THE KLAMATH NEWS

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Learning A Lesson From The Navy

REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N., who retired some years ago after long and distinguished service in the navy, believes that the republic as a whole right now is going through the same difficult sort of transition period that the navy went through in Admiral Fiske's youth.

When Admiral Fiske was a stripling officer, back in 1880, the American navy was composed largely of ships in which old-time sailors like Nelson could have felt quite at home; wooden sailing ships firing muzzle-loading smooth bores by broadsides, manned by men to whom steam power was anathema.

"Within a decade all that was changed, and with what difficulty!" says the admiral. "The officers had to learn, or invent, rather, a new profession. The ships and guns had to be built; they had to be handled and a strategy for them had to be devised. A whole new method of thought had to be created. Do you see the analogy?

"That was our material improvement. We've had that in the country, too, now. We've gone from the little wooden ships to the steel monsters, literally and figuratively."

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THE parallel is a good one; and the way in which the navy accommodated itself to radically changed conditions may, as Admiral Fiske believes, point a moral for the nation as a whole.

Those old-time navy officers, who, in Admiral Fiske's words, "loved their beautiful white sails and spotless decks, and could not bear the thought of smoke and machinery," are not unlike the modern politicians and business men who look back to the social and economic order of a by-gone day and wish to bring it back again.

Mechanical developments made a change in the navy as inevitable as the sunrise. The problem wasn't solved until the navy officers stopped wringing their hands over the decline of the old ways and set to work to bring the service into line with modern inventions.

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IN the same way, modern developments in manufacturing, in transportation, in distribution and in finance have changed the picture for the nation itself.

It will do us no good to look back regretfully to the day of unchecked individualism, small business and keep-the-government-out-of-business. We can solve our problems only as the navy men solved theirs — by pitching in wholeheartedly, calling on the technicians for help and resolving to accommodate our institutions to changed conditions.

Saving the Public's Money

WHEN a public official rolls up his sleeves and does battle to protect the public interest he deserves a cheer or two; and a little demonstration for Interior Secretary Harold Ickes seems to be in order just now.

When the cement makers offered their first bids for Boulder Dam, Mr. Ickes threw out all of the bids on the ground that they were too high and looked remarkably like the product of a combination in restraint of trade.

So new bids were submitted, and again the secretary threw them out.

Then the cement makers hinted that if he expected to get any cement for Boulder Dam he had better speak a little more softly. Mr. Ickes, however, countered by threatening to have the government build its own cement mills and produce its own cement. So at last he got some satisfactory bids—and as a result Uncle Sam has saved $500,000 on its bill for Boulder Dam cement.

Mr. Ickes seems to have a pretty good conception of the duties of a public official.

Turning Loss Into Profit

AN article in the American Bankers Association Journal points out that it isn't always necessary for the man who is stuck with what looks like a bad real estate investment to take an unpleasant loss.

A New York savings bank, the article relates, issued a $40,000 mortgage several years ago on a group of East Side tenements. Hard times came, the owner began to let his property deteriorate, tenants began to move out and presently the owner couldn't pay. The bank had to foreclose.

So the bank found itself the owner of a $40,000 tenement block which looked as if it would be a steady loser for years to come.

But instead of taking the loss, the bank put $40,000 more into its investment. It modernized the tenements completely, installed a new heating system, incinerators and the like, did a lot of remodeling—and now has rented every suite and is drawing in $14,000 a year in rents. An apparent loss has been turned into a first-rate money maker.

Spanish Justice

IT must have made an American a little bit melancholy to read the other day that Don Juan March Ordinas, the richest man in all Spain, has just completed a year in jail.

This wealthy Spaniard, it develops, was a deputy to the Cortes, and he was accused of bribing General Primo de Rivera, former dictator, to obtain the Moroccan tobacco monopoly in 1926; and all of his millions couldn't keep him out of jail.

Spain seems to have a different method of dealing with such folk than we have. In the United States, when some wealthy man bribes a high government official, we do a lot of talking about it, and we even make the wealthy gentleman come into court—but we don't, ordinarily, even come close to sending him to prison. It might be worth our while to find out how Spain does it.

Veteran Aid Body May Sell Property

SALEM, July 11. (AP)— A continuation of inflation, as experienced during the past two months, may enable the World War Veterans' State Aid Commission to dispose of its repossessed properties without any material financial loss to the state, Jerrold Owen, secretary, predicted today.

Owen said that if these properties were sold at their present appraisal the commission would lose approximately $90,000. A total of $2,500,000 of these properties have been repossessed by the commission. The rising market, coupled with interest received by the state, may wipe out this $90,000 loss, Owen declared.

Eggs will not crack if they are dampened with cold water before being dropped into the boiling water.

WASHINGTON

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

The Inside Story From The Capital

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

WASHINGTON, July 11—A scheme is being worked by certain rich men to get around President Roosevelt's gold embargo. It was devised by a smart one. He whispered the idea to his closest friends. Now there are supposed to be dozens doing it.

The wise one worked through a cotton exporter. He knew that when the exporter sold cotton in a gold country like France he received French credit in francs. This credit is no good to an exporter. He wants dollars to buy more cotton.

A deal was worked out whereby the rich man assumed these credits. He paid the exporter for them in dollars. Then he converted his francs into gold on deposit in France.

Presto, changeo—a dollar becomes gold and Mr. Roosevelt's embargo is smirked at.

Federal sleuths know all about it. They have the name of one man involved and suspect certain others.

There seems to be nothing they can do about it. If any law is violated the snoopers have been unable to find out what it is. On its face the transaction seems to be perfectly legal. Mr. Roosevelt's restriction is only against the export of gold.

Fortunately there is a limit to which the slippery patriot can go. The scheme can be worked on any exportable commodity from wheat and cotton to screw threads. But only a certain amount of these are purchased in gold countries. And there are only a few gold countries left. France and Italy are the only large ones.

Scent

The anti-French feeling here is very strong.

Most of our officials grasp their noses whenever you mention the defaulting Parisians. They feel that most of our international troubles for the last decade were caused by tricky French diplomacy.

That is the inside explanation for the unprecedentedly strong language Mr. Roosevelt employed in his lecture to the London conference. His friends had a feeling the French were doing everything they could to embarrass us. No other explanation could be offered for the enthusiasm they displayed on the currency issue. We will not forget that.

You may see some even stronger words used in diplomacy the next time the French bring up the war debt question.

Mr. Hoover's nose also knew when the French were around. That is one thing he has in common with the present administration.

A visitor to the Hoover Rapidan camp was out walking one day. He returned to the recreation hall to find Mr. Hoover alone poring over the Sunday papers scattered over the table.

Mr. Hoover would read a little and then jump up and walk around the room. He would accompany his nervous pacing with a beautiful free blow of invectives. They were all adjectives prefixed to the word "French."

He had some new ones the visitor had not heard before. He had preserved them from the Lexicon of his mining camp days.

The visitor tip-toed out.

Beauticians

The army crowd is bitter underneath about what the new deal did to their men. They are button-holing friends to point out how a private soldier and a Roosevelt forester fare under the economy program.

With the new 15 per cent cut, a soldier get exactly $17.85 per month for defending his country. The forest army fellows get $30 a month for planting trees.

That would not be so bad, but the foresters also get Louis Howe kits which everyone knows are the last word in primping utensils.

This has had a somewhat serious effect on army morale. Officials are not letting the privates go anywhere near the foresters. All army men assigned to forestry camps are officers getting more salary than the foresters get. Most are sergeants.

The new dealers know about the situation and regret it. There is not much they can do without revising their whole setup.

Faux Pas

There was a mixup in the announcement that the new minister to Sweden (Lawrence Steinhardt) is going over to make a survey of Russia.

Apparently his superiors told him to keep an eye on the Reds from Stockholm. That is what they have told every one of our ministers to a Russian border country since 1917. It is done because we have no other official way of keeping track of what is going on there. Steinhardt thought it meant he was to make a special investigation. He knows differently now.

Agenda

They had a hard time backstage finding a new agenda for the London conference after the French and Mr. Roosevelt ruled out all the important things.

Some of the president's closest advisers have disapproved of the conference from the start. They wanted him to bring our delegation home openly. They made no great secret of their belief that he made a mistake in demanding that the conference continue when there was nothing to talk about. They offered some facetious suggestions behind their hands.

One was that the conference discuss a law to prevent Republicans from having children in the United States.

Another was that they discuss the starving Armenians who have not even been hungry since the depression started.

Notes

The suggestion has been made inside that the president publish the names of those who are evading his gold embargo. That would arouse public sentiment. It may be done if the thing goes too far . . . Another thing annoying to the army enlisted man is he will lose his special, prerequisites in a year. There will be no more extra pay for sharpshooting and marksmanship. Those who qualified before June 20, will receive their allowances until next June 20, but that is all. A private received a $30 monthly salary in war-time but this was cut to $21 in 1922 . . . No one could have missed the prominence of Bernard Baruch at that White House conference on the New London conference Agenda. And yet modest Mr. Baruch's friends would have you believe he just holds overcoats for the statesmen at these meetings. For some reason the administration publicity men also are trying to encourage that view.

Earlier Days

(From Files of The Klamath Republican, July, 1909)

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Underwood, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton and Earl Whitlock left Saturday for Lake Odell where they expect to remain for a month. They took a cook along and propose to devote all their time to hunting and fishing in this virgin section of Klamath county.

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Thirty thousand pounds of wool were received Monday for transportation to Boston, and 25,000 pounds of freight were loaded out to Bly and Lakeview by the Transfer company.

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The city police now present quite a metropolitan appearance in their new blue uniforms with brass buttons which were donned for yesterday for the first time.

Comments From the State Press

SMOKESTACKS ONCE MORE
(Albany Democrat-Herald)

Clouds of black smoke pouring from the stacks of Oregon sawmills are announcing the end of the depression. They are telling us that demand for lumber is returning and that hundreds of men in every mill city are going back to work. These men are earning money which they will spend in trade channels.

On a three day trip through Western Oregon, the writer saw all of the important mills in operation. At Cottage Grove, at Medford, at Marshfield and at Toledo there was plenty of activity.

At Marshfield, where conditions have been dead from inactivity of the sawmills, the Coos Bay Lumber company is employing 500 men in the mill and in the camps and a lumber products mill is also running. The writer was told that Marshfield already has a $2,000 a day mill payroll.

Likewise at the Coos Bay city, two ships were loading large cargoes of lumber. One of them was taking on a shipment of two million feet.

At Toledo, both of the giant stacks of the great Pacific Spruce corporation were belching black smoke, indicating that many men are back on the payroll. At Newport a coastwise steamer was taking on a cargo of lumber.

Revival of the lumber industry is one of the key factors in the return of prosperity to Oregon. That this new life is not a transitory or flitting experience is indicated by the large number of orders that are coming in from all over the nation and from foreign points. For a protracted period, lumber stocks have been running low and the immediate concern of dealers everywhere is to replenish their stocks in order to take care of the trade which is now beginning to show itself everywhere.

Beauty Hints

Masks are the most cleansing, soothing facial treatments that your face can have.

You can mask your own mask and get marvelous results, if you are willing to spend the time. If you have a muddy look, or a tired, drawn look, take a couple of hours off and go to work on the old face. The relaxed, cleared countenance that will smile back at you after the job will more than repay you.

You don't have to buy ready-made facial masks to get good results. You can make them of things right out of your ice box or your pantry shelf.

In Paris, women treat themselves to a fresh raw beef pack every little while. The thrifty French woman makes her pattern for it, cutting out strips to fit her cheeks, forehead, chin and nose. Her thrifty butcher cuts the thin slices of beef to fit her face and she takes them home to treat herself. You can get the beef and cut your own, or maybe your butcher will oblige as French butchers do!

The best way to use the beef is to bind it onto your face, with strips of gauze, and leave it on over night. Of course your eyes will be left uncovered and your nostrils and mouth. Or you can use it for two hours or so. Wash your face well afterward with warm water and polish it off with a good nourishing cream and tonic.

Masks act as a mild poultice, drawing out the impurities of the skin. They stimulate circulation, too, so no wonder they improve your looks.

Pussyfoot Sees Handwriting On Wall; Gets Home

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 11, (AP)—Returning to his home at McDonough, near here, after a four months tour of the northwest, William E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, internationally known prohibitionist, today told the Binghampton Press that "we are in for a five years' drunk."

"There is no use sounding sacred conch shells, trying to lull ourselves into a sense of security," Johnson was quoted as saying, "we are not immune from poison like a mongoose. The country is trying to execute a St. Vitus dance in an eagle's nest."

Discussing the legal advent of beer in the northwest, Johnson said, "most of the northwestern states are wallowing in the same old beer that used to put us under the table in the old days. But after all there is not much to marvel at in this great tidal wave of suds. Every great war has resulted in a temporary collapse of reform efforts."

"I made about 200 dry speeches in the far northwestern states," he said, "but did no particular good. The more speeches I made the wetter the country became so I decided to beat it home while the going was good. This effort of making people good has its drawbacks.

"The devil often gets the best of it. Sometimes I feel like an old yard engine, rattling around with poor coal and no grease."

FILM COMPANY COMING

LOS ANGELES, July 11, (AP)—A party of forty film players including Richard Arlen and Chester Morris, left last night for Pendleton to spend two weeks filming exteriors on the ranch of Henry W. Collins for the picture, "Golden Harvest."

Louis Braille, a blind musician of Paris, invented Braille, the system of printing books and music by embossing dots, over a century ago.

SIDE GLANCES— *by George Clark*

"I'll be glad when the dude season is over and I can take off this outfit."

Editorials on News

(Continued From Page One)

cents. Present expectations are for 6 cents for lambs.

So, taking it all around, Lake county feels that it is beginning to sit pretty.

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YOU READ in this column yesterday of Jack Campbell's fossilized skull—the one he found, that is; not his own. There's nothing of the fossil about Jack.

In addition to that, they found some new carved writings—petroglyphs, they call them—over in the Warner valley. Raymond Driver, of Medford, who was here a couple of weeks ago, says they are similar to the ancient writings found in Mexico.

Is it possible that the Aztecs or the Mayas wandered this far north—or that they stopped here on their way south?

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ANOTHER interesting speculation:

Up along the Abert rim, a little while back, they found carved in the stone an image of an elephant. When was this carving done? It must have been quite recently, or very, very long ago.

In the long, long ago, elephants roamed this whole country in numbers. Were there men here at the same time? Men, for example, who carved this image?

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PROOF bearing out that theory would interest the scientists tremendously. They believe, you know, that the beginnings of human life on this continent were comparatively recent.

Some People Say

We have nothing to fear in this country from a dictatorship; it cannot live here. — Alfred E. Smith.

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Drinking is an art, and while in France it may be productive of good conservation, in Germany of music and in England of social living, here it makes fools out of gentlemen. — Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar.

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Human life was never so cheap and insecure in the United States as it is at the present time, and murder is decidedly more common in this country than in any other country which claims to be civilized.—Dr. Frederick Hoffman, insurance statistician.

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Our progress in dealing with crime has not kept pace with our advances in science, industry and other important phases of life.—Judge Henry S. Sweeny, Detroit.

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In case of war, the giant modern dirigibles, with their long cruising range, high speed and scouting planes which they carry, would afford a protective weapon of unequaled value.—Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Kenworthy Jr., Lakehurst naval air station.

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Prayers won't win this (anti-repeal) battle. It will take cash and votes.—W. J. Loesinger, superintendent Ohio Anti-Saloon league.

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I must keep in love, you know. When I am not in love, it hurts my personality. That is bad for my work.—Fifi D'Orsay, movie actress.

To the Editor

There are quite a few taxpayers, myself included, who desire Mr. Galloway to answer this question during his talks here: "Are you drawing your salary while campaigning for the sales tax?" We feel that this is not an impertinent question and should receive an answer.

H. J. TICKNOR.

Wise Cracks

German nazi pastor, says a story, has altered the Lord's prayer in several respects. No European, however, will ever change that part about "Forgive us our debts."

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Announcement that a California nudist colony plans to produce a play causes one to wonder what they will wear at dress rehearsal.

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Despite those stories that Babe Ruth is getting old and fat, he probably is still able to cover more ground than any other outfielder in the American league—that is, while sitting down.

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An orange-and-yellow necktie will spur one's courage, says a University of Southern California psychologist. Yes, and if he wears it on St. Patrick's day, he'll need it.

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A New York dermatologist has devised a new and better means of splitting hairs, which certainly should qualify him for a job as an expert at the London economic conference.

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Senator J. Ham Lewis, in a prediction that the London conference will fail, intimates he is tired of beating around the bush. Has he decided to shave off those famous whiskers at last?

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Now that the sunburn season is here, perhaps that noise you hear at the bathing beaches is caused by the peeling of the belles.

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Wisconsin girl recently fried an egg on the sidewalk in front of a bank. We doubt, however, if the heat was sufficient to melt any of the frozen assets inside.

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It is a matter of simple justice, no doubt, that an autoist who attempts to burn up the road often lands in the cooler.

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The man who boasts that 3.2 beer goes to his head probably overlooks the possibility that it wants to go where it won't be crowded.

About 45,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables are shipped into New York city annually.

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