

## BRIGANDS ATTACK TOWN AND MEN IN CITIZENS

Chicago Folk Whose Program is Impeded Have Behaved About 1,000 of the Outlaws, But There Remains About 4,000 to Cope With

United Press Service

**TIENTSIN, Feb. 21.**—The town of Tientsin, some distance in the interior, is besieged by brigands. Strong armed bodies are able to get in and out, but except when accompanied by escorts running into the thousands, the citizens dare not venture outside the walls, and are compelled to be continually on the alert to prevent the brigands from breaking in.

In the various attempts that have been made to stamp out the outlaws, the authorities have lately captured and beheaded nearly 1,000, but it is estimated that fully 4,000 brigands are left.

## NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW BEGINS, RUNS ONE WEEK

Big Display Staged by Citrus Growers of Southern California Has Modern Midway and Attracts Many Thousands

United Press Service

**SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 21.**—The National Orange show, staged by the citrus growers of Southern California, began a week's run here Monday. Beautiful exhibits of citrus fruits, in addition to all the accompaniments of a modern midway, attracted thousands of visitors.

## WANT MEXICAN EMBEZZLER, WHO ESCAPED OFFICERS

Officials of State of Sonora Seek Extradition of Juan Romero, Who Gave Custodians Slip When Out With Them on Banking Errand

United Press Service

**NOGALES, Ariz., Feb. 21.**—Officials of the Mexican state of Sonora announce that they will seek the extradition of Juan Romero, charged with embezzlement, who escaped from Mexican officers in Nogales, Sonora, plunged across the international boundary, forty feet away, and defied his pursuers.

Romero escaped while being taken from jail to draw money for personal expenses. Officers refrained from firing at him because of pedestrians who gave pursuit.

## WOMAN COP WILL LECTURE TELLING OF HER WORK

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, Los Angeles Guardian of Peace, to Make Platform Tour in California, Attended in Blue Serge and Brass Buttons

United Press Service

**LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21.**—Attired in natty blue serge uniform, with brass buttons, Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, first policewoman in America, will tour California in March to tell of her work in Los Angeles.

Officer Wells' itinerary will include Visalia, Tulare, Fresno, Merced, Modesto, Lodi, Santa Rosa, Gilroy, Santa Cruz and Hollister.

Moore & Heldrich, 113 North Fourth street, announce the opening of their Spring Millinery, Saturday, February 24th. All the season's latest creations will be shown here. 21-4

**COUNTY WARRANTS**—I can buy a few county warrants, W. S. Slough, 21-8

## YOUNG WOMAN BEHEADED BY LOVER SHE JILTED

While She Is About to Wed Rival Her Former Lover Approaches With a Reaper's Scythe and With One Blow Decapitates Young Woman

United Press Service

**MADRID, Feb. 21.**—Terrible revenge was taken by a jilted lover upon his former sweetheart as she was about to marry his rival in a village near Bilbao, says a dispatch today from that city.

Approaching the wedding procession he attacked the young woman with a reaper's scythe, and with one blow decapitated her. In the confusion the assassin escaped after wounding several of the party.

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Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver,  
Willits Building.

## PLAINT OF BRIGES GIVEN ANSWER

(Continued from Page 1)

derived from the sale of timber will be placed to the credit of the tribe, and will either be paid out in cash or used to complete the Modoc Point irrigation ditch and for other purposes which will be of material benefit to the Indians living on the reservation.

One of the sections of the 1866 treaty provides that any Indians who persist in the use of intoxicating liquors or bring liquor on the reservation can be deprived of his rights in the distribution of funds or in the allotment of lands on the Klamath reservation. This is not generally known, and I propose to have prepared some posters which will be put up on the reservation calling the attention of the Indians to the provision. This, I hope, will have the effect of lessening the evils brought about on the reservation by the use of liquor among the Indians.

"As to the funds of the Indians which some have asserted are held up, I would be glad to explain that. Just after I succeeded H. G. Wilson as superintendent of the Klamath Indian reservation bids were called for from banks for the handling of deposits of individual Indian money, belonging to the Klamath Indians. The highest bid was received from the Roseburg National bank, and since that date, which was in the summer of 1910, deposits from rentals, land sales and trust funds have been deposited to the credit of the Indians in the Roseburg National bank. Lately the First National bank of Klamath Falls has completed bond for this purpose, and all of the money at present in the Roseburg National bank will be gradually transferred to the First National bank at Klamath Falls or paid to the Indians. The bond given by the local bank is \$35,000, which is furnished by a bonding company.

"In the bank at Roseburg we have had as high as \$39,000. The bond there is \$49,000. The process of transferring the money of the Indians to the First National bank of Klamath Falls has already begun and by next fall all of it will be here. There is \$29,000 all told to be brought over, and it would be poor policy to draw it out all at once, as the arrangement might be hard on the depository which holds it now. The arrangement with the First National bank is to pay 4 per cent on daily balances, compounded semi-annually. The Indians have been drawing the interest on their money, and I just recently finished a distribution of about \$5,000 interest to them.

"There is another account kept by the agency called the official account, on which no interest is obtained, and it holds money of which disposition has not been fully determined or settled by the government. The money placed in this account awaits the time when it can be turned over to the Indians, when it is apportioned to them in the ratio that they are entitled to, and then begins to draw interest with the rest of their funds. There is in that account now, for instance, \$8,000 right of way money from the railroad, and as soon as all the matters are attended to and settled regarding that amount, it will go to the Indians' account. It is a sort of escrow fund.

"The policy of the office is to place the individual funds of such Indians in the bank as are not deemed competent to handle the entire amount themselves. As fast as Indians are found competent and capable of managing their own affairs, land matters and funds will be turned over to them and they will be in the same position as a white man purchasing land on the reservation. From reports received from the Indian office it has been discovered that over 90 per cent of the competent Indians on different reservations squander their lands and money when patents in fee have been issued and their entire matters placed in their own hands. For this reason the office is sometimes slow in approving patents in fee simple and turning the matters of an Indian applicant entirely into his own hands. An Indian must show first conclusively that he is able to care for himself and his property before such action will be taken.

"Timber sales will be conducted along the line of the forest reserve. They will be advertised about four months. A minimum price will be placed by the office in the advertisement and ample opportunity will be given bidders to examine the lands. They will be sold in designated areas. Each area as advertised will be considered as a separate unit. The first unit which it is proposed to sell claims approximately 500,000,000. Ample reserve will be made for seed trees for future use, so that more than 400,000,000 feet will be placed on the market. Other units will be advertised as bidders are found and as requirements will warrant.

Practically all the timber operations on the reservation are railroad propositions; that is to say, a railroad will have to be built to the center of the activity. It will be found the most economical method. The Southern Pacific now reaches townships 29,

30, 31, 32 and 33, range 7, which are in the proposed unit, and low can be hauled from these to the Oregon Eastern railway, which is now completed to the lower end of Klamath marsh. This is a very desirable unit on account of the nature of the land, also being practically pure pine. There is but a very small amount of fir in the area. Specifications and other data in regard to bids will be made public at the time of advertising, which is expected in a few weeks."

## ROOSEVELT RECALL IDEAS EXPLAINED

(Continued from Page 1)

into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice. Its public utilities commission, in a recent report, answered certain critics as follows:

"To be generous to the people of the state at the expense of justice to the carriers would be a species of official brigandage that ought to hold the perpetrators up to the execration of all honest people. Indeed, we have no idea that the people of Wisconsin have the remotest desire to deprive the railroads of the state of aught that in equity and good conscience belongs to them, and if any of them have, their wishes cannot be gratified by this commission."

"This is precisely the attitude we should take toward big business. In other words, our demand is that big business give the people a square deal and that the people give a square deal to any man engaged in big business who honestly endeavors to do what is right and proper.

"All business into which the element of monopoly in anyway or degree enters, and where it proves, in practice, impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly, should be carefully supervised, regulated and controlled by the governmental authority, and such control should be exercised by administrative, rather than by judicial officers.

"We should not fear, if necessary, to bring the regulation of the big corporations to the point of controlling conditions so that the wage worker shall have a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor not as excessive as to wreck his strength by the strain of unending toil, and leave him unfit to do his duty as a good citizen in the community. Where regulation by competition (which is, of course, preferable) proves insufficient, we should not shrink from bringing governmental regulation to the point of control of monopoly prices, if it should ever become necessary to do so, just as in exceptional cases railway rates are now regulated.

"I do not believe any absolute private monopoly is justified, but if our great combinations are properly supervised so that immoral practices are prevented, absolute monopoly will not come to pass, as the laws of competition and efficiency are against it. "As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short-term elective offices. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast which have come to my knowledge, it was used with excellent results. "I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as would make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

"It remains the question of the recall of judges. One of the ablest jurists in the United States, a veteran in the service to the people, recently wrote me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agitation for the recall as applied to judges. First, the administration of justice has withdrawn from life and become artificial and technical. The recall is not so much a recall of judges from office as it is a recall of the administration of justice back to life, so that it shall become, as it ought to be, the most efficient of all agencies for making this earth a better place to live in. Judges have set their rules above life. Like the Pharisees of old, they have said: 'The people be accused; they know not the law.' (That is our rule.)

"Courts have repeatedly defeated the aroused morals of a whole commonwealth. Take the example of the St. Louis hoodlums. Their guilt was plain and, in the main, confessed. The whole state was aroused and outraged by an instinct that goes to every foundation of all social order, they demanded that the guilty be punished. The hoodlums were convicted, but the supreme court of Missouri, never questioning their guilt, set their conviction aside upon purely technical grounds. The same thing occurred in California. Nero, adding over burning Rome, was a patriot and a statesman in comparison with judges who thus trifle with and frustrate the aroused moral sentiment of a great people, for that sentiment is politi-

cally the vital breath of both state and nation. It is to recall the administration of justice back from such practices that the recent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power to declare laws unconstitutional, the courts have become law-making, instead of law-enforcing agencies. Here again the settled will of society to correct confessed evils has been set at naught by those who place metaphysics above life. It is the courts, not the constitutions, that are at fault. It is only by the process which James Russell Lowell, when answering the critics of Lincoln, called 'pettifogging the constitution' that constitutions which were destined to protect society can thus be made to defeat the common good. Here, again, the recall is a recall of the administration of justice back from academic refinements to social service. There is no public servant and no private man whom I place above a judge of the best type, and very few whom I rank beside him. I believe in the cumulative value of the law, and in its value as an impersonal, disinterested basis of control. I believe in the necessity for the courts' interpretation of the law as law without the power to change the law or to substitute some other thing than law for it. But I agree with every great jurist, from Marshall downward, when I say that every judge is bound to consider two separate elements in his decision of a case—one the tenets of the law and the other, conditions of actual life to which the law is to be applied. The justice between man and man, between the state and its citizens, is a living thing, whereas legalistic justice is a dead thing.

"Moreover, never forget that the judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. Of course, he must act conscientiously. He must not do anything wrong because there is a popular clamor for it. But in their turn the people must follow their conscience, and when they have definitely decided on a given policy they must have public servants who will carry out that policy.

"Keep clearly in mind the distinction between the end and the means to attain that end. Our aim is to get the type of judge that I have described, to keep him on the bench as long as possible, and to keep off the bench, and, if necessary, take off the bench, the wrong type of judge. In some communities one method may not work well which in other communities does work well, and each community should adapt and preserve or reject a given method according to its practical working. Therefore, the question of applying the recall in any shape is one of expediency merely.

"It is foolish to talk of the sanctity of a judge-made law which half the judges strongly denounce. If there must be a decision by a close majority then let the people step in and let it be their majority that decides. According to one of the highest judges then and now on the supreme court of the nation, we had lived for a hundred years under a constitution which permitted a national income tax, until suddenly by one vote the supreme court reversed its previous decision for a century, and said that for a century we had been living under a wrong interpretation of the constitution (that is, under a wrong constitution), and therefore, in effect, established a new constitution, which we are now laboriously trying to amend so as to get it back to be the constitution that for a hundred years everybody, including the supreme court, thought it to be. Here again I ask you not to think of the mere legal formalism, but to think of the great immutable principles of justice, the great immutable principles of right and wrong, and to ponder what it means to men dependent for their livelihood and to women and children dependent upon these men, when the courts of the land deny them the justice to which they are entitled.

"Now, gentlemen, in closing and in thanking you for your courtesy, let me add one word. Keep clearly in view what are the fundamental aims of government. Remember that methods are merely the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved. I hope that not only you and I, but all our people may ever remember that while good laws are necessary, while it is necessary to have the right kind of governmental machinery, yet the all-important matter is to have the right kind of a man behind the law. A good constitution, and good laws under the constitution, and fearless and upright officials to administer the laws—all these are necessary; but the prime requisite in our national life is, and must always be, the possession by the average citizen of the right kind of character political.

"We desire the moralization not only of conditions, but of industrial conditions, so that every force in the community, individual and collective, may be directed toward securing for the average man and average woman a higher and better and fuller life in the things of the body, no less than those of the mind and the soul."



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