

THE KLAMATH NEWS
 KLAMATH NEWS PUB. CO.
 Publishers
 FRANK JENKINS Editor
 Published every morning except Monday by The Klamath News Publishing Company at 102-112 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, 1932, under act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 Delivered by carrier, month, \$1.45
 Delivered by carrier, year, \$15.00
 Delivered by mail, year, \$10.00
 Delivered by mail, outside county, year, \$12.00
 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 1900

Pauperizing Producers

(Salem Capital-Journal)

CANNERS, processors and speculators are paying but 3.5 cents a pound for cherries this year—less than they paid last year—a sum that scarcely pays for picking and means increased pauperization of fruit growers as well as demoralization of the canning industry in the northwest. And the worst of it is, that such prices are unjustifiable and unnecessary, the result of cutthroat competition, on the part of a few unscrupulous concerns over the prospect of others, who realize that the prosperity of the producer is vital to their own prosperity.

In nearly every branch of industry prices are advancing rapidly. They should be also in the fruit and canning industry. Instead they are declining under those of a year ago, which were less than cost of production. This situation is the contribution of a few processors toward national recovery.

Not only cherries are affected, but pears and prunes, for these few cutthroat canners are offering the canned product at prices which mean scarcely picking cost to growers. These prices fix the prices for all, as other canners are compelled to meet the competition.

It was to prevent such tactics and insure living prices, wages and fair profits that the agricultural bill was passed along with the recovery bill, which provides trade agreements and minimum price fixing provisions, under federal supervision. It is apparently too late for the adoption of a fair trade code by the canners in time to regulate marketing of maturing crops, but the organization should be perfected as early as possible for the future, and those who refuse to cooperate, be denied federal license and forced to close.

We have a few processors who specialize in pauperizing the growers—none fortunately in Salem—and the country would be far better off without them. Both canners and producers should see that these provisions of the agricultural adjustment act are enforced in the northwest.

Equalizing the Load

(Bend Bulletin)

MY taxes this year," a service club speaker is quoted in the news, "amount to \$119. When I total up what I get for this \$119, I can't escape the conclusion that it is a very great bargain indeed."

The speaker goes on and enumerates some of the services and benefits which are available through tax-financed government. He mentions streets, and police protection, and highways, and the public schools, and any number of large and small conveniences to which we have become so accustomed that we think nothing of them at all.

A very great bargain for the taxpayer, truly.

Yet there is a greater bargain. It is the one enjoyed by the individual or firm, who pays no taxes, but who has just the same advantages and conveniences as the individual, or firm, who does pay.

Sometimes the non-taxpayer is a non-taxpayer because he can't pay; sometimes he is a non-taxpayer because he doesn't choose to pay, although entirely able to do so; and sometimes he is a non-taxpayer because under our present system there is no basis on which he is permitted to pay taxes. That is to say, he is not a property owner. There are many such. In the

main they are willing to pay and able to pay. Yet there is no levy against them. Their positions may be good ones. Actually they may be better off than many who are turning over their money to the sheriff. But they are subject to transfer, hopeful of promotion. Wisely enough they do not acquire property in a community which they may be leaving on short notice.

These people are not on the tax rolls. The sales tax would place them there. The sales tax would see to it that the class which can pay, but doesn't, would pay. For the person who would like to pay, but never seems quite able to make the payment when the day rolls around, a proportionate sharing of governmental expense would be made feasible by the manner in which the tax would be spread over every day of the year.

Under the sales tax the non-taxpayer would cease to enjoy the very great bargain of getting something for nothing, and the taxpayer would no longer be forced to carry the load of both of them. The load would be equalized.

It should be equalized. To do it, the sales tax should be passed.

Silver And World Trade

THE American delegation's proposal at London for an international plan to rehabilitate silver may yet turn out to be one of the best ideas advanced at the world economic conference.

The warm support given the plan by such nations as India, China and Mexico—to say nothing of that which comes from European countries like Germany and Italy—indicates the important position that silver still holds in many parts of the world as a monetary base. Raise silver's value, and you automatically increase the purchasing power of vast sections of the world's population.

With that accomplished, a very substantial increase in international trade could be expected to follow. And since a revival of international trade is one of the prime aims of the conference, the possibilities inherent in the silver rehabilitation scheme are easy to comprehend.

Peace In The Orient

It is evident that Japan's triumph in Manchuria and north China is about to be cemented more or less permanently in a Sino-Japanese treaty; and whatever may be said in criticism of the treaty, it will at least be a welcome thing in one respect—it will bring to an end an "unofficial" but singularly bloody and expensive war.

Early reports indicate that the treaty will strengthen the foundations of the puppet state of Manchoukuo, that China will permanently lose the province of Jehol, that Japan's prestige in the far east will be greatly increased and that the rule of the "war lords in north China will be ended.

This much could have been predicted months ago. In some respects the treaty is reassuring. Japan apparently has no desire to try to dismember China proper. Her new influence in Manchoukuo and Jehol may eventually turn out to be a stabilizing and civilizing force badly needed in those provinces.

WASHINGTON

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

The Inside Story From The Capital

By PAUL MALLON
 (Copyright, 1933, by Paul Mallon)

Runaround

WASHINGTON, July 10—All is not what it seems in the industrial control setup.

A touchy underlying situation is being concealed behind the fine baloney of the government publicity agents. The truth is that a few industries seem to be running out on the program. They are finding various lame excuses for not stepping up to the counter with minimum wage proposals and codes.

The situation became so threatening several days ago Commerce Secretary Roper wanted to take strong action. He advocated in the confidential inner councils that the president proclaim his own code for all industries. That would stir them into action.

The men at the top thought Roper's plan was too strong. They have been working for days on a more moderate way of prodding the laggards.

The reason for this backstage situation is not hard to find. Business has improved measurably since congress passed the industrial control act. Production and prices are going up. Cheap labor makes good profits. Some manufacturers see a chance of crawling out of the slough without fixing minimum wages. They would like to see what the next 30 days bring in a business way before they get into the government harness.

Back further in the picture is the feeling that the government setup means unionization of such open shop industries as coal and iron.

Wages

These captains of industry who have larger heads than pins do not take such a narrow-minded view. They know our present progress can be maintained only through re-employment and proper wage scales. Unemployed men have no purchasing power. Cheap labor only has a cheap purchasing power.

The trouble is that some industrialists cannot see this nation picture. They see only conditions in their own industry. One sided around to General Johnson not long ago with a prize idea. He wanted to make a bargain with the government. He would increase wages 10 percent immediately if the government would not try to make him adopt a minimum wage and a code. They laughed at him.

All this maneuvering is only picture by-play. For the present the government is keeping its temper. That is why you see General Johnson issuing pointed statements that there would be more speed if the gentlemen would consult and consult. He naively attributes delays to that cause.

Some of his associates are buzzing that the setup will not be working before December unless they hurry up. It will not take long. If the delays are continued you will see the government speaking more harshly. It has the power. To hear them tell it off the record there will be no hesitation about using it.

On the inside labor is strong for the cotton textile code. It has been approved privately by the labor attorney, Donald Ritchberg, who is sitting with General Johnson. Also by the labor leader, Leo Wolman.

The opposition, led by President Green of the A. F. of L., seem not to have a deep root. Green has stirred up his followers out through the country. They have started telegrams of protest rolling into Johnson. They all ask for a 30 hour week, which is impossible. The general rule of the labor group is keeping quiet because they do not want to ruin Green's show.

Tactics

The Green opposition is probably based on the idea that you should ask for more than you expect to get.

He may be looking ahead at prospects of organizing the cotton textile industry on a strong-

knows like the veteran how far he can trust an unguaranteed public promise when it becomes mixed up in politics.

Many farmers who are sorely in need of better roads feel that if this money were diverted then they could have their roads, but there is no guarantee that this will be done. In fact, the county court proposes to use it for paying off warrants, which, by the way, at present are all paid.

Therefore, in view of the need of an armory, in view of the \$15,000 a year that the national guard is now bringing into Klamath county which may be lost by improper housing of the guard, in view of the possibility of organizing another unit and increasing this amount, and in view of providing a proper meeting place in Klamath Falls, it is expedient that these two bills be defeated at the coming election on July 21 next.

The veterans political organization, therefore, respectfully asks the voters of this county to vote against both of these bills and save the armory. (Signed) W. P. MYERS, President, Defenders of America, DR. C. B. CASSELL, Secretary, Defenders of America.

Editorials on News

(Continued From Page One)

of Lakeview—comfortable, attractive, and housing some of the finest people on earth.

And listen to this: Smokestacks are belching smoke into the desert air. The day when Lakeview was exclusively a cow town is passing.

It will be an industrial center soon.

LAKEVIEW Twenty-Threehills and wives gather in Lloyd Ogilvie's beautifully refurnished Lakeview hotel banquet room for annual dinner and installation of officers.

This writer makes rotten speech, and those present, abandoning their hope of heaven, lie hospitably and assure him it is wonderful.

You can't beat these Lakeview people. Their like as hosts can't be found anywhere.

JACK CAMPBELL, supervisor of Fremont national forest, tells of finding a fossilized skull up toward the Abert rim.

The skull is low-browed, with protruding jaw and an exceedingly small brain cavity. It looks too low in the scale for man, he says, and too high for an ape. Some cynic suggests that it might have belonged to an early politician.

Seriously, the anthropologists ought to see it. It might shed some new light on early man in this country.

ED COURT, logging contractor, tells a strange tale for these days.

He needs three men, he says, and CAN'T FIND 'EM. Says he'll probably have to go outside and hunt 'em up. Local supply of labor seems to be about exhausted.

Believe it or not. But that's what he said, in the presence of witnesses.

Earlier Days

From files of the Klamath Republican, July, 1909.

C. M. Ramsey and wife, E. L. Houston and wife and J. E. Withrow and wife left last week for Blue mountain on a bear hunt. The party will go to Wampers on the Upper Lake and from there take pack horses for a trip to the south fork of the Umpqua river. The ladies were armed with rifles and each intends to bring back a bear or deer.

Nate Otterbein of Poe Valley arrived from San Francisco Wednesday, where he has been for the past several weeks undergoing treatment for his arm.

MERRILL NEWS

MERRILL, Ore.—The Merrill I. O. O. F. lodge held a regular meeting Wednesday evening when officers were installed for the ensuing year. Walter Strauss, district deputy grand master, and B. F. Paus, deputy district grand master, acted as installing officers.

The new officers are N. G. S. O. Vikens; V. G. N. Dillard; secretary, H. H. Anderson; treasurer, W. F. Frutts; chaplain, Walter Strauss; R. S. N. G. H. C. Parker; I. S. N. G. M. A. Bowman; R. S. V. G. Lester Moore; L. S. V. G. Soderman; conductor, L. E. Brown; warden, Myron Hoskins; I. G. John Dillard; O. G. J. B. Kidwell; R. S. S. J. L. Pope; L. S. S. G. H. Carleton.

HERE'S NEW ONE ASHLAND, Ore., July 10—An aquatic garden, 70 by 90 feet, has been constructed on the campus of the Southern Oregon Normal school, and within two years is expected to contain hundreds of native and imported plants. It was constructed entirely by students, who did most of the work during a "campus day." Flowers and plants have been donated, and the garden is soon expected to be one of the show places of Southern Oregon.

Evidently the news that the New Deal frowns upon over-production hasn't yet reached Lima, Ohio, where a hen has just laid an egg that is 7 inches around and weighs 9 ounces.

The theory that opposites make the happiest marriages seems to be borne out by the fact that you seldom see a family quarrel when the wife is large and the husband small.

SIDE GLANCES—by George Clark



"I can't understand you, Winnie. My first wife would have been awfully happy with all this."

Radio Buzzes Reports Of Water To Ranchers

By W. P. McAnusland (Herald-News Correspondent)

HIEBER, Calif.—"To the hills for your lives! The dam has burst!" may climb down off its foam-flecked horse and become just a string of tell-tale buzzes radiated from a hundred miles up the valley by the action of the flood itself, when an automatic water level broadcasting device now in successful operation at two river-gauging stations in Northeastern California becomes known.

It is the invention of Irvin Ingerson, an engineer attached to the state division of water resources, and at present detailed as water master supervising irrigation from the Pit river in Big valley. By tuning a short wave oscillator receiving set in his office in Hieber to 2464 kilocycles, Ingerson can ascertain the stage of the Pit at Canby, 35 miles northeast and two or three days flow upstream, on any odd-numbered hour in the twenty-four. Similarly he can pick up the report of Hat creek gauging station on the north slope of Mt. Lassen, fifty miles southwest of Hieber, on any even numbered hour, though another water master is more interested in that.

Three in Existence Only three of the broadcasting sets are in existence, according to Ingerson. The calling party in idea and built the original transmitter in his own spare time. The water resources division had two copies made by a radio concern

at about the cost each of a first rate receiving set. The division is holding one set in reserve for flood control work in the Sacramento valley. Ingerson installed the other two at Canby and on Hat creek. The federal radio commission assigned them a wave length and licensed both as Station KIDD.

They get their electric energy from ordinary radio batteries, and are powered at something less than one watt. Nevertheless they have been heard at Sacramento, Ingerson is informed. They are not required to transmit speech, but tell their stories in buzzes and pauses.

They are switched on and off the air by weight driven clockwork which not only controls the timing, but also sends the station call-letters in dot-and-dash code. All comparatively simple so far, but not touching the real problem—how to make the river report its own level accurately and unmistakably in radio signals.

Ingerson solved that by hitching the gauge float's rise and fall to a train of mechanism that functions somewhat on the order of an automatic telephone exchange in reverse. It buzzes out the calling party's number, you might say. The calling party in this case is the precise point on the gauge scale at which the indicator stands in the moments of broadcast, and its number consists of three figures describing

its location in units and hundredths of a foot.

"We can start irrigating again in Big valley next week," Ingerson said Saturday, after listening to a Canby broadcast. "There is a hundred cubic feet per second flowing past Canby now, the river level indicates. They have opened the Big Sage reservoir and the water is running into the Pit river above Canby, causing a marked rise there." This was good news, as the river flow for a flood irrigation in Big valley.

The broadcasting invention proved its value to Ingerson by an incident back in its experimental days. He was at Alturas and about to start on a two or three day trip to the sources of the Pit, when he managed to pick up a broadcast from Canby gauge, twenty miles down stream. It told him of a sudden and unexpected drop in the river level. He hurried back to Big valley and saved an irrigation on a thousand acres before the low arrived there.

MIDLAND

DAIRY, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Chandler and children, Ardyth M. and Myrtle G., accompanied by Mrs. Chandler's sisters, Willetta and Imogene Welch, of Yakima, are visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Welch, of Dairy for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Chandler and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Michael and son Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Welch and daughters and son, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Welch and son picked at Rattlesnake spring on the Fourth.

Mrs. H. Welch and son Clarence visited with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Welch and family, Wednesday.

Imogene Welch visited relatives and friends at Bonanza over the week-end.

Mrs. H. Welch and son and Mrs. G. M. Chandler and daughters visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Leubke and son at the M. Rueck home.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Welch and son Leroy spent the Fourth with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips of Langell Valley.

DAIRY

MIDLAND, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Thomas visited the lava beds the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Hickman of Klamath Falls visited at J. B. Burnett's Tuesday.

Buster Bundy of Summers Lane spent the holidays with Lewis Furbur.

Virginia Pinelli is visiting with Mary Burnett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hooper and family spent the Fourth at Bear valley with Mr. and Mrs. Austin Hooper.

Mrs. Florence Barker of Fort Jones, Cal., is visiting Mrs. H. B. Largent.

Those enjoying a picnic at Spencer Creek hatchery on the Fourth were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul and family, Mrs. Floyd Stuart, Maxine Lundgren, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Burnett and family.

Mrs. H. B. Largent and children spent the vacation of three days with relatives and friends at Fort Jones, Cal.



Let's Change Color!

Equalizing the Load

(Bend Bulletin)

MY taxes this year," a service club speaker is quoted in the news, "amount to \$119. When I total up what I get for this \$119, I can't escape the conclusion that it is a very great bargain indeed."

The speaker goes on and enumerates some of the services and benefits which are available through tax-financed government. He mentions streets, and police protection, and highways, and the public schools, and any number of large and small conveniences to which we have become so accustomed that we think nothing of them at all.

A very great bargain for the taxpayer, truly.

Yet there is a greater bargain. It is the one enjoyed by the individual or firm, who pays no taxes, but who has just the same advantages and conveniences as the individual, or firm, who does pay.

Sometimes the non-taxpayer is a non-taxpayer because he can't pay; sometimes he is a non-taxpayer because he doesn't choose to pay, although entirely able to do so; and sometimes he is a non-taxpayer because under our present system there is no basis on which he is permitted to pay taxes. That is to say, he is not a property owner. There are many such. In the



It's just the same old story told again . . . of meeting your needs through the Want-Ads.

The News & Herald
Want-Ads
 Try It Yourself