael enlisted for six months from Klamath Falls. He had been a special high school correspondent for this paper and continued his writing when he entered the conservation forces.

His plain, terse, effective story is a direct contrast from the tales brought back to Klamath Falls by the ten youngsters who quit the camp after the first day and night. They returned disappointed and troubled over the prospects of six months of work and strange living conditions. They were impatient; they were given a job but they wouldn't hold it.

Mr. Carmichael's article brings us something very different. He tells us the young man in the camp work but five days each week for less than eight hours a day. Recreation rooms, libraries and canteens have been established where the men may entertain visitors on Saturdays and Sundays. Home town papers have been brought to the camp; fiction, magazines, technical books, sports, music—all these are gradually installed and within a week or two the camp will have organized recreation and education as well as organized work.

The men are busy, hence, comparatively happy. Their health will be safeguarded by the vigor of their labor and the construction of sanitation equipment. As we view Mr. Carmichael's story, we still believe the ten boys who left the camp probably made a mistake.

If Jimmy Mattern doesn't get back to the United States pretty quick he may have to come in with the regular quotas.

We are all pretty hard up, for we can't buy more than a few of the things we don't need.

The U. S. Treasury's "conservation fund" now totals over \$400,000; it consists of money sent in by anonymous persons who have cheated the government.

When wages are good, we have prosperity. When wages are bad, we have hard times. Everybody knows that.

SO, IF we are going to pass a law to make agriculture prosperous, if we are going to pass a law to make industry prosperous, let us have the good sense to go on and take the other necessary and logical step, and pass a law to make labor prosperous.

We can't have lasting prosperity in this country unless we put into the pockets of those who work the money with which to buy the things they help to produce.

Editorials on News

(Continued from Page One)

new deal, should be a law providing a shorter work week and a MINIMUM WAGE.

WE TALK about prosperity. WHAT IS PROSPERITY, anyway?

Simply this: Prosperity is putting into the pockets of common, ordinary people—who are vastly in the majority, money enough to enable them to BUY the things that industry and agriculture produce.

When that is done, WE HAVE PROSPERITY.

NOW LET us look at the picture from the other side. When common, ordinary people HAVEN'T the money with which to buy what industry and agriculture produce, we have HARD TIMES.

After three years of depression, we know that beyond all doubt.

FOR THOUSANDS of years business was run in such a way as to provide a FEW PEOPLE with the bulk of the benefits.

The results haven't been anything to boast about. The tendency has been to build up a comparatively small number of huge fortunes while denying to the vast majority of all the people their rightful share of the good things of life.

We have had occasional periods of general prosperity, to be sure, when EVERYBODY has benefited, but they have been relatively brief.

NOW LET us examine these relatively brief periods of prosperity. What has brought them about?

Here is the answer: These periods of general prosperity, when EVERYBODY has been reasonably comfortable and happy, have occurred at those times when conditions have been temporarily just right to put into the pockets of the vast majority of common, everyday people, the money with which to buy what industry and agriculture produce.

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JUNIOR CHAMBER TO ACT AS HOST

At a meeting of the junior chamber of commerce Monday evening, arrangements were made for assisting in the entertainment of tourists information girls, who will arrive Friday from Oregon, California and Washington.

Nineteen acceptances of invitations from the local chamber of commerce which sponsors the trip annually to better acquaint the girls with the Klamath tourist attractions, have been received. San Francisco will be the city farthest south represented, and Seattle the city farthest north.

The visit is made possible by members of the chamber offering services and accommodations for the three-day tour of Klamath's attractions. Girls are expected to start arriving here Thursday evening. The program for the visit will open Friday morning and continue until Sunday evening.

Junior chamber members will take charge of the formal dinner dance at the Willard hotel Saturday evening and the cowboy breakfast Sunday morning. The dinner dance is given with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Nickerson, managers of the Willard coffee shop.

Committees to be in charge of the program Saturday evening and Sunday morning were appointed by John Hawkins, president of the junior chamber. An invitation committee composed of Joe Evans, Howard Ralph and Bryant Williams; decoration, Walter Swann, Bob Swensen; program, Eugene Mason and Bill Kuykendall.

For the cowboy breakfast to be cooked over a camp fire, Rudy Jacob, Joe Evans and Chick Hutchins were appointed for the foods committee. Orin Swenson and Paul Myers were appointed on the park committee to make arrangements at Moore park, where it is expected to be held.

BIG VALLEY PLANS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

BIRBER, Cal. — Big Valley farm centers are preparing to put on a new membership drive, following meetings at Prosser, Thursday, and in Bieber, Friday night, at which talks were made by county officials from Susanville. Auditor Ivor Clark discussed state measures to be voted on this month. Farm Advisor T. S. Brown explained the government farm mortgage relief act and the farm bureau federation's part in securing recent legislation.

Agriculturist Fred Taylor told about muskrat devastations in Fall River valley, which he had just visited. He said it was now considered dangerous to ride horseback along the tops of the irrigation levees, since a horse had stepped through the roof of a muskrat residence and thrown his rider. He was informed that the state crew fighting muskrats in Fall River valley had killed about 1100.

Some People Say

I wish sometimes the idea people have that man who reads a book is necessarily doing something virtuous or valuable, might be forever exploded. It might be only his kind of laziness.—Ray Stannard Baker, author.

The best beer that Munich ever brewed has never more than 23 per cent, and that beer was used in the household of the Kaiser.—Charles Glasser, Detroit, former Bavarian beer expert.

It has always seemed to me that there is some inconsistency in going to war to preserve peace.—Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Arkansas.

I doubt if even the most enlightened of us would approve of our descendants, assuming that evolution continues on the same lines as in the past.—J. B. S. Haldane, scientist, on the coming generation.

WEATHER

Barometric conditions have changed but little since Monday's report and the Cyclo-Stormograph at Underwood's Pharmacy indicates a continuance of clear weather with temperatures above normal for this time in the year.

The Tycoos recording thermometer registered maximum and minimum temperatures today as follows:

High 93
Low 59

Forecast for next 24 hours: Fair, continued warm.

The United States reclamation service reports no precipitation for the 24 hours ending at 5 p. m. Monday; 8.35 for the season, 11.32 normal; 11.29 last year. The season's maximum, 94, on June 12.

Announcement

Change of Office

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LAWYER

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

By PAUL MALLON

Control

Certain democratic senators have let Mr. Roosevelt know they can play a crazy game of politics, too.

That revolt in the Senate Finance committee on the industrial control bill was nothing more than political by-play.

The boys just got fed up on doing all the giving and none of the taking. They want patronage. They want some of their pet legislation considered. They want to be treated like the big men that they are instead of pawns on the presidential chess table.

They thought they might get some attention by cutting the heart out of Mr. Roosevelt's most important bill. They did.

For the first time Mr. Roosevelt had to do some ardent lobbying. Committee Chairman Pat Harrison was called to the White House on the run. The conference was kept secret, even from other senators. Afterward Harrison began making the rounds of his rebellious colleagues.

He did not exactly buy them off. Things are never done so crudely. He did find out the price they were asking for changing their votes on the industrial control core.

A southwestern senator was found to be vitally interested in oil. He allowed the impression to get out that he might see the industrial control picture in a different light if he got some consideration for oil.

A Pacific Coast democrat would not tell what he wanted. He was surprised to get a summons to the cloakroom telephone. The White House was on the wire. When he walked out of the telephone booth his face was the picture of benign satisfaction.

Extent of the bargain made to save this bill will never be known officially. But it may be proved. But you may take it for granted there were plenty of them.

The revolt was started by the National Manufacturers Association and the Steel Institute. They scored on the legislation because it would force them to unionization.

They put up a very good fight. But when the White House started doling out favors, their cause cracked.

Stocks

The administration lent a hidden hand to stop the stock market recently.

It was done in a quiet way. Whispers were dropped in quarters which afford the widest Wall Street circulation that the administration thought the market was going up too fast. It was said the government would apply the brakes if no one else did. Mr. Roosevelt might even take to the radio to warn the people against speculation.

The word to the wise was sufficient. The market stopped advancing that very day.

Budget Director Law Douglas was the man behind the warning. He is the young man in possession of the treasury now. What he says goes in Wall Street as well as Washington.

The truth seems to be that the administration is afraid of the consequences of a runaway market. Present policies call for gentle deflationary activities. The administration would barely dare to tinker with the discount rate or stop the open market operations. It would spoil the deflationary program.

Gold

That senate mystery over the gold clause bill was no mystery at all.

The republican senators kept stressing the idea that there was something behind the bill they did not know about. They realized Mr. Roosevelt wanted it as a switch at the London Economic Conference. They thought there was something else. There was. Apparently they were the only ones who did not know about it.

The administration was in a very bad legal jam on its gold proclamation. The first court case was almost certain to go against it. The effect would have been demoralizing if not utterly disastrous to its fiscal program. Mr. Roosevelt chose to make a virtue out of necessity and recommended the change.

That is all there was to it.

Taxes

Mr. Roosevelt played a very clear inside game with congress on the veterans' cuts.

Those leaders summoned to the White House were the hard-boiled boys. Some leaders less sympathetic with the administration attitude were not invited. The absentees included Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee.

Mr. Roosevelt did not threaten to veto the bill. That would have permitted congress to pass the buck to him. Instead he told them they must raise \$170,000,000 more in taxes if they softened the veterans' cuts.

He realized congressmen have

Sugar

The boys are cooking up a sugar dish backstage now. Administration experts are holding a series of conferences with various branches of the industry.

The idea is to work out an allotment plan satisfactory to all. The whisper is that the administration wants to put the allotment into effect between November 1 and January 1. It wants the agreement reached before August 1 so a reciprocity treaty with Cuba may be worked out promptly.

There is every reason to expect this plan will go through.

Notes

Senator Nease had 75,000 applications for jobs from West Virginia. The administration will not even give him two U. S. marshals until next year.

Prof. Mohr's assistant, 22 year old Celeste Jedel has also taken her pen in hand to write pieces for the papers.

Her first article appeared in a New York newspaper last Sunday. Miss Jedel came from Prof. Mohr's post-graduate class at Harvard College. She studied government at Geneva, seat of the League of Nations.

The reason Mr. Roosevelt reappointed that republican as financial adviser of Haiti was a certain army colonel tried to get the job and was pestering the White House for it.

The White House decided to stop the annoyances by reappointing at once the man who had the job.

If your son wants to go to law school it might be a good idea to send him to St. Mary's. There are too many lawyers now but this legislation being enacted in Washington should make this country a lawyer's paradise for twenty years to come.

NEW YORK

By James McMillan

Cooperation

Unofficial international cooperation is being planned backstage in the grand manner on the premise that the London Conference itself will be a flop.

The plan calls for united efforts by the Federal Reserve banks, the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Helvetic bank to raise the world price level by 20 per cent. Minimum use of action in straightening out international financial tangles (not including the war debts) would be the chief weapons.

The idea originated in this country. Our bait to the British would be unofficial and temporary stabilization of the pound around \$3.85. We would probably devalue the dollar by 15 per cent. If the project works we would have a total rise in the price level of about 40 per cent from the depression low.

The whole thing would be handled with a minimum of publicity unless it worked in practice. It would not involve formal discussions or ratifications among governments. That means nationalistic debates will be kept out of the picture so far as possible.

England's participation is essential to make a go of it. If she proves unresponsive we will unofficially suggest that the dollar might be devalued by 30 per cent and the pound left to go chase itself. That wouldn't necessarily be a bluff. We are very likely to pick up our marble and come home if Europe can't agree with us on measures of sincere collaboration.

China

The fifty million dollar loan to China to buy cotton and wheat is something more than a gesture to reduce surplus commodity stocks. It serves notice on Japan—among others—that we are willing to act aggressively to

keep trade channels open. Well informed New Yorkers say that the loan is as likely to be repaid as Gandhi is to become Prime Minister of England. But they mostly rate the benefits as worth the gift.

The Japanese are all upset about it already. They may not say so publicly, but they have kept the wires hot to their New York correspondents with protests and queries. They view it as we might view a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. There is no doubt that it will tend to increase the diplomatic tension between this country and Japan.

Japan

Importers here say the real object of the Japanese campaign inside the Chinese Wall is to attract a treaty of peace. This treaty is to be a little gift from the Jap Army to business.

For a long time Japanese business has been glumly watching an annual trade of 500,000,000 yen in China slip away to America and Europe. But it had to slip down its feelings and shout for Manchuria.

Now that the army has all of the four Eastern provinces in its pocket a faint protest from business is arising. And the army is willing to give a little thing like a peace treaty to those who have paid its bills.

Japan had hopes a while back that internal conflict in North China would give her a chance to line up with some faction or other and come riding inside the Wall on at least a part of a wave of welcome. These hopes have been dashed since China refused to stir up a civil war for the purpose.

Sidelights

The intercollegiate score in the Borgan partnership is Harvard 7, Yale 6. Harvard has three Borgans, two Lamonts, Whitney and Newhall. Yale has Cochran, Lettingwell, Stanley, Dickey and Davidson. Sears Roebuck has spent \$20,000,000 to build inventories within a few months. New York department stores have begun to buy more liberally also.

Earlier Days

From Files of The Klamath Republican, June, 1909

The Southern Pacific ticket office has been changed from the Navigation company's office to the office at the depot, and tickets will be sold at the latter place. Tickets can be procured at all points the day previous to departure, the Pullman reservations can also be made.

J. W. Alexander of the Waycrosser Timber company who has been in town for a few days, states that his company is still buying a few timber claims. There isn't much change in the price of timber and while the company is not hunting for timber, they will pick up anything that they can buy at a reasonable price.

Theft Reported—Dr. G. A. Massey of 1978 Esplanade reported to police bureau Tuesday that his automobile, parked in front of his residence Monday night, had been entered and a pair of tan oxford golf shoes taken.

Have Tonils Removed—Johnny Jackson of Chiloquin, Gilbert George of Beatty and James and Phyllis Crain of Klamath Falls have recently undergone tonsil operations at Soule sanitarium.

We can't understand these conflicting reports from Washington. It was reported that Secretary Woodin would resign, and then it was reported that he wouldn't.

Why all this worry about the gold clause, when we've always stated that our word is as good as our bond?

NERVOUS WOMEN

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound

"I am so nervous it seems as though I should fly." "My nerves are all on edge." "I wish I was done with my nervousness." These are some of the expressions from some women who have become so tired and run-down that they can no longer stand the strain. They drift into this condition if they can help themselves. They should get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. For nearly fifty years women have taken this wonderful tonic to give them renewed strength and health.

95 out of every 100 women who report to us say that they are benefited by this medicine. Buy a bottle for your own use today... and watch the results.

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Double load ..\$4.00

BLOCK-WOOD

Double load ..\$5.50

Single load 3.75

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We had to order another car

of that

BROODER COAL

Every customer comes back