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KLAMATH DEBATERS WIN TARIFF TALK

EET GRANTS PASS

CAL HIGH SCHOOL TEAM GIVEN DECISION AGAINST VISITORS, WHO PROVE WORTHY AD. VERSARIES

Grants Pass high school debaters those of Klamath county high ool at the Houston opera house night, and likewise met defeat. they put up a splendid fight for ir side of the proposition, the fact they spoke as "strangers in a ange land," two against three and what may reasonably be conceded be the unpopular side of the argunt, making their showing all the re to be admired.

The stage was appropriately dected, the left side having pennants blue and white, the colors of the tors, who sat on that side, and the t side having those of red and te, the Klamath colors. The lo speakers used this side of the e. In addition to the foregoing ificant banners the students had other attractive insigna over the e setting to make the occasion as ingly remindful of high school as possible. Then the high school d, under George A. Wirts, added he gayety of the occasion by disting tunes within and without—r h, within and without the opera se—without, prior to the gatherof the audience, and within after thing had assembled.

he audience was made up largely igh school pupils, boys and girls, ally enthusiastic in yelling for s Pass, for Klamath, for the inhalt on the home team and for in general as a good thing to push. The yelling was ne plus ultra, on former occasions, and was lent itional impetus last night by the urations of Prof. E. V. Hawley, was on hand to back up Joseph ton in making the vocalists prosounds of enthusiasm. Said Proion was surely some propulsion, air shivered, the listeners were sed as well as enthused, and the rts of the "yellers" were a very erial addition to the enjoyment he evening, both as a prelude and terludes.

rof. Roeil H. Dunbar took tick at the door after Prof. W. E. ght had sold them, and when J. S. Stubblefield, pastor of the rville Presbyterian church, made introductory remarks, he spoke the amusement made by Professor ght at the box office as not so h because it was needed, but be the high school principal wish to get a line on the people and rate the sheep from the goats. remarks were in his accustomed y vein, and kept his hearers hly amused.

n addressing the visitors, he said was not necessary to assure them there was deep interest in their arance at Klamath Falls. He anced the subject of the evening as solved, that our legislation should shaped toward a gradual abnment of the protective tariff."

Miss Love is ill (laughter) and not be able to appear," he said, n he explained that Miss Florence rt of the Klamath team, on learnof this, offered to have her argut read if Miss Love's was read, to drop out if Miss Love's part of argument was omitted. Rev. bblefield paid a strong tribute to Miss Short for her fine spirit the matter, and the audience apded vigorously. The speakers Miss Short for her fine spirit and Neil Allan, the latter read Miss Love's argument, while e appearing for the Klamath high ol were Miss Short, Edwin Cox Forest Pell.

r. Rast, for the affirmative, was first speaker, remarking that notstanding the age of the tariff tion, and the fact that it is the t important in this country to Colonel George Harvey, demoic editor of Harper's Weekly, that the presidential candidate can get the farthest away from question can carry the country, rdless of his party. He said the f is no longer necessary, that it s rise to a favored class, is no ds to the wage-earning class, has n the American flag from the sea of commerce, and is a tax of baneful influence. It is to be considered with regard to industries self-supporting, those not yet so, and those to come. He said that as cotton was not adapted to the climate of Klamath Falls for a successful growth, the national government would not be justified in trying to grow it here, owing to the expense. He followed this with the statement that so long as protection is on an industry it diverts capital from other avenues where it might be better employed. As to those industries self-supporting, it is not just to protect them.

He quoted the income of the steel trust as greater than that of the United States government from all sources and said Carnegie admits that no longer is there any need for protection on steel. James J. Hill says Canada buys United States steel rails for $10 per ton less—almost 40 per cent less—than Hill can buy them in this country. Captains of steamships, he said, admit that products of ours sell abroad cheaper than here. Exports in 1911 were $1,250,000,000, and he asked if it stands to reason that this was only surplus? It is an enormous waste to protect any industry that can not support itself—creates a favored class of millionaires whose wealth is individual.

Forest Pell, first speaker on the negative side, said the question is not if wages have advanced as fast as prices. Senator George F. Hoar defined the protective tariff as one which imposes such a duty on foreign production as to let the home manufacturer establish his business or keep it going after its establishment. If the tariff is exorbitantly high it should be reduced to equal the difference between values here and abroad. The only justification for a change in the tariff is to show an urgent need. It must be a just and practical Change. To abandon the tariff will not benefit the workingman or anyone else. The Literary Digest of May 6, 1911, quotes from the London Times that the American workingman has an immense advantage over his British brother. He has a larger margin over the cost of living. It costs 26 cents to make a certain cotton in this country as against 16.6 cents in England, and other standard products are at a like disadvantage, needing protection. To cut off the tariff would be to reduce the workingman to the low wage standard of Europe and Asia. In six years of free trade in Germany the Krupp gun works at Essen had a decrease of 47,000 workmen, while in the following six years under protection the increase was 19,600. The cheapness of the free trade question consists in the cheapness of human flesh and blood.

Speaking second on the affirmative side was Neil Allan, who quoted Henry Clay as saying it was never expected to keep the tariff on. If an industry is self supporting, all right, but if not, the public should not be made to carry it over. If the production cannot meet the conditions the capital put in it were better put into something else. Making the tariff causes log rolling, and makes congress a place of barter. It does not cause an increase of wages but does cause high prices for the workingman. The percentage of increase in wages in the United States under protection has been less than the percentage of such increase in England under free trade. From 1835 to 1880 the percentage of increase in English wages was 66 2-3 per cent and in the United States 43 per cent. Unprotected wages in the United States have increased relatively faster from 1890 to 1903 than protected, examples being carpenters 37 per cent, plumbers 27 per cent, and painters 29 per cent, all unprotected, against iron workers 19 per cent and machinists 16 per cent, protected. The senate adopted the railroads as a standard example, and learned that from 1898 to 1908 the increase in wages there was 20 per cent and the increase in living cost 60 per cent, while Bradstreet, a reliable authority, put the increased cost of living from 1898 to 1910 at 61.9 per cent. Bacon, dress goods, and many other staples have increased faster in price, although protected, than in the unprotected countries.

Miss Short, second negative speaker, said we do not depend on Henry Clay to adopt principles for us. The American people can do away with log rolling. English wages were four times as high as Germany's when Germany had free trade, but since Germany has had protection her wages have been four times as high as those of England. In 1895 the average cost of farm labor in the United States was $220, and in Europe and India $86.50. China and South America are fast beginning to get started in agriculture, having labored so long under the disadvantages of free trade. It would not be just to put our laborers on the same plane as those of Africa and India. It would be unjust to farmers to adopt free trade. Of our people 35 per cent have only their labor. In England the day laborer gets but $1 to $2.50 per week, and in China and Japan he gets only one-tenth of our laborer's earnings. A 25 per cent tariff reduction in wages in this country would be, in a year, $1,611,000,000, threatened by tariff abolition. If we desire cheapness, let us admit the Asiatic laborer into California. The word "American" always stands for value, and we should not cheapen it.

Third on the affirmative side was Neil Allan, who read Miss Love's speech after extemporaneously answering some of the arguments offered by Miss Short. He said the Lawrence (Mass.) laborers were

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VIEW FROM FORT FOR LOS ANGELES

SECRETARY OLIVER GETS PICTURES SHOWING COUNTRY, WHICH WILL BE EXHIBITED AT LOS ANGELES SHOW

Secretary Caleb T. Oliver of the Chamber of Commerce is the recipient of forty pictures from Fort Klamath, which are to be used for making slides for the land show at Los Angeles. The secretary will take them there when he goes. They will show conclusively the conditions of the country of the Klamath Basin, and are calculated to attract the homeseekers.

Don't forget the big dance at Houston's Saturday night.

CARD OF THANKS

The Woman's Library Club wishes by this means to express to R. E. Wettenburg its thanks for the handsome desk recently presented to the public library. It is the friendship and generosity of such public spirited citizens that have been the greatest factor in building up and maintaining the public library.

We hope the citizens who are not in the habit of visiting the library will take ocasion to drop in and see this handsome piece of furniture, that they may more fully appreciate our pride in the splendid gift.

WEEKS COMPANY DATE CHANGED

WORD FROM LYCEUM PEOPLE CAUSES SHIFT OF TIME FOR LAST ATTRACTION IN LOCAL ENTERTAINMENT COURSE

L. Elliott of the Klamath Lyceum course, this morning received a telegram from Ellison & White, Boise, Idaho, which has caused the date of the Edwin Weeks company, which includes Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, actors and singers, and Miss Lule Sinclair, violiniste, to be changed from Tuesday night, March 19, to Monday night, Mrach 18. Mr. Elliott saw John V. Houston, the local Klaw & Erlanger, who advised him that the change could be readily made, as the opera house was open for the Monday night.

The telegram to Mr. Elliott read as follows:

"Weeks company's date with you is March 18th. Tried to fix for the 19th, but cannot do so and give you connection that will be at all safe. They are making good in great shape, so don't be afraid to advertise strongly."

LIBRARY CLUB IS GIVEN ADDRESS

DR. EMMA F. A. DRAKE SPEAKS TO WELL ATTENDED MEETING OF MOTHERS AND OTHERS ON RAISING CHILDREN

The Library Club had a meeting yesterday at their new quarters which they recently fitted up, and a large attendance was on hand. The principal feature was the lecture of Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, of whom the people of this community are already familiar. Her thorough knowledge of many problems of daily life were helpful to the mothers and other visitors.

Mrs. Drake dealt with the subject of the caring of the girls and boys that they might be able to discern right from wrong. She said it was the little things that made the character good or bad, and if these were cultivated in the right direction the child would not be tempted to do wrong.

RATHER HEATED

Be it understood that the linotype operator on the Herald has no settled antipathy toward water when used in its legitimate channels, such as for irrigation, baths, cleaning and other convenient and appropriate purposes, but when the said H2O intrudes itself into his gasoline tank which furnishes the fuel with which the metal for the machine is heated, and causes such metal to assume the hardened properties generally attributed to a miser's heart, as happened today, it causes his remarks to sound, something like —! ——! —— ——' 6|*. ..::(|*!) .'*§§ffffkzz!!!!

DR. DRAKE TALKS TO OFFICIALS

CITY AND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION WELL REPRESENTED AT MEETING HELD AT CITY HALL LAST NIGHT

Dr. Emma F. A. Drake spoke to a gathering of city and county officials and others at city hall last night, among her listeners being Mayor Fred Sanderson, President Marion Hanks of the council; Councilmen G. W. White, Russell A. Alford, Charles McGowan and City Attorney Horace M. Manning; Attorney Charles C. Brower, Captain J. W. Siemens, County Judge William S. Worden, County Commissioners C. Guy Merrill and Samuel T. Summers, Captain J. P. Lee, county assessor; Rev. J. S. Stubblefield, pastor of Linkville Presbyterian church; Mounted Policeman Charles C. Low, W. S. Slough, Samuel M. Evans and W. O. Smith.

Mrs. Drake spoke of the promise of the city, for which she believed there was a great future, and remarked that those present were looking forward to it. She emphasized the fact that now is the time for the city to shape its influences for the young by establishing playgrounds for boys.

"Lay out a dozen of them, for that will not be too many," she urged. "What did San Francisco do right after the fire? That wonderful city which rose so marvelously after its great disaster, bonded itself for a large sum for playgrounds for its boys and girls. The city of Denver, with its 220,000 inhabitants, did not awaken to the need of such institutions until comparatively late, for it is only four years since she took the matter up in earnest, and provided places for the juveniles to enjoy themselves. If you will provide the necessary means for the young to amuse themselves they will not go to badness. The larger part of the little offenses which begin the child on a career that may later become an unfortunate one do not constitute wickedness at all, but are just the overflow of boyishness. You can meet this overbow and guide it in a way that will be free from harm."

Mrs. Drake told of boys who played under the railroad viaducts in Denver against whom were made complaints to the police judge that they sent in fire alarms, broke windows of cars, and performed other mischief. Certains ones were brought up before the judge, who wanted the rest, but the latter would not come. The boys appeared sent word to the others that nobody had "snitched" on them, or "given them away," and for them to come ahead.

"They don't know you as well as we do, judge," they declared.

"Teach the boys to play as they ought to, as it's the beginning of the work they are to do in life," said the speaker. "It will save many cases in court. The money that you put into playgrounds will not be heavy taxation that will profit you nothing, but will be an investment paying heavy dividends.

"As to the purity that should prevail in the city, there should be nothing bad allowed, nothing temporised, nothing winked at. Have everything right and straight. Womanhood is only safe morally where manhood is safe morally. You men are particularly interested in this because you are anxious for the good of your people, you who are rulers and leaders in your city.

"Now as to segregation of vice, I would say that there is only one form of it which I would approve. That would be to segregate all who enter such places, and keep them securely apart from the rest of the city, and then as soon as possible punish them as severely as it is possible to do it."

MASON TO BUILD ON MAIN STREET

CONTRACTOR WHO OWNS LOT AT CORNER OF SEVENTH, WILL PUT UP FIREPROOF BUSINESS STRUCTURE

W. H. Mason has announced that he will build a fireproof building on the northeast corner of Main and Seventh streets, where he owns the real estate. The upper floor is to be used for offices and the ground floor for a storeroom. While it was reported today that one of the leading department stores would move to this location the owner of the store could not be reached to learn the facts.

The lot is 66 feet 8 inches on Main street and 105 feet on Seventh, with a small, one-story frame building, used as a candy store, occupying the corner. At the rear of this structure is Mr. Mason's residence, which fronts on Seventh street. The ground is valuable, and was offered on January 31 at $350 per front foot.

The activities in real estate at the corner indicated have been notable features of real estate business this spring. Relatives of J. A. Brockenbrough bought the corner diagonally opposite, occupied by stores and by the American house, for $18,000, while Mayor Fred T. Sanderson sold another corner to Ed DuFault for a price alleged to be close to $500 a front foot.

HUNSAKER WINS IN ROLLER RACE

HIS OPPONENT, ROUNDS, HAS TWO FALLS, WHICH GIVES OPPONENT ADVANTAGE THAT HE KEEPS TILL WINDUP

The match race at the skating rink last night proved to be as interesting as expected. The two contestants Ivan Rounds and Jesse Hunsaker, were prepared for action at 9 o'clock, and Manager Crosby announced that the judges would be Tom Elliott, Albert McCoy and W. Hawzhurst.

At the appointed hour the racers made their appearance to do battle on the little rollers. A coin having been flippel, Jesse Hunsaker secured the inside position. At the crack of the pistol Hunsaker took the lead, and by dint of great exertion managed to lead a few paces ahead of his adversary. At this critical moment, however, an accident happened to Rounds' skate, causing him to fall in the first lap. This was repeated in the second lap, when he was again thrown to the floor. In the meantime Hunsaker kept his steady pace which he had started with, and it was soon evident that he had a good margin of lead throughout the remainder of the race, although Rounds tried to overtake him by some clean spurting.

When the gun was fired at the finish of the twenty-four laps Hunsaker was the first man to cross the tape. He had gained a lead of two and one-half laps, which he held to the finish of the race.

There was a large crowd on hand to witness the excitement, and cheer after cheer went up as each skater forged ahead of th other at different times.

The time was 4:51, which is pretty good, considering the fact that neither of the men had an opportunity to train properly for the contest. It is expected that a return match will be arranged in the near future. If this is done it will likely prove a drawing card.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be held a young men's meeting in the basement of the Methodist church. J. B. Mason will be among those who will address the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all of the men of the city to attend this meeting.

METHODIST REPAIRS CHANGE SERVICES

Owing to the work of putting a new ceiling and making other repairs in Grace Methodist church, of which Rev. George H. Fosse is pastor, the only services held in the edifice tomorrow will be those of the Sunday school and Epworth League, to be held at the usual hours.

Best music in town at opera house Saturday night. Dance 9:30.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ankeny were in from their ranch Friday.

John Hightower, republican nominee for county commissioner, was a visitor Friday from his fine farm near Narion.

Harry Memyer was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCoy expect to leave Wednesday morning for San Francisco, where they go with the rest of the Klamath Falls aggregation of boosters, to help choose a site for Oregon's exposition building.

A. L. Michael, commonly known as the mayor of Dairy, is a local visitor.

Frank Morgan and family were in from Mt. Hebron Friday to visit with friends.

W. Davis of Yreka, Calif., is here to take a position with the Pelican Bay Lumber company.

A. L. Michael is in the city from Dairy.

A. Kinney is a visitor from Olene.

J. D. Hooper, the rancher from Miller Island, was in the city Friday for supplies.

FOR SALE—Best restaurant in Klamath Falls. Owner has other business, and must sell; a bargain. See A. M. Crystal at Baldwin bar. 9-tf

R. A. M. Men to Have Degrees

Klamath Chapter No. 85, R. A. M., will confer the Mark and Past Master degrees this evening.

WANT McMANIGAL TO TELL WHAT HE KNOWS AGAIN

United Press Service

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Attorneys for Tveitmoe and Clancy have asked Federal Judge De Haven for a subpoena for McManigal to testify Monday, when labor men will resist being taken to Indianapolis for arraignment. Judge De Haven took under advisement the request of the men. McManigal is in Los Angeles.

SUIT FOR MONEY IS INSTITUTED

In the office of County Clerk Chas. R. De Lap there has been filed a suit by J. W. McDonough against George S. Hoyt of Fort Klamath. The attorney for the plaintiff is George H. Tretsen of Ashland, who claims that money is due his client, and the bill was filed with the object of recovering.

CONVICTION ASKED OF FAULDER JURY

ARGUMENT IS BEGUN

EVIDENCE BEING CLOSED, DISTRICT ATTORNEY KUYKENDALL PROCEEDS TO ASSAIL ACCUSED MAN'S DEFENSE

Evidence in the trial of Nobel Faulder for the killing of Louis Gebhert having been completed, today was spent on the argument for and against the conviction of the accused man, who fatally shot the camp cook for Erickson & Peterson on Sunday, August 6, 1911. The first man to address the twelve men in whose consideration the fate of Faulder rests was District Attorney Dell V. Kuykendall, who recited the case from its beginning, and recounted the circumstances as he viewed them from the evidence offered.

Leading up to the testimony which was offered to prove the defendant insane, he spoke of Dr. Howard Carruth, witness for the prosecution, who had the opportunity of continued observation of Faulder up to within the hour of the crime. He said a man in daily contact with another had a pretty good foundation for sizing up what was the mater with him. Dr. Leo W. Chilton had observed the man and noticed nothing particularly wrong about Faulder's mental condition. Fred Morley had said Faulder appeared to worry, and the district attorney said any man under the like circumstances would have something to worry about. The fact, as testified to by Miss Mamie Brandon that the man would jump when touched, corroborated by J. D. Carroll, was not to be regarded as strange, as a man who had killed anybody accidentally, or who had shot himself, would be likely to jump when startled. If a man had a murderer's conscience he would likely jump further than in the other case. If Faulder had psychic epilepsy, argued the district attorney, the spell he had in jail about Christmas time which had been described as a fit, was epilepsy, and if not, he did not have it at the time of the shooting.

"He had present two physicians when he had this fit," said the prosecutor, "one of whom had been in regular attendance on him, and whom you might call his own physician, and both of them agree that there was no sign of psychic epilepsy whatever. Dr. White said that when he got nervous he would give the prisoner a little sedative, and then he would get all right again. He simply said the man was nervous, with no sign of psychic epilepsy. We think it reasonable that a man would get nervous waiting in jail on his trial on such a charge as this.

"Jim Wheeler, who took care of him, said he was raving and calling for 'Jim,' calling for Wheeler. Wheeler attended him in his supposed epileptic fit, in which state we have been told a sufferer would not recognize anyone. But when Wheeler reached him Faulder immediately became quiet. He recognized his keeper. Drs. White and Merryman said they saw no signs of fever or epilepsy, and Dr. Merryman regarded the man as sane.

"They would not get on the witness stand just to swear this man into punishment. The defense has put before you the question of insanity in the hope of deluding some of you. In such cases as this such a course is regarded as a legitimate practice. If you find this man killed Gebhert deliberately and with malice, you are permitted to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree; if without deliberation and with malice, and purposely, you may bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree; if any other sort of killing not justifiable or excusable, you may find a verdict of manslaughter. Consider the man's actions before the killing, in threatening to kill any man who poisoned his dog, and later, when the dog had been, as he believed, poisoned, in threatening that he would kill 'the cook.' After he had shot the man he bade goodbye to his fellows in the camp, but said he would first go up and make sure the man was dead. Mind you, he then went up with the intention of shooting a man who lay

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