

THE KLAMATH NEWS
 Klamath News Pub. Co.
 Publishers
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 Published every morning except Monday by The Klamath News Publishing Company at 102-104 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, 1.45
 Delivered by mail, 6.50
 Delivered by mail, 5.00
 Outside county, year, 6.00
 Subscriptions payable in advance.
 Represented nationally by M. C. MOGENSEN & CO., INC., San Francisco
 New York, Detroit, Seattle, Los Angeles
 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 1930

The Great Task of Administration

CONGRESS has adjourned; the president of the United States is alone at Washington today reviewing the works of legislation and contemplating the expansive powers delegated to him.

The real and most complex of the struggle toward recovery has just begun, for the immense task of administration—the immense task of applying the projects approved by congress—still must be completed. The president sat in his White House office Friday signing the dozens of measures ready to affect all the people in all sections of the United States.

Financial legislation and measures for relief, of course, take the lead in the work accomplished by the special session. The work of the president and his administrators will cover the expenditure of more than five billions of dollars not included in the regular budget and to be raised through bond issues. The president has been empowered to reduce normal expenditures by one billion and bring the budget more near a balance.

New tax laws must be administered and revision of American banking practices placed in effect. The huge public works program has been dropped on the White House desk. It is a program more easily voted than administered. An industrial bill with its clauses controlling production, boosting prices, stabilizing wages and increasing employment still must be negotiated.

Mr. Roosevelt must take the responsibility for the farm acts, a program which combines many of the major relief suggestions of the past few years. Reorganization of railroads and adjustment of mortgage conditions—not a small item in this gigantic undertaking.

Legalized beer still claims the attention of the administration. The entry of the government into the power business with the operation of Muscle Shoals, the federal sale and distribution of current and the development of the Tennessee river

round out the major monuments of legislation.
 Truly, the president of America has been given great control and great responsibility. It is well he has the confidence of the people and can still dominate the political situation. The nation is behind him willingly.

Resignation of Mr. Woodin Predicted

CRITICS of Mr. Woodin, the president's secretary of the treasury, have suddenly been hushed. The recent rumors of Mr. Woodin's resignation have been silenced and there is no surface dispute indicating his removal.

Paul Mallon, Washington correspondent who contributes the National Whirligig to this newspaper, has predicted Mr. Woodin's resignation despite the apparent and new-found harmony. Mallon declares the president is merely awaiting an opportune moment to drop Mr. Woodin from the cabinet and then appoint Lewis Douglas, young director of the budget who has become a power in the administration.

Perhaps it will be best for the Washington political situation that the present treasurer should go. Few politicians will admit he has assumed anything more than a title. And most of these politicians, reinforced by the demands of the economic experts finding positions under Roosevelt, have demanded men of action.

Maybe Japan Was Right

THE line and ends of disarmament conferences must sometimes strike the ordinary citizen as being just a trifle difficult to follow.

Japan's delegate at Geneva, Ambassador Sato, threw the conference into an uproar the other day asserting that his country would refuse to renounce bombardment from the air until the navies of the world abolished their aircraft carriers.

This action, of course, was an obstacle in the path of agreement, a stumbling block on the road to disarmament. But doesn't it, after all, sound like common sense? Are we all to agree to outlaw aerial bombardment, and at the same time spend millions to build and support aircraft carriers, which are designed with aerial bombardments in mind? If we are never, never going to launch our bombing planes, do we need expensive carriers for them?

It looks as though some of the debtor nations were trying to be as lenient as possible with the United States. One of these days it will be the creditor instead of the debtor who will have to go into bankruptcy.

Too bad Oregon can't get a new census. The population would go up considerably with these C. C. C. workers.

Washington must look like a deserted summer resort with the adjournment and departure of congress.

We are now in position to say, with reasonable confidence if not with absolute finality, that mental disease cannot be transmitted from one generation to another.—Dr. Henry A. Cotton, University of Maryland psychiatrist.

Eighty-two-year-old Kentucky woman, after visit to White House, declares her only remaining aim now is to go to heaven. Republicans probably will insist she's on the wrong road.

SIDE GLANCES—by George Clark



"Be sure to write me every day, Henry. I want to know what everyone is saying about our getting a divorce."

The National Whirligig

Inside Story of Washington
The News Behind the News

Veterans

President Roosevelt has a neat way of making a defeat appear to be a victory. That is the kind of generalship he exercised on the veterans' cuts and tariff revision.

From the public announcements you would judge the president had again compromised congress into submission. The true seriousness of the revolt was glossed over by both sides. They were both afraid the country would be disturbed at the news that congress at last was out of hand.

So a deal was worked out inside whereby Mr. Roosevelt got credit for winning and congress got largely what it wanted.

Mr. Roosevelt was largely responsible for his veterans' troubles. He had won a victory in the senate when they limited him to 25 per cent reductions instead of 35 per cent. He thought he could do better than that. When he tried he found how deep-rooted was the congressional opposition.

The storm had been gathering for weeks. For some reason the veterans held congress and not the president responsible for their reductions. Few wrote to the president to protest his stand. Everyone apparently told the congressmen what was going to happen to them at the next election because they permitted Mr. Roosevelt to make the cuts.

That is the reason they became so excited. They were fighting for their political lives.

Tariffs

The tariff readjustment program was handled off-stage without getting into the headlines. A better job was done on it.

Mr. Roosevelt casually announced he would not ask for power to adjust tariffs because he wanted to get congress out of town as soon as possible.

The fact is that house leaders told Mr. Roosevelt he had better not bring up that subject. They whispered in the presidential ear that they could NOT promise passage of any kind of a tariff resolution. They thought the odds were against them.

Mr. Roosevelt therefore made a graceful virtue of the necessity and forgot the matter.

You may recall that in the same thing which happened on war debts. The president was to have asked authority from congress to conduct negotiations. He found he could not get it through congress and never mentioned the subject.

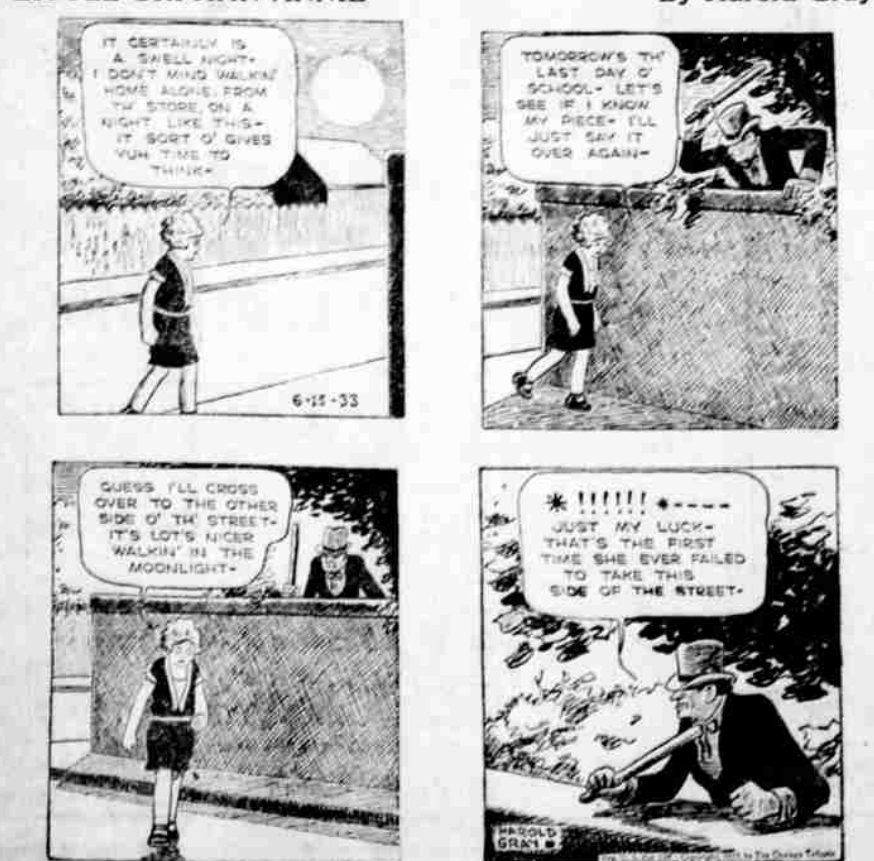
These things show Mr. Roosevelt was not the master of this session to the extent claimed. However, so one could have lost with better grace. No hard feelings were left, except silliness among the congressmen.

Douglas

Blame for these veterans mis-

By Harold Gray

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE



Taxes

The administration tax plan was a bigger surprise to the administration than it was to you. The fair-haired boy of the treasury, Lewis Douglas, aware privately he never saw it before it was announced by Senator Harrison, Douglas took it up fast when he finally did see it. Everyone who has any income in this country should contribute to a shared wealth for Harrison. He has never tried to grab credit for things. As a result he usually does not get the credit due him. In this instance it appears

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you would have had another 50 per cent increase in income taxes if Harrison and his advisers had not worked out the substitute net worth tax.

Notes

The truth is that Woodin probably was sorry for Glass personally. He is that kind of a man. The date publicly fixed by the administration leaders as a deadline for congressional adjournment was last Saturday but the real deadline was today because the debt payments are due tomorrow. There is no danger of Senators Long and Robinson going into each other's states for political attacks. They just talk that way when they become angry. Long was right when he said: "That man in the White House is a real salesman. Every time I go there he sells me a bill of goods. I don't like to go."

And that comes from a man who made a living selling soap and still does considerable selling.
NEW YORK
 By James McMalin
Industry
 New York leaders convinced themselves that the Industrial Recovery Bill is better than its alternatives. It contains the only remedy for a number of shaky situations which are likely to fall apart if they aren't cured soon. The best opinion holds there is no acceptable substitute for government strong-arm influence in curbing further disorder.

It is especially vital in relation to reemployment. Leading companies in several key industries are willing to shorten hours and brace wages providing their competitors do the same. Otherwise nothing doing. And the claim is that no degree of unanimity is possible without external force.
BREITENBURG
 One reason the bill was held up was the growing opposition of small manufacturers. The big sellers, the trade associations and the little ones became worried about where they are going to get off. They exerted all the political pressure they could in the final two weeks to stall things off.

Their fight has been aided by the under cover support of the business-fairly elements in Wall Street. At least two important New York commercial banks conducted a quiet sabotage campaign through their customers and correspondents.
 The choice of Alfred Sloan, Walter Teagle and Gerard Swope to help administer the bill from the industrialists' side would be significant in three ways.
 First, it would keep the Morgans completely out of the picture. Sloan works with Du Pont interests and Teagle with Rockefeller. Neither of these has any love for the Morgans. Swope used to have close contact with the Morgans but relations are a lot less cordial than they were two years ago.
 Second, these men are not likely to get tangled in bitter disputes with labor representatives. They have shown no vision in dealing with labor problems in their own companies than most business executives.
 Third, all three of them regard industry control as a temporary expedient to be thrown in the ashcan when the emergency is over. Therefore they can be expected to work in that direction.

The trade associations of six major industries will be ready with their codes as soon as the bill passes. The textile, automobile, oil, coal, steel and iron and electrical equipment groups are set for action now.

Industry control will have a lot more to do with retail business than the public has heard yet. Chain stores especially will have to submit to stiff regulations. The idea will be to protect the consumer from unnecessary hardship by keeping retail prices from jumping too fast. This will be about the knottiest problem the administrators will have to handle.

News that Oregon fishermen are wearing tin boots to protect themselves against rattlesnake bites probably will come as a big surprise to many fishermen who have always thought that a quart of bourbon offered the best protection.

and get somewhere in a hurry. "Why," he says, "it takes as long to get from here to the Portland airport as it does to get from the Portland airport to Boise. And it takes twice as long to get to the Portland airport from here as it takes to go by plane from Portland to Medford."

Why is Mr. Ingalls in such a hurry, and just what will he do with all the time he is able to save when he can get a plane direct from Corvallis?

FRANCE, please remember, is the second richest nation on earth, as reckoned in terms of gold, which still constitutes wealth, even if it isn't so extensively used as money as it was a few years ago.
 France defaults not because she CANT pay, but because she doesn't WANT to.

BREITENBURG makes her ten million dollar payment in silver. The silver comes from India where silver is still regarded as the real standard of money value. In spite of formal adoption of the gold standard in 1925.

SPREADING of money, we read, this paragraph in the financial news of Thursday:
 "A broad rise in dollar exchange was accompanied by heavy selling of stocks today. Leading shares tumbled \$1.50 to more than \$4.50 a share under a large volume of offerings in the last hour."

That is to say, there was more selling than buying.

SELLING of stocks as a result of rising value of the dollar in terms of exchange will give you some idea of the part inflation has been playing in the recent rather spectacular rise of the stock market.

THE government, we read, plans to raise \$250,000,000 by taxing processors of wheat and cotton. It will use the money to pay wheat and cotton growers to keep their land out of production. Thus it hopes to bring about a long-term rise of price, of these crops.

CAN THAT be done? Well, at least the effort is more intelligent than the farm board effort of a few years ago to raise wheat and cotton prices by going into the market and bidding up the price.
 Paying wheat and cotton growers to keep their land out of production will at least have a tendency to REDUCE THE SUPPLY, and the natural result of reduction of supply is to raise the price by bringing into the market more buyers than sellers.
 The natural result of going into the market and bidding up the price was to INCREASE the supply by tempting growers to increase their production in order to get the increased price.

WHEN THE government taxes consumers in order to raise money with which to hire farmers to keep their land out of production, it is getting into business with a vengeance. Nobody will undertake to deny that.
 But, for several years to come, and perhaps indefinitely, the government is going to be in business with a vengeance in this country.
 Perhaps you are old-fashioned, and don't fancy this prospect. But you can't help it. So you might as well prepare to LIKE IT.

CLAUDE INGALLS, of the Corvallis Gazette-Times, complaining bitterly because he has to go from Corvallis clear to Portland in order to take an airplane

Editorials on the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

side and added to what we have here.
 FRANCE and Poland default on their war debt installments due to the United States.
 Great Britain pays a little better than one-seventh of what is due, and Italy about one-thirtieth.
 Only little Finland meets her debt installment IN FULL.

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Thomas, Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler.—Senator Hatfield (R.), West Virginia.

We are emerging from an economic holocaust which has produced a hundred times the hardships and sufferings that Americans endured during the World War.—Secretary of War George H. Dern.

Earlier Days

from the files of the Klamath Republican, June, 1909.
 The Merrill valley was visited by rains Sunday and Tuesday, which made all the farmers of dry ranches smile.

Preparations are being made for extensive improvements on the Klamath Indian reservation this summer. The policy of improved educational advantages and better school facilities will be carried out, and this year will see between \$25,000 and \$35,000 expended for new buildings.

Captain O. C. Applegate has returned from Portland where he went as a witness in the Barker-Karpis trial. The captain reports that he had a very tedious wait of 24 hours in Weed on the return trip and that many complaints were heard from passengers coming from the north.

Army cadets defeated Harvard students in higher mathematics contest. Maybe the war department can now tell the treasury how to collect an income tax from Mr. Morgan.

Quite often a bridge player gives the most kick out of the game when playing opposite his own wife.

Some People Say

This business of being addressed in public every day isn't as pleasant as it might be.—J. P. Morgan, during Senate investigation.

There are not as many persons going to church today as there used to be, but on the other hand, there are more persons practicing their religion every day.—Rev. L. C. Bateman, pastor of First Christian Church of Youngstown, Ohio.

I just wanted to see if I could still milk a cow.—Stanley Janski, ex-farmer, arrested when he tried to milk a cow in Chicago stockyards.

The "New Deal" while it sings the praises of Jefferson and Jackson, is more in keeping with the preachings of Norman

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