THE KLAMATH NEWS

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FRANK JENKINS ..... Editor

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Too Much Economy Can Endanger Natural Life of Oregon

HART MOUNTAIN in Lake county is something of a small paradise for natural life in Oregon. There, gathered on the sagebrush slopes of the south-central section of the state, congregate the antelope and the deer and a rich range of bird life; there also gather hungry predatory cats and coyotes.

This natural life—natural because Bill Hanley, whose heart has been in the development of the state for so many years, refuses to use the term "wild"—has become one of the finest, all-year assets in Oregon. No state, perhaps, has such an abundance of life in its forests, streams and deserts as Oregon, but protection is a requirement to keep it there. Hart mountain, now one of nature's best supplied regions, was once empty of game life. Today it is full through the work of the game commission, the biological survey and the sportsmen of Oregon.

The budget for the biological survey in Oregon has been reduced. Stanley Jewett, director of the work in this district, is alarmed for the protection of life on Hart mountain and through the state in general. Hunters keeping down predators have been almost eliminated and once more the cats and coyotes will reduce the natural life.

This is perhaps but one item dropped from the biological survey program, and unless the citizens and sportsmen of Oregon offer a protest the work of many years may be lost.

The Mayor Reverses the Common Council

THE ruling body of Klamath Falls, the common council, was reversed Monday night after it had approved an amendment to the beer ordinance permitting the sale of the beverage in poolrooms. The amendment was vetoed by the mayor and if it is to be successful it must be accepted again by four of the five councilmen.

We support the mayor in his efforts toward temperance; but we also support those councilmen who have studied the effects of legalized beer and discovered the only way to accept the problem is in the manner intended by the administration at Washington—open and as unrestricted as possible. Records at the city hall prove the willingness of operators under the ordinance to cooperate completely; there have been no violations and no drunkenness from the sale of beer. As long as the sale and consumption of beer remains in the open, there is little fear for the rise of unfortunate practices that can accompany the drink. If legal beer must be heavily restricted, other incidents in the life of the city should be removed entirely.

We do not uphold the idea of the poolhall, but it is a business legitimately recognized by the city. In this light it should have consideration. It would seem a shame of enforcement to prevent the poolhall from selling beer while the sale flourishes on the other side of a partition where the thirsty may step from one door into another.

Real Difficulties Stimulated by Sheepherders' Strike

THE sheepherders, of Klamath county, perhaps, have some justification in promoting a strike for higher wages. It is true there has been a trend forward in the wool market, but the practicability of a strike at this time is not entirely clear.

There must be a balance between the wage and the market, and the years of depression affecting the sheepman must be viewed. The sheepman's flocks probably are not his own; it is likely he operates on borrowed money and all these obligations accumulated through the years of a dull market must be met before prosperity returns in reality.

A sheepherders' strike will bring difficulties. It may leave great flocks unprotected and may mean outside labor will be brought into Klamath Falls. Neither condition is wanted.

The sheepherder should have all that the sheepman can pay, but there should be a willingness to cooperate on the part of both groups, and until the years of depression are smothered, both should be eager to meet the other halfway.

Lake county thinks its annual round-up is the best in the country. There's a lot to that, for the neighboring country's event is the real stuff and not built up on frills and costumes.

We still hold to the theory anything not worth signing isn't worth printing. This is just another reminder to the contributors to the "I Saw" and "Telling the Editor" columns.

It looks as though the discussion over the proposed ball fight at the Molalla buckaroo will turn into the better battle of the two.

The condition of the grain markets should be sufficiently good to make the farmer smile despite his crop losses.

When one considers that 32 dirigibles, with 100 airplanes in their bellies, could be built for the price of one battleship, it is readily understandable how formidable a fleet of these would be in time of war.—Representative Delaney, chairman of house subcommittee on aeronautics.

SIDE GLANCES— *by George Clark*

"Can't you come back later for the tickets? He'll be cross if we wake him now."

The National Whirligig

Inside Story of Washington

The News Behind the News

By BURTON KLINE

Industry

For the next six months the country will consist of a single thought distributed among 123,000,000 people. The thought will be the President's Recovery Bill, and the recovery already on the way.

But our heads have room for one or two other ideas that had better seep in. One thing that sickness teaches is how to stay well, yet already certain oft-quoted financial authorities hint that getting back on our feet means getting them back in the trough. They want to gorge again. "Industry," says one of them, "must be saved from its rescuers."

If industry is coming back, its rescuers have brought it back, and they alone can keep it there. Americans who know that are too numerous not to leave in a slim majority the few with the old philosophy.

President Roosevelt's Recovery (or Rescue) Bill contains two things more important than recovery itself. They are the whole new business philosophy he has set up, and the way the country has fallen for it. Not all of us yet are alive to the sweep of the change. The United States has become a single business concern. We have been a population of citizens; we have become a population of partners. And nothing has so dramatized this as the remarkable reform of New York and its "making up" with Washington.

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Business

Washington is the capital of government; New York the capital of everything else. Once New York was both, but it sulted the fathers to seat the national government in a place apart, in what they meant to be freedom from popular passions. At the time it may have been wise, but when they did this, something important happened to the destiny of the country.

The big business of running the country, and the other big business of running the country's business, belong together; and for 133 years they have been growing apart—farther and farther apart. For nearly a century and a half the two capitals have hated each other, feared each other, fought each other. What this has cost us in lost motion and lost money no one will ever know, and now it no longer matters.

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Politics

This year another important thing has happened to the destiny of the country. The year 1933 will be historic for bringing Washington and New York together at last. The only remaining distance between them is a matter of miles—two minutes by wire—two hours by plane. In every other respect the two capitals are due to be one, and nothing again can tear them apart.

All that they represent is also due to be one. We have had democracy in government, and anarchy in business. From now on "Big Business" is to mean one thing, and is back where it belongs—business not with government as policeman, but government as partner, for the good of all.

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Leadership

In the main this prodigious change is the work of Mr. Roosevelt. He would be the last to claim the credit, and he deserves not all of it. The credit goes to neither political party, either. Both parties made him president, and more than parties have done this incredible job. More than the people themselves have done it. Their deepest instincts have done it.

The time came when they sickened of their own sickness. Their natural vitality returned. It was time to revive, and revive they did. That resolve went into effect at the last election. All they needed was a spearhead for the impulse, and they found it in Mr. Roosevelt.

It is not always that a national impulse and its natural leader synchronize. There were protestants long before Martin Luther appeared. There again a gathering impulse had to wait for its appointed leader. The clock of the world had to strike the same hour for both. It did so with us and with Mr. Roosevelt.

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People

It was not he alone. It was the American people, who slapped through congress this tremendous reconstruction program which at last unites government and business. The big stick Mr. Roosevelt is said to wield again consists of the American people. That is why the stick is big. Whatever its name, it has done its work.

Now it is said that congress goes home secretly resentful at being driven, and "watchful" of the president who drove it. It is said of the president that he "has the next six months in which to make good." His great recovery program is looked upon as "experimental."

It is. The United States was and still is an experiment. But it happens to have its people behind it. The recovery program and the president both have behind them this same impulse and vitality of the American people. If the president is to fail, America is to fail. Yet the vitality of a people is seldom fatal, and never generally exceeds.

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Employment

The country has already given slant of this in practical terms. Employment has risen. Corporations use their advertising space to spread this very news. It is the best proof of their own recovery, the best contribution they could make to recovery in general. It is participation of the best sort. It is switching in behind the Roosevelt program. It is the new partnership of government and business becoming a fact.

Already the business practices and philosophy of a day as recent as 1929 are obsolete. As obsolete as the wagon road. As obsolete as motor traffic before the appearance of traffic lights. First that speed-maker, the motor car, had to become its own road-maker. In not very long the congestion of cars, even on the new wide roads they had brought into being, became self-defeating. The motor car got in its own way. It was anarchy. The motor car had to democratize itself. The game called for that umpire, the traffic light.

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Kicks

Motorists kicked at first. Their immemorial rights, they said, were gone. Think of the kick now if a single important light was to go. Traffic such as we know it without regulation, would be impossible. Everyone knows it. Removal of traffic regulation is inconceivable. It is the traffic light that has made so enormous our use of motors for every purpose, and smoothed their way across a continent.

Precisely this thing, on a vaster scale, is to happen in business. Up to now the most extensive commercial traffic ever assembled has pounded over the road, hit or miss, with emphasis sometimes on the hit. It was time for traffic lights, and that is precisely what the Roosevelt program establishes. That is all that has happened from this recent legislation. And however "experimental" it looks, it is apt to become the most important advance along our commercial highway.

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Trial

This summer may be, as critics say, a time of trial and suspense, a period for testing if and how the lights are to work, and whether the great traffic of national business will like and mind them. One fact sticks out, all the same. The whole country wants them to work. A few individuals may kick, as a few motorists did when the lights went on. Some motorists still "beat the lights." The rest would never do without them, and the parallel will hold in business.

The vitality of the country is surging up and on again. The great truck of American energy and ingenuity is gassed and oiled. The president has set up the needed signals and given it the "Go" sign. As to whether the nation is to heed it and step on the starter, there seems but a single sensible answer. We are going forward, self-disciplined and self-governed in business as we are in government, both at last under the same system of lights, and at last with the two great signal towers, New York and Washington, directing the flow in harmony.

MERRILL SUPPORTS SUGAR BEET PLANT

Under the direction of Roy Tabor, chairman, plans are rapidly nearing completion for the community dinner at Merrill, Friday, June 30, at 6:30 p. m., at the old church building. Purpose of the meeting is to interest farmers and business men in that section in working for the establishment of a sugar beet factory at Merrill.

While the program has not been completely arranged, the following speakers have been arranged for: Roger W. Moore, extension dairy specialist, Oregon State college, Corvallis, will discuss various phases of the dairy industry and point out the many advantages to the industry now to be found in the Merrill district and the value of the sugar beet industry in providing by-products for feeding both dairy cattle and sheep; George J. Cannon, agricultural agent of the Great Northern, will discuss the value of a sugar beet factory to a community and some of the requirements necessary on the part of farmers and business men in order to secure such a factory; C. A. Henderson, county agent, will report on the sugar beet demonstrations carried on in the Klamath valley in 1925 in co-operation with the Sacramento Valley Sugar company, and 1927-'28 and '29, in co-operation with the Utah-Idaho Sugar company and the Holly Sugar company. Other speakers are being arranged for.

REV. WIRE BACK FROM CONFERENCE

Rev. and Mrs. Melville T. Wire returned Monday evening from the Methodist Episcopal state conference in Portland where Rev. Wire was appointed by Bishop Time Lowe to fill the pastorate of the Albany church.

This appointment is in the nature of a promotion as the Albany church has a larger congregation than the local church. Although Rev. Wire had expected to return to Klamath Falls, he has announced his acceptance of the appointment, and will leave late next week to take up his new post.

"I very much regret leaving Klamath Falls," declared Rev. Wire Tuesday. "I have enjoyed my work here greatly, and have appreciated the fine spirit and cooperation which I have had. I will preach my farewell sermon in Klamath Falls on Sunday morning, leaving next Thursday or Friday for Albany where my work now takes me."

Rev. John R. Coan, pastor of Woodstock, Portland, has been appointed to fill the pulpit of the Klamath Falls Methodist church. Accompanied by his wife, 13-year-old daughter, and 16-year-old son, the new Methodist pastor will arrive here next week.

"Klamath Falls is fortunate in securing such a man as Rev. Coan," Rev. Wire said. "He is a fine aggressive type, and I am sure will take an active interest in civic affairs as well as in the work of his pastorate."

The story of Pocahontas is one of the finest pieces of lying ever invented.—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia bibliophile.

— THIS CURIOUS WORLD —

Some People Say

There is no earthly reason why man should not live 100 years and grow in grace and mental power until his body wears out. —Prof. Frederick P. Woeller, University of California.

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Neither the 100 per cent man nor the 100 per cent woman is well adapted for married life or for life in the world generally.—Dr. Havelock Ellis, psychologist.

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The United States welcomes every effort toward replacing conflicting national aims by international co-operation for the greater advantage of all. —President Roosevelt, on the Four Power pact.

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We may be thankful for the men who will not let things pass. The world needs to be protested against.—Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York.

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I like this new 3.2 beer for two reasons. First, it is a good drink and, second, because I believe it's put the big bootleggers out of business.—Izzy Einstein, former ace federal prohibition agent.

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If everyone who needs a new auto, and can afford to buy it, should do so, the depression in this country would be over.—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist.

NEW LUMBER GROUP FORMS IN COUNTY

At a meeting at the Scandia hall on Monday evening, held under the direction of the American Federation of Labor, a local organization of employees of loggers, mill and timber workers was formed, and a charter applied for from the Federation.

The charter roll was signed by 127 members, and an application for a charter was forwarded to the A. F. L. The meeting was attended by about 400, representatives being present from all the mills in this area.

A call has been issued for a similar meeting to be held at Chiloquin on Sunday, when it is expected that a local will be formed there.

KIWANIS OBSERVES NATIONAL EVENT

Members of the Kiwanis club and their wives and guests gathered on Monday evening at the Willard banquet room for the Klamath Falls observance of annual fellowship hour and all-Kiwanis night, in which all Kiwanis clubs in the United States and Canada join at the same hour. The program was synchronized with the program of the international convention of Kiwanis, now in session at Los Angeles.

Dinner at 7:15 was followed by a program, with Dr. George Adler as toastmaster. The program included the reading of International President Carl Endicott's address by Burge Mason, president of the Klamath Falls club, greetings from John H. Houston, lieutenant-governor of this district of Kiwanis, an accordion solo by Mrs. Earl Clanahan and a piano number by Walter Sheets. An address on Kiwanis ideals by Dr. George Massey closed the program.

As an interesting feature of the meeting, Toastmaster Adler introduced Bert Thomas and Perry Murray as entitled to special Kiwanis honors, the former having an unbroken attendance record of nine years and the latter of eight years.

Following the program, there was an hour of bridge, arrangements for which were made by Mrs. E. D. Lamb.

Lakeview is going to have a plethora of automobile lines and if the service is not just what the traveler desires it will not be the fault of the enterprising gentlemen, who are engaging in the business. Friday evening the first automobile arrived from Lakeview. The car will make the round trip from Lakeview to Klamath Falls every alternate day. It is the intention of the automobile people to make the run between the two cities in seven hours.

The liveliest place in the city is the railroad yards. A large force of men is busy laying the foundation piers for a big freight warehouse, constructed by the railroad company, which will be one of the largest between Portland and San Francisco

Earlier Days

From Files of The Klamath Republican, June, 1909.

Editorials on News

(Continued From Page One)

increased indebtedness results inevitably in increased taxation.

The only way to reduce taxes is to spend less money.

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ANOTHER measure would legalize race track betting with pari-mutuel machines. It is argued that people bet on the races illegally, so they might as well be permitted to do it legally.

This writer, who is no prude, and who realizes that people can't be stopped from gambling in some form or other, hasn't much use for legalized race track betting.

People have opportunities enough, as it is, to squander their money, without providing new ones. Legalized gambling never made general business anywhere, and it never will.

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ANOTHER measure would exempt non-profit schools from taxation. If anything deserves to be exempt from taxation, it is schools, but this writer has a notion, which may be foolish, that instead of exempting various forms of property from taxation, it would be better if we TAXED ALL PROPERTY, including municipal and government bonds.

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ANOTHER bill on the California ballot would permit assessment of property on the basis of its value AFTER earthquakes, instead of before, which sounds reasonable enough.

Fortunately, we don't have to consider such things up here in Oregon.

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ANOTHER proposal is to issue $5 million dollars in bonds with which to refinance $135,000,000 of outstanding irrigation and reclamation district bonds.

Two points of interest there. California has done a lot of state reclamation, including irrigation, and her districts are in about as bad shape as our districts up here in Oregon.

If they can refinance 135 millions of outstanding bonds with 5 millions of new bonds, the old ones must be pretty badly depreciated.

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PROPOSITION No. 7 on the California ballot is of no particular interest, as it merely changes the date on which measures passed by the legislature become effective. The legislature is still in session, and nobody seems to know just when it will quit.

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PROPOSITION No. 8 would give to county boards of supervisors, which correspond to our commissioners, power to fix the pay of all county officials except supervisors themselves, district attorneys and auditors, as well as fixing the number, terms of service and pay of all deputies. The legislature does it now, as the case here in Oregon.

That might not be such a bad idea.

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TWO OTHER measures would divert the proceeds of the gasoline tax from highway building and maintenance to payment of road bond principal and interest. The interesting point to us is that in California gasoline tax raises some 17 million dollars. That's a lot of money.

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AND, speaking of a lot of money, another proposal on the California ballot is to issue 20 million dollars in state bonds and lend the proceeds to cities and counties to carry on unemployment relief.

They have their troubles down there, too.

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE

By Harold Gray