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The Unification of A Nation.

THE far away national recovery and re-employment policies of the federal government, a bit remote when they were discussed by the press reports from Washington, came directly to Klamath Falls Friday. Today, through a message to the chamber of commerce from Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, Klamath Falls has been bound to the country in a gigantic program of progress.

The work has been undertaken with courage, for its magnitude will demand the co-operation and good will of all industries and all people.

This program, voluntary as far as possible, will enter into the heart of every business. And since all businesses will be affected, it would be well to set down in outline the major points of the project.

It will start out with a humanitarian view in the employment of children. Children will be removed from labor in manufacturing or mechanical enterprises if they are under 16 years old. No minors will be employed for more than three hours daily, and there can be no conflict with education.

Sets a 40-hour week limit for clerical, service and sales employees, with store or service operation hours kept up to 52 a week unless now below that limit, when they may not be reduced at all.

Fixes an absolute maximum eight-hour day for factory and mechanical workers, on a 35-hour work week, with leeway for six 40-hour weeks in the period from now to December 31, 1933.

Exempts from these limits establishments with less than three workers in towns under 2,500 population unless part of a large trade area; also registered pharmacists and professional people, managers and executives drawing more than \$35 a week; emergency workers and highly skilled persons employed on continuous processes. The latter must receive at least time and one-third for all hours over the maximum.

Sets minimum pay levels for clerical and similar workers at \$15 a week in cities over 500,000; \$14.50 in those over 25,000; \$14 in those from 2,500 up; in communities under 2,500 a 20 percent raise provided the minimum need not exceed \$12.

Provides 40 cents an hour for factory and mechanical worker minimums unless they made less than that on July 15, 1928, in that case the level on that would prevail so long as it was not below 30 cents. Piece workers are guaranteed the resulting minimum wage.

Prohibits reduction of wages now above the minimum, due to reduction in the hours of employment, and calls for increased pay for all "by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules."

Bans use of subterfuges to frustrate the agreement's spirit and intent.

Prohibits profiteering, limits price increases over July 1 levels to those made necessary by actual increases in production or invoice costs, taking full account of prospects of increased volume.

Binds signers to patronize establishments which also have signed, and to help obtain a code of fair competition for the signer's industry quickly, and in any event before September 1.

Provides adjustment of contracts for fixed price delivery of goods, to meet increased costs to the seller who has signed the agreement or is bound by a wage-lifting code.

The agreement ceases upon approval of a code to which the signer is subject, or if the re-

covery administration elects, upon submission of such a code by substitution of its provisions.

It provides further that those wishing to co-operate but who feel circumstances will cause the agreement to work hardships upon them may sign, put its terms into effect, file a petition approved by a representative organization of their industry, and obtain a stay until the situation is investigated, provided they agree to abide by the decision of a summary investigation.

Both President Roosevelt and Johnson look upon this program with confidence. It is a war-like campaign to unify the nation toward recovery, and let us recall the vigorous co-operative spirit carrying the United States successfully through past conflicts of arms and economics.

Oregon Accepts Repeal—What Follows?

THERE is a theory Oregon is set for the first time since 1915, but actually this state, long one of the patrons of prohibition, must formally await the success of repeal in sixteen more states. Oregon was the twentieth state to defeat prohibition.

Now that Oregon has repeal, what follows? There is not a moment of doubt but that the United States will be definitely off the prohibition standard within the next few months, and the liquor problem will be thrown pretty thoroughly onto the individual states.

Each state will make its own regulations, and the federal government will lend some assistance in supervision. But what will those regulations be? Will Oregon accept the system employed by Canada, and set up government liquor stores? Will the sale be licensed and restricted and will temperance be the first principle? We are positive the people of Oregon will not permit the return of the saloon. The "old days" are dead in this instance, we are sure. Oregon will be intelligent and far-seeing in accepting this re-discovered liberty of liquor consumption.

The Voting Public Shrinks.

ALL that there is to say on Friday's special election has been said in the tabulations from precincts all over Oregon. "How it should have been" no longer is the question; these votes are the law. The state and county governments must mold their characters to fit the returns.

There were sufficient votes cast to indicate almost definitely the unanimous sentiment of people in Oregon. But there were insufficient votes to describe the development of an active interest in government after years of depression criticism.

This, of course, is the type of comment appearing in the press after every election. The lassitude of the citizen in going to the polls is a strange contrast to the citizen's complaint against the men in public office and the products of legislation.

It is a small citizen who regards his single vote as a small thing.

Business does seem to be getting better. Saturday's more like Saturday to the merchant, and blue Mondays are coming at the first of the week again.

Up in Western Oregon the folks are now saying that Oregon is wet in every respect.

WASHINGTON

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

The Inside Story From The Capital

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

Overdoing

WASHINGTON, July 22—Those who keep a weather eye on the stock market for President Roosevelt have had headaches lately.

Before the drop, they were whispering that the market was too high. When it turned on them, they began singing that it was too low. One expert compared the situation with what happened in a small southern town during a recent drought. A colored church congregation assembled to pray for rain. Their prayers were soon answered. Before they could get home there was a cloudburst that wet them to the skin.

That was on Wednesday. It continued to rain heavily until Sunday when the congregation assembled again. The colored preacher gave thanks for the blessings of the past week, but looked from the drenched congregation out the window at the pouring rain and added: "However, Lord, this is ridiculous."

Bears
The truth appeared to be that the playful urchins in Wall Street were doing a little bear raiding. The circulated wild rumors to help their game. One was that Mr. Roosevelt was ill of double pneumonia. That one came at the moment the president was lurching with the Italian flyers.

This is the customary technique in bear raiding. The operators circulate one dire prophecy after another and keep them coming so fast that the truth rarely catches up with the fiction. In the end they fool no one except themselves.

If there was anything sensationally wrong with the business situation, the government experts could not find it.

Late statistics on production and consumption indicated that problem was worse than they expected. But it was not alarming. The figures merely spurred the industrial recovery crowd into hastening along with a sedative—the general wage stimulation drive.

Self-Advertising
Certain smart politicians are arranging to have their names mentioned as possible successors to Treasury Secretary Woodin.

The idea is that Mr. Roosevelt might see their names in print and arrange for the lighting to strike them.

That is all that is behind most of the dispatches you have been seeing lately suggesting so-and-so for the treasury position.

On the inside friends of Angus McLean of North Carolina are pushing him for the post as strongly as they dare. They are using the argument privately with administration authorities that he knows the intricacies of federal financing. That seems to be what the treasury job calls for now.

All this activity pre-supposes that Budget Director Douglas is out of the running. That supposition has grown because he has kept himself under cover since Mr. Roosevelt started the preliminaries for inflation. The truth is he does not favor the policy and is keeping quiet.

Test
One of Mr. Roosevelt's recovery engineers has a prohibition platform all his own. The first question he asks each applicant for a job is whether he drinks.

So far the platform has not proved important. None of the applicants will admit he has ever tasted anything. Its relevancy, however, is not apparent. The jobs deal only with water power.

Higher-ups have heard about it. All they do is laugh.

Fantasy
The idea that the late Senator Thomas Walsh might have been poisoned is regarded by all his closest friends here as preposterous. It has been aired around

Some People Say

One-third of our divorcees now re-marry. Re-marriage should be limited to annulments obtained on grounds existing at the time of marriage.—Clarence E. Martin, president American Bar association.

I am sorry if I offend. No one can live according to someone else's idea of what is proper.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

While congress is in session, more good speaking and more bad speaking may be heard there than in any other place in the country.—Prof. W. H. Yeager, George Washington university.

I think you will find that proper teaching of temperance is the one point on which wets and dries are united.—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, dry leader.

The college should not follow public opinion; it should either lead it or let it alone.—Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale.

Let Utah remain dry even though all other states vote to repeal national prohibition.—Heber J. Grant, president of Mormon church.

Earlier Days

(From Files of The Klamath Republican, July, 1900)
City Engineer Zumwalt has been instructed to prepare specifications and advertisements for the sewerage system, with the exception of a portion of the north end of the city and the pumping plant; the specifications to contain the proviso that the city reserve the right to construct all or only a portion of the system. This provision is incorporated for the purpose of enabling the city to remain within its financial limits.

The Klamath County bank is putting up a screen door to its Alex's bald spot from the files.

Mrs. E. B. Henry entertained the bridge club yesterday in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. T. Lee.

Hollywood story says no sooner do newly-married movie stars begin to get really acquainted with each other than they want a divorce. Probably that explains it.

Health Important Program In Government Of Klamath

By WILLIS E. MAHONEY

I desire to review the program that is being carried out by the City Recreational Committee, and of the work that is being done by the City Health Department, with the hope that public interest may be stimulated, and that we will secure better cooperation on the part of the public in making this work an outstanding success.

To my mind the primary function of government should be devoted to contributing to the comfort, happiness and welfare of men, women, and children. Government must think in terms of human beings and not only in terms of dollars.

In the rapid growth of our city we have neglected to inject more of the human spirit into the processes of government. We have been too busy looking after our own affairs and losing sight of those things so important to the upbuilding of the community. A city is judged more by the character of its people than by its monuments or its industry. As important as these material monuments are to a city, yet let me say that the welfare of the children of the city and the health of the community transcends them all in importance.

One of the first acts of this administration was to plan some program that would be beneficial to the boys and girls of the city during the vacation period.

To provide a clean and healthy environment for these children during that period.

A committee of public spirited men and women accepted the definite responsibility of making this program a success. This committee is headed by the Reverend T. Davis Preston, who with Mrs. Harley, Mrs. Macarty, E. B. Hall, Mrs. Poole, Carl Jackson, Mrs. Cronert and Cliff Dunn have launched a program that should be an inspiration to every citizen of the community. Too much cannot be said for the unselfish time and energy these men and women have devoted to this important work. The community owes them a debt of gratitude.

On the opening day of the recreational program over nine hundred boys and girls of the city responded. Each day this number was increased. The program calls for definite hours of each day to be devoted to recreational sports, constructive and interesting work such as sewing for the girls, vocational training and other interesting studies. Free swimming is provided and is available to every boy and girl in Klamath Falls every Tuesday and Thursday.

Think of what this means to the boys and girls of this city! Think of what it means to these families finding themselves temporarily out of employment and unable to provide their boy or girl with those pleasures of a vacation time to which all children are entitled. Think of what it means to keep over a thousand youngsters busily engaged in clean and wholesome recreational work! Keeping them free from the temptation of using the downtown streets as their avenues of recreation. This program is city wide. In my opinion it is one of the most forward steps that has been made by any city in Oregon.

This credit I want to give absolutely to the members of the City Recreational committee, and to the various civic organizations who have helped the committee to carry on with this work.

However, we are not receiving the support and cooperation of the people of the city that this important work justifies. I appeal to the women of the city to interest themselves in this program. To see that their boy and girl responds to the invitation to enter into this splendid work which is absolutely free of cost. I appeal also to individuals and to the organizations which have not already contributed financially, to do so. This work is calling for a greater expenditure of money than we at first anticipated. If you can do so send in your contribution, no matter how small it is, to Mrs. Earley, treasurer of the committee, care the Earley Hotel.

This offers you an opportunity to do something for your community. It places before you a definite responsibility and a plain duty to do so.

Let me now turn to the second important step launched at a definite unit of city government. This is the creation of a new and efficient health department. Here, too, we need to stimulate public interest. There is an urgent need for the whole hearted support and cooperation of all the people. Klamath Falls has grown to be a city of 16,000 people. In its rapid growth we have neglected to carry forward an efficient health program. On January 1st this year we discovered that no

SIDE GLANCES—by George Clark



"How do you explain this, Paddy? We didn't plant any sunflowers here."

money was available for the inspection of milk and meats and other food stuffs. If I were to speak to you frankly of the conditions that existed and which were discovered in our investigations there would not be a man or woman in this city but what would enthusiastically give us their whole hearted support in making this health department an outstanding success.

A city of 16,000 people was consuming milk and food stuffs without any inspection whatsoever. A condition existed that could have easily undermined the health of the whole community. Immediate steps were taken to remedy this condition. Public meetings were called with the producers of both milk and meat, and I desire to commend these men for the whole hearted manner and splendid cooperation they have given us at every turn. In order to finance the workings of this department it was necessary to raise approximately \$3,000.

This is being done without a dollar of cost to the taxpayers of this city. We worked out a plan whereby the milk men paid a small assessment on a gallonage basis for milk. The meat men paying a nominal fee on all animals butchered. A small license fee was agreed upon to be paid by the meat shops and milk distributors.

The next step was to name a citizens board of health. This committee to represent the people, or the consumers of these products. This committee is headed by E. B. Hall, with P. S. Jones representing the railroad families of the city; Charles P. Henderson, county agricultural agent; George Kinard, of K. P. J. L. radio station; and Dr. F. A. Adams. I can not say too much for the work that has been done by this committee.

When I say to you that today Klamath Falls has one of the most up-to-date, modern and efficient health departments in the state of Oregon, it is because of the whole hearted support and the unselfish time devoted on the part of this committee.

Along with this committee a committee of the city council was named with J. E. Van Camp, with Charles Thomas and John Keller on the committee. I asked the citizens board of health to select the best inspector that they could find in the state of Oregon to carry on this important work. That the health of a city must be kept in mind, and that the health of a city should not and could not enter into this appointment. A thorough investigation was made of a long list of applicants. The committee recommended the appointment of Dr. C. H. Hartman, who has had long years of experience in this line of work in this state. I immediately named Dr. Hartman to this position. He is a graduate veterinarian, well trained in laboratory work for the testing of milk. He has accomplished wonders in the three months the department has been under his direction. Every dairy that sells milk within this city is regularly inspected for sanitation and cleanliness. No packing plant can commence butchering until the inspector has made live inspection of all animals. The meat shops and

the dairy establishments within and without the city are regularly and minutely inspected. A modern laboratory with special date equipment has been installed. Laboratory tests and material count is made from all samples collected from all dairies. Reports will be published monthly on the tests made on all dairies.

The milk and meat you are buying today from licensed establishments are absolutely pure and wholesome.

Regular monthly meetings will be called by the citizens board of health, of which Dr. Hall is chairman, meeting with the committee from the city council, the inspector and representatives from the producers and distributors.

We want the public to attend these meetings. We want to hear of your complaints, to want your suggestions for improvements. This is your department. It has been created for your benefit. We need your help in making it a success.

Editorials on News

(Continued from Page One)

new experiments enough to let us for a while.

THE grand jury amendment, permitting prosecution by a formation filed by the district attorney, is defeated.

The voters, probably, didn't understand it and the tandem—a sensible one, incidentally—is to vote against what isn't understood.

THE oleomargarine tax is down to defeat by a heavy majority.

Pocketbook voting again. People voted against the sale tax because they didn't want to pay it. They voted against the oleo tax because they didn't want to pay it.

THERE was a light vote—scarcely light.

That raises the old question: Would the result of the election have been different if more people had voted?

Probably not. Certainly not those who did vote represented a fair cross section of public opinion.

It is regrettable when people fail to exercise their right to vote, which is a priceless privilege, and by countless sacrifices, but it is likely that the result of the election would not have been so different if there had been a heavy vote instead of a light one.

THE people of Klamath County quite plainly want an armory.

They voted the tax when it first came up, and on Friday they defeated, at least on the face of figures as these words are written, two measures that would have diverted the armory fund to other purposes—one wholly at the other in part.

Let's go to work now to get state and federal money to help us build a good one.

Now...at our showroom...
the new Frigidaire
that uses no more current
than a lamp bulb



ECONOMY

Here is a new standard of economy. A genuine Frigidaire that operates on as little electric current as one ordinary lamp bulb.

CONVENIENCE

Automatic defrosting—ice trays that slip out of the freezer at a touch of the finger—extra room for tall containers—and a compartment for frozen storage.

\$96.
PLUS DELIVERY
AND INSTALLATION AND FEDERAL TAX PAID.

1/4 MORE FOOD SPACE

A highly efficient, space-saving insulation gives the cabinet smaller outside dimensions, but much greater food storage capacity. See the new Frigidaires at our showroom.

BEAUTY

This new Frigidaire introduces a distinctive style in cabinet design, with a finish of white Dulux and handsome chromium hardware.

QUALITY

With porcelain interior, every detail reflects that quality which has made Frigidaire the choice of a million more buyers than any other electric refrigerator.

THE SUPER FRIGIDAIRE LINE INCLUDES SIX NEW DELUXE ALL-PORCELAIN MODELS—WITH MANY EXCLUSIVE FEATURES—THE FINEST FRIGIDAIRE EVER BUILT

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