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Personal Standards And the New Deal.
 If the new deal is to accomplish all it should, it must bring with it changes in our ideas and our standards of individual conduct just about as sweeping as the changes that have already been ordered for the operation of our industrial machine.
 One of the changes we need to make is in relation to our attitude toward debt. It might be a very healthful thing for us to regain the point of view which our grandfathers had in regard to it.
 In the old days people had, if not a horror of it, at least a very distaste for going into debt. The proudest boast of the solvent, successful man was that he owed no man, a farthing. People borrowed only when they had to, and they did so, usually, with great reluctance.
 No one needs to be told that we haven't got that viewpoint any more. In the last decade or so the hallmark of the successful man has not been his ability to keep out of debt but his ability to get into it. It became an accepted standard that the smart man used other people's money in his operations.
 Not only did business firms borrow to expand their plants; rich men borrowed to speculate in stocks, poor men borrowed to buy automobiles, furniture and what-not; and while many of the results of this were very good, the way in which it made us willing to mortgage our futures to satisfy present wants was, all in all, anything but wholesome.
 It led, furthermore, to a stultifying of our conception of the morals involved in the use of other people's money. Many an American town can tell a tale precisely like the following:
 A bank has folded up in a large manufacturing town. High officers of the bank have been revealed as heavy borrowers from it. Their debts have not been paid, and because they are not paid the depositors are holding the sack.
 Just what difference is there, essentially, between the bank president who borrows from his own bank to "invest" in stocks, hoping that his profits will enable him to repay the loan, and the little shoe shop cashier who takes money from the till to play the races?
 If a too-ready acceptance of debt had not blunted our concepts of right and wrong, we would not have had a society in which such things would have happened.
 To the individual the national recovery act can be explained in just a few words—to recover a little money.
 The state liquor commission will be for control and distribution. There is no known provision for an official taster.
 Jimmie Mattern is getting around the world about as fast as an old-time wind-jammer.
 The United States is the only civilized country that permits the working of women and minors in all-night shifts—Gov. Joseph R. Ely of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON
NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS
The Inside Story From The Capital
 By PAUL MALLON
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Refrigeration
 WASHINGTON, July 29—The honeyed farewell that President Roosevelt sent the London conference was NOT the message he wanted to send.
 There was another more important one which never saw the light of day. It would have held out more definite hopes to the nations of the world on the taboos of currency and tariffs.
 It was thrown in the wastebasket for obvious reasons. The conference blew frost all over State Secretary Hull when he tried to suggest such a mild thing as continuance of the temporary tariff truce. It would have given a similarly frigid reception to any definite proposals from the president. The only thing to do was to save the idea for later. You will hear more about it in the fall.

Wantons
 Everything so far said about the French goes double now.
 Behind all the pretty phrases at the closing conference session our officials held the privately bitter opinion that the Parisians promoted the frost.
 Hull was barely able to contain himself in his final speech. Amid all his happy words you may have noticed such phrases as "malignant opposition," "those wantonly inclined" to destroy the conference.
 The French knew whom he was talking about.

War
 The conference farce turned out just as the insiders here said it would. Prof. Moley carried out officially his mission of breaking up the meeting with the least possible commotion, although he sacrificed his own personal prestige in doing it.
 The first result seems to be a tacit pegging on the pound with the franc. That is denied at London, but essentially proved by exchange quotations. It probably will be the only result for a time.
 World statesmen seem to hate each other a little more than they did. But that is not important.
 There probably will be NO world trade war except the one which has been going on all the time.

Prospects
 What is likely to happen now is this:
 We will worry along with N. I. R. A. and our domestic situation until we can stabilize prices and currency. After stabilization we will renew our pressure for a world understanding on currency and tariffs. No doubt we will be compelled to offer something definite in order to get the London delegates back together again.
 Nobody knows when the time will come. November 1 is the date the administration has in mind. It believes stabilization here will be accomplished by then. That is why Hull tried to get the conference to adjourn to that date.

Gold
 The inner circle has been humming for a week trying to help the gold miner.
 Those in charge whisper that the embargo probably will be lifted slightly to permit the gold producers to sell abroad, but not here. At least that is what they have been trying to do.
 Their efforts have been complicated by the ruling of the attorney general. That is why the ruling was kept confidential.

Efficiency
 Gen. Johnson got a little ahead of himself on his bi-weekly drive. He turned on the psychology pressure before his machinery was ready to use it.
 A good example lies in what happened backstage on the postcard. His N. I. R. A. had to have them immediately. About 25,000,000 were ordered from one firm. The firm protested that haste would cost \$50,000. It promised a saving of that much if permitted a few days leeway. This was not allowed. The pictures actually arrived

three days before they could be used. They came so soon there was not even a place to put them.
 No one who knows Washington will criticize Gen. Johnson seriously for the poster mixup. It was probably worth \$50,000 to the drive to get the posters on time.
 Enough people are picking on him now. His radio speech caused blistering private comment from certain business men and manufacturers. They were strong for Mr. Roosevelt's radio appeal but thought the general went too far.
 The Kellogg peace pact has been broken—and apparently by our own government.
Announcement
 An official recently stated: "Several thousand members of the conservation service will be utilized by the U. S. forest service as re-enforcement in that organization's war against wild gooseberry and currant bushes. Maj. Robert Y. Stuart announced today."
 The C. C. C. song hereafter will be:
 "Over There—in the Currant Bushes."

Notes
 Prof. Moley's breakfast conferences with the president were resumed shortly after he returned here.
 The theory behind the gold change is that it will help the wants of placer miners in the west. It will help the larger producers more. Administration economists say it will not interfere with the purposes of the embargo which is designed to protect financial gold reserves.
 Gov. Black of the federal reserve says open market operations were curtailed recently because excess reserves were high enough. Extent of future operations will be based on future excess reserves statistics.
 The treasury recently wrote a check for \$7,500,000 made out to a certain railroad. Few people ever saw a check of that size.

SIDE GLANCES—by George Clark



Water on the roof is held in trust for the Indians; even the fish, and the worms on the fish, and the microbes on the worms. A white land owner cannot fish in the stream adjoining his property, so sayeth the Lord.
 If the people just must have a water system, it would seem advisable to buy the existing one. Of course, no work, no money.
 Now take the water filling. Whether we like it or not, the power company has control of the upper lake storage by its contract for the construction of Link river dam. Suppose the city builds a plant below Keno, and the Copco should decide to shut down for a week or a month and should close the gates at the Link river dam, or suppose the irrigation system requires all the water for a month or so. Could we sit without power, lights and water until they got ready to turn down some water? What would be the value of a plant of that kind?
 If we have to have a municipal plant, and have to deal with Copco, would it not seem to be the right of wisdom to buy the Link river plant and water rights? But again, no work or government money.
 The protestations of Mr. Mahoney that water bonds are not a liability of the property owner, would be more convincing if backed up by an opinion of our esteemed city attorney, Judge Leavitt, that every bit of property in the city is not included in the underlying security for any improvement or other bonds issued by the city. If not, why an election? Let's buy us all a new car with city bonds. And suppose the power company elects to continue in business in competition with the city, and cause large losses to the city. Who will punish it? Can or will you raise the rates? Or would the taxpayer get the hot seat? I ask you!
 It may be recalled that we opposed the construction of the disposal system at that time. How it would fit now. How much cheaper it could be built now, besides the \$9 per cent bonus on R. F. C. money!
 In a consideration of possible projects for the relief of unemployment, we wish to advance the building of five or more concrete bridges across the canal, and the construction of a new gymnasium for the high school on the Modoc site, both needed. There was included in the preliminary list of projects, \$20,000 for canal coverage. This was absurdly low, and must have been intended for bridges only. If the New Deal is to consist in throwing money around, why was not two million appropriated for canal coverage? Where is there a project for which the government could find a better excuse for squandering money on? But again we come into collision with the self-liquidation restriction, in the case of bridges, or gymnasium. But if we must vote bonds, why not vote them and stand on our own feet like men, not apes with city hind legs and government front legs (we have to run both ourselves, anyhow). How about it, Tax League?
 Finally, I suppose it would be considered a "trifle" if we just asked in a cent-ten, fifty-bit voice if it was necessary to go to Salem to see Mr. Thomas about fixing the rates, or just at the young democrats' dinner-time at Portland, and who paid the bill? And if it was necessary to go to Portland to buy an engineering report, for which there is no provision in the budget, while there are a number of unemployed engineers in Klamath Falls trying to pay taxes.
 JOHN C. CLEGGHORN.
 Malin, Oregon.
 To the Editor—Poor Klamath Falls, poor Klamath County! Now, it appears, it is to be plunged into a new kind of power controversy, this time by a comparative stranger in our midst—Mr. Mahoney.
 It is clear to anyone who is acquainted with the law and the facts relating to the power rights of the Klamath river in Oregon, that in his statement to the people published in your issue of July 26, the mayor is either consciously uninformed, conspicuously misinformed or conspicuously insincere.
 However, the farmers of the Klamath Project may have one satisfaction, Mr. Mahoney will not receive his power permit even though he has applied therefor; and the citizens of Klamath Falls may have one hope, that he will find this out before too much city money is spent.
 The writer would very much like to see municipal power developed in Klamath. So, he believes, would a great majority of the farmers who own the power rights, but "We of Southern Oregon" (as Mahoney says in his Portland addresses when he is telling Oregon democrats what to

to this writer the other day: "It isn't improbable that potatoes will sell as high as \$3 before next spring."
 • • • • •
 WE HAVE a big hay crop, with hay scarce as hens' teeth all over the Pacific Coast. Wool is bringing good prices. Lamb is worth a lot more this fall than in the recent past.
 With the grain crop of the country a practical failure, the grain lands of the Klamath Falls are promising a tremendous yield. There is every indication that the goose will hang high for agriculturally speaking, this fall.
 • • • • •
 THIS IS a great country we live in. Let's be PROUD of it. When we talk about it, let's swell out our chests and TALK BIG.
 Big talk has done a lot for California, and California hasn't, and never did have, anything more to talk about than the Klamath country.
 Let's forget our troubles of the past few years and look forward hopefully and happily to the bright prospects held by future years.

State Police Success Points New Course.
 OREGON has discovered the effectiveness of a carefully organized state police force; it has functioned magnificently in this unit of the 48 states. The success of a comparatively small venture usually is the basis for successful expansion, and for that reason there is something particularly valuable in the suggestion of a national police system.
 The proposal evolved from the governor's conference as a reaction to the chain of kidnapping episodes leaving no section of the country free from their terrors. Uniformity in criminal control—a definite establishment of co-operation between states—is an acceptable program to meet the demands of public complaint.
 The government, laying its foundations upon organizations of as high standing as the Oregon state police, must one day make itself more thoroughly known to the criminal. The citizens of Oregon viewed their police as a purely exhibitionary stunt when General Butler was brought here from the east to form the state force. But the state officers have justified themselves and original objections have been smothered. Similar success, it appears, would follow a national organization.
 No one is prepared to suggest the government spent large sums of money on a police force. We have trained men standing idle in military camps and, while we urge world peace, we condition soldiers. There is little use for a soldier in a domestic campaign against crime.
 The government is thorough and efficient when it seriously takes a hand against crime. It has fought well against the racketeer, the dope smuggler, the counterfeiter and the mail bandit. Unfortunately, there is sufficient crime in America to make K a national emergency. We know definitely there is a

thing about holding a fair this fall. As it now stands but a few weeks remain in which anything can be done and unless a start is made at once the county will be presented with the same fiasco handed out last year.
 Any future power development will come only with justice to the farmers of the Klamath Project—not under any such assurance as that of your statement.
 "Mahoney, however, has promised the rights of the farmers will not be impaired by the city," a promise strangely reminiscent of the one made by Copco when it was seeking an exactly similar power right a year or two ago. ("We that before the mayor's time") and worth just exactly as much—namely, not one tinker's damn.
 Yours truly,
 A. M. THOMAS

Telling the Editor
 Klamath Falls, Ore.
 (To the Editor): Knowing that everyone who ventures to question the present whoop-up policy will be classified as an obstructionist to prosperity and a "tool of the monopolistic power octopus," yet we venture to make just a easy-ten, fifty-bit small cry in the wilderness of municipal-ownership demagoguery.
 It was the policy of the R. F. C. last year not to advance any money to municipalities for the purpose of constructing utilities in opposition to those already constructed. There is no evidence to show that the New Deal is contrary; it is certainly not the intention to lead the taxpayers with a lot more bonds. The self-liquidation feature is an evidence of that. In fact, one of the latest pronouncements of the corporation is "(1) The project should be socially desirable in the sense of contribution—something of value to the equipment of the community and should not be a mere makeshift to supply work."
 In the application for two million dollars to build a water system for Klamath Falls a confession that the money gift promises of Mr. Mahoney that he would reduce utility rates very materially (We have been waiting for some one to check him up a bit on his promises) is "it to be fulfilled"? It is true we are collecting 4 per cent from taxes from the utilities. Will it be handed on to us consumers in the rate structure? I ask you!
 What justification is there for bringing surface water (mountain water) that will have to be treated to be safe, into Klamath Falls, when we have plenty of pure underground water right here that does not need to be treated? Is it to show that it "contributes something of value"? Throw that out, and we are confronted with a complete system already built, requiring no work for the unemployed, and getting no consideration from the R. F. C. Where is the justification for building an entire new system, tearing up our streets and parking to lay new pipes, and ditto to dig up the old. It looks like an economic waste to us. If we have to spend \$700,000 for 15 miles of pipe line and treating plant—and maintain it and run the risk of breakage—to get reconstruction money, where will be the 30 per cent saving the U. S. donates?
 In passing, where is the unappropriated water within 35 miles that can be brought in "on its own power" to our reservoirs without pumping? The city at one time had fillings on several scattered, mucky springs, subject to pollution, on Aspen mountain. It happen to have a survey for

Some People Say
 The coming winter will be the happiest the American people have experienced in several years: unemployment is rapidly disappearing. — Senator Patrick A. McCarron, Nevada.
 I like the countryside of England—what I should like more than anything else is a little farm here. The tempo of this country is slower than that of America, and suits me better. — Ex-Mayor Jimmie Walker of New York, interviewed in London.
 Every woman ought to own a red hat, for the stimulation of her spirits. — Catherine O'Leary, magazine editor.
 We (writers) cannot tell a line. The more subtly we attempt it, the more certainly do we betray some aspect of the truth. — Raymond Kipling, author.
 Learning an education may be totally divorced. You may have a highly learned man who is totally uneducated. — Frank J. Sheed, London publisher.

Earlier Days
 From Files of Republican July 29, 1909.
 Within the next 30 days work will be commenced transforming the present street car system into an electric line.
 The Klamath county high school opens Monday, September 6, 1909. There is every indication of the largest enrollment in the history of the school.
 R. P. Kelly, one of the leading attorneys of Eureka, Kansas, is paying a visit to J. B. Mason.
 L. Jacobs let the contract Wednesday for the erection of a business block at the corner of Main and Sixth streets.
 For the sixth month the people of the city have been waiting for the fair association to do some

Editorials on News
 (Continued from Page One)
 Most active city I've seen in Oregon, except, of course, the metropolitan city of Portland. It's streets are full of people, and are crowded with cars day and night. It looks like a REAL CITY.
 "I'm tremendously taken with it."
 KLAMATH FALLS, as you have read in this newspaper, is one of three cities in Oregon to get a branch office of the home loan owners corporation of the federal home loan bank.
 More recognition of our growing importance in this state.
 AND KLAMATH FALLS is chosen as operating headquarters for Safeway Stores in the entire Southern Oregon district. That isn't so bad, either.
 THIS COLUMN has been harping for weeks on the favorable situation of the Klamath agricultural district in this particular and rather peculiar year.
 In a year of general crop shortage in the United States, resulting in rising prices for agricultural products, the Klamath country has BIG crops. Having some utterly improbable catastrophe, we shall harvest this year the largest potato crop ever grown here, with potatoes relatively scarce over the rest of the country.
 A man who ought to know said

Wise Cracks
 Judging by those prohibition repeal victories in Alabama and Arkansas, the "Solid South" is no longer solid—but liquid.
 What the average man needs is a necktie of a color that will match the color of the gray hair wife prepares.
 Boston dispatch reveals \$12,000 fund endowed to provide flannel underwear for Andover theological students has been untouched for years. Probably young preachers figure they will have enough scratching to do it life, as it is.
 Unmarried men in Italy pay a tax of \$55 a year for the privilege of remaining bachelors. Many husbands will agree that it's worth it.
 New York has called a special session of the Legislature, the only thing to do is declare martial law and take the things needed—Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota.
 If nothing is done and we can't get any money either from the state or federal government, the only thing to do is declare martial law and take the things needed—Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota.
 We must resist the return of this liquor traffic with all the force and power at our command.—Senator Sheppard of Texas.

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The Real Struggle Is Just Beginning



REMEMBER THE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS! WE MUST ALL WORK TOGETHER FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE

LISTEN—A SMART GUY LIKE YOU OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO GET AROUND THAT INDUSTRIAL CODE AND MAKE A LITTLE EXTRA PROFIT

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