

Herald's Classified Ads.

Advertisements in the Klamath Falls Herald are printed at the rate of five cents a line, for each insertion. However, no advertisement will be accepted unless accompanied by the cash.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Or trade, to right man, a camp; must sell owing to other business. Sample Shoe Store, 715 Main street. 2-5t

FOR SALE—One black Percheron horse, 6 years old, weight about 2,000 pounds; one fine bay mare, 8 years old. Write or see C. C. Chute, Klamath Falls. 2-5t

FOR SALE—First class new hay, alfalfa and timothy mixed. Chilcote, 603 Main street. 2-5t

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Threshing machine complete, ready for field. 20-hp engine, separator 12x24. Terms on sale. See McCabe, phone 285W. 21-12t

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—House, six rooms, modern; corner Fourth and Pine. 2-5t

FOR RENT—Four room modern furnished apartment; also two room furnished apartment with sleeping porch. Call 231 Cedar, corner High. 1-4t

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on city or farm property. Arthur B. Wilson. 11-4t

WANTED—Washing, ironing, sewing by the hour, or any kind of work. 210 7th street. 1-4t

BOARD FOR TWO—in private family in Mills Addition; separate rooms; reasonable. Inquire 124 East Main, next door to Dr. Ransom, or address Box 1008. 2-5t

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—F. C. B. watch Charm; finder return to Sheriff Low and receive reward. 2-5t

Notice

I hereby give notice that after August 3 I will not be responsible for bills incurred by Mrs. L. G. Smith. 2-4t L. G. SMITH.

When we do your laundry, contented you feel; We darn all your socks—top, toe, and heel.

Your socks, when they come in, may have a BIG HOLE. But when they're delivered you'll find them ALL WHOLE. Klamath Falls Steam Laundry Phone 23. 21-5t

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GRAY HAIR

DARKENS BEAUTIFULLY AND RESTORES ITS NATURAL COLOR AND LUSTRE AT ONCE

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the sage tea and sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, costing about 50 cents a bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application of two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

Wood

GLAZ, LIME AND BODY. Served to any length. Our best black wood is delivered direct from woods, and is always dry. One load will convince you.

KLAMATH FUEL CO. O. Patten, Mgr. Phone 187

The Evening Herald

W. O. SMITH, Editor

Published daily except Sunday at The Herald Publishing Company of Klamath Falls, at 115 Fourth street.

Entered at the postoffice at Klamath Falls, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

Subscription terms by mail to any address in the United States: One year \$5.00 One month .50

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916

OREGON—THE USURY

THE state of Oregon by statute provides a severe penalty for the practice of usury. Yet the state, having prescribed the penalty for its citizens, is in the collection of delinquent taxes, continually guilty of the offense. Either the state should permit every one to practice usury without penalty, which would be absolutely contrary to public policy, or it should cease being guilty of the offense, which would be much in the interest of public policy.

The dearest hope of any man is to own his own home. He guards and protects his hearth and fireside above all other things. He denies himself luxuries, robs himself of comforts, works early and late to secure a domicile under his own name and control.

The home builder goes to his banker or his friend and borrows money, if need be, in order to possess property he may call his own. The state says to the bank, or to the friend, that he may collect for the use of his money no more than 10 per cent per annum. If he does, the state forfeits the loan to the common school fund.

The state taxes the home for the upkeep of the government. It makes improvements, it pays salaries; cities carry out extensive, expensive and oftentimes unnecessary projects, the cost of which is assessed against the property of the citizens.

Then the state, so zealous in protecting the common man against the Shylock, says that the man who does not pay his taxes upon a day certain shall be charged a penalty of one per cent per month, or twelve per cent per year. That is two per cent more than usury.

But the state is not yet satisfied, for it provides that should the citizen fail to pay his taxes by November 5th, he must pay an additional penalty of five per cent per annum, which makes seventeen per cent. That is seven per cent more than usury.

Men fail to pay taxes because they do not have the money. Taxes are inexorable, and can not be escaped. If a loan shark were to extort seventeen per cent for the use of money he would be pilloried by popular clamor and persecuted with a strong hand. If a private individual were to demand seventeen per cent interest from a man who had no money with which to pay his debt when due, the courts would wax indignant in their denunciation of the outrage.

But the state does this thing. It fines the man who tries to own his own home and fails to meet his taxes on time. It punishes the poor man, not the rich, for the rich can pay when his debt is due. It is a usurer. The legislature ought to take the state out of such company.—Oregon Journal.

HOUSTON'S

Metropolitan Amusements

OPERA HOUSE

HOUSTON

DARK

STAR THEATER

"MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

Tenth Episode

"Mr. Jack Starts in Business,"

Frank Daniels Comedy

"Luke's Late Lunches"

Comedy

TEMPLE THEATER

"The Crimson Saber,"

Two Reel Tanhouse Drama

"When Love Took Wings,"

Keystone Comedy

"Broadcloth and Buckskin,"

Mustang Western Drama

"Fathe News,"

Merrill Opera House

Merrill, Oregon

MOTION PICTURES WEDNESDAYS

AND SATURDAYS

Murryl Murryl Before They Are Gone!

We still have a good assortment of Refrigerators, but they are going mighty fast since we reduced the price.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN RUSSIA

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMS

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

PETROGRAD, July 3.—(By mail)—

Two years of war have done Russia good. She has not shirked in battle, has fought her best, paid the price in blood and bone, and notwithstanding, is better off today than she was two years ago.

Russia's first big win was by abolishing vodka. Russia is without drunkards. Her second was her economic and industrial awakening. She is learning to walk alone. This double social miracle wrought by the war ought to prove a compensation to Russia for all she has lost or stands to lose. Russia has nearly 200,000,000 people, of whom about 160,000,000, or 80 per cent, are peasants. These are better off now than ever in their lives. They get good cash prices for what they sell. The high cost of living does not effect them much, as they live off their farms. Labor is scarce, but what there is is sober, and accomplished more than used to be accomplished when it was plentiful. The peasants today have money. Prior to the war \$90,000,000 rubles (\$400,000,000 a year) left the villages and country to pay for drink. All this money now remains in the country. Some 500,000,000 rubles a year are now paid by the government as pensions or war allowances to the families of soldiers. Therefore, at least 1,300,000,000 rubles a year are now in the villages and country which, before the war, was not there.

Shidlovsky, president of the controlling bloc in the duma, himself a land owner, told me: "I am now employing a number of men on my plantation whom I have been compelled to fire before the war on account of drink."

"In the villages a veritable miracle has taken place. Characters I used to recognize as drunkards, wife beaters, and ne'er-do-wells generally, have been completely transformed by the lack of vodka. They wear good clothes and are clean. On Sundays you see them at church with their wives, neatly dressed and without the black eyes which used to be characteristic of them. Carpenters, cobblers, joiners and workmen generally are doing better work and more work, now that they can't drink. Drink abolition has worked a social and economical revolution in this country."

Everything is expensive in Russia at present, largely owing to lack of transportation facilities in the interior and lack of a good seaport. But high prices really affect a comparatively few—the college professors, lawyers, members of the professions, clerks, etc.—whose incomes have not been increased since the war. The working classes, as a rule, are less hard hit because work is plentiful and wages two or three times as high as they were two years ago. Various citizen organizations have done good work

along this line, keeping things going.

At the start of the war, Russia's crops were threatened. Russia was utterly dependent on her crops, and if they failed her, she would really be up against it. The union of local or county councils all over the empire got busy, joined hands with the military, and the job was done. Squads of laborers were told off to gather in the produce. No corner of the country was too remote to pass unnoticed. The crops were saved to the last grain, in no time at all. This was the work of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, a national organization born of the war. This great group of plain people ever since has been working to support the army and the nation, taking care of interior labor problems as they concerned the rural districts, helping distribute and look after the refugees and aiding in supplying the army at the front. The cities of Russia have organized in the same way for similar service to the country, except they have the cities as their sphere of action, a central committee of members of both organizations co-ordinating their work.

The small factories and shops of Russia have been brought together under the war industry committee. The government deals directly with the great industries of the country. These are not only well known, but very few. But throughout the empire there are scattered middle-sized shops and smaller ones of which the government knows nothing. United, these middling shops and smaller ones could furnish the government with considerable quantities of things so badly needed by the army, so that is exactly what was done. They have been organized by the war industry committee, forming practically one institution of gigantic proportions with which the war department can easily deal. Shells, hand grenades, trench mortars, and all sorts of fighting machines are turned out in vast lots. Before the war Russia depended upon the outside world, principally upon Germany, for her manufactured articles. Never having had the chance to do any organizing of her own, she was helpless to help herself. Sober and with spirit she has accomplished miracles in the last two years. When the war is over she is not going to forget all she learned. Economically, Russia has progressed a century in two years. What she had done is worth more than the biggest indemnity even the most optimistic could hope for from Germany. Count Kokortsov, Sergius Shidlovsky and other leaders declare one of Russia's greatest benefits of the war will be the winning of her economic independence from Germany. If so, then Russia has already taken her first step in learning how to use that independence.

Russia always wins in wars, even if she loses.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN FRANCE

By HENRY WOOD

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

PARIS, July 3.—(By mail)—Thanks

largely to the historical "woolen sock bank" of the thrifty French, France today is financially and economically supporting the war without any serious strain on her national life, while new elements the war has injected into industrial and economic life assure France industrial expansion without precedent when peace comes. At the close of the war in 1870, when Germany imposed an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, it was the same "woolen sock bank" that saved France. To date, the war has cost France some \$5,000,000,000, 73 per cent for military expense. To meet this gigantic financial burden the people have loaned the government nearly \$3,000,000,000. They have also paid nearly \$1,500,000,000 in war taxes, making a total of \$4,500,000,000, over half the cost of the war to date. The French government has left with its people all the ready capital necessary for the full resumption of her industrial and agricultural activities the moment war ends.

By not imposing on her people the financial burdens of the war faster than their earning capacity will bear, France is able financially to continue the war now costing her over \$18,000,000 a day, for an indefinite period, without crippling either her financial, economic or industrial life. The influx of female labor into all branches of French industrial life since the war began, the suppression of absenteeism and the restriction generally of alcoholic consumption, and above all the great lesson of industrial efficiency and maximum production which the war has taught France, hold out for her roseate prospects of the future that promise to compensate the loss in everything but human life the war has entailed on her. Of the three great elements mentioned above that in two short years have revolutionized French industrial life,

the greatest, perhaps, is industrial efficiency and maximum productivity. Previous to the war, industrial efficiency was almost unknown outside the United States and Germany. But today France is industrially efficient. It was the necessity of saving the nation by incredible increases in the production of munitions and military supplies that taught France the lesson.

France's output of powder today is forty-four times greater than before the war, her output of rifles is 237 times greater, machine guns 68 times greater, cannon 25 times greater, 75-shells 54 times greater, heavy artillery 23 times greater. This increase in productivity, due in part to an increased number of factories, is due principally to perfected efficiency. Munitions, however, tell only half the story. All supplies necessary for equipping and maintaining millions of men in the field tell the other half. The chemical industry in France, which before the war was monopolized by Germany, has tripled in Southern France, in the vicinity of Limoges and Dijon, doubled; while in the vicinity of Lyons it has taken the form of new lines, entirely unknown in France before the war.

When peace comes, this lesson of efficiency will be applied to every industry in France with an increase in the national productivity and wealth calculated to startle the world. Other lessons of efficiency and maximum productivity have been taught to the French by the Germans at heavy cost. The French iron fields of the Basin of Briey, held by the Germans since the beginning of hostilities, produced for the French in 1913 15,000,000 tons of iron and steel. The Germans, since they got possession of them, have made them produce 21,000,000. When France gets them back, she proposes to make them produce as much for her as they did for Germany. Efficiency in agriculture also has come

to France through the hard necessity of Prussian occupation. Since the beginning of hostilities the Germans have occupied 2,000,000 out of the 55,000,000 acres, 2,000,000 acres that are the most productive in France. Before the war they produced \$1,000,000,000 annually, or one-tenth of the national production and wealth. Unfortunately with their passing into the hands of the enemy, France did not experience a corresponding decrease in her population. She has within her borders today 1,000,000 war refugees—Belgians, Serbians, French, Alsatians—so that 2,000,000 acres less of territory, she is still obliged to maintain her normal population of about 40,000,000. Enforced agricultural efficiency is enabling her to do it. Her wheat acreage for 1915 is 5,934,510 acres, as against 5,771,580 for 1914, when she had 2,000,000 more acres of territory; her 1915 rye acreage is 920,000, as against 1,261,630 of 1914. With the close of the war this agricultural efficiency and intensity will increase.

France has been unable to complete statistics on the miracles being wrought in her national productivity by the suppression of absenteeism and the restriction of alcoholic consumption. Minister of Finances Ribot, however, states that the results are amazingly apparent, and insure even greater restriction with the return of peace. Before the war female labor was almost unknown in France. Estimates just completed state that with the end of the war women will represent from 75 to 80 per cent of the labor in France. In the munition work alone 150,000 women are now being employed. Industries newly invaded by women here include food, chemical, paper, printing, textiles, clothing, leather, wood, metal, pottery, transportation and business generally.

Everything for the camper but the camp. Hammocks, folding cots, stools, stoves, etc.

WILLIS-JOHNSTONE CO.

ORPHEUS THEATER

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

Carter DeHaven and Flora Parker

DeHaven in

"A YOUTH OF FORTUNE"

A Five Reel Red Feather Photoplay

"Uncle Sam at Work"

A One Reel \$100,000 Spectacle

SIX REELS GOOD MUSIC

Admission Always 10 Cents

LEGAL NOTICES

Summons

(No. 785 Equity)

In the Circuit Court, in and for the

County of Klamath and State of

Oregon.

L. A. Snell, Plaintiff,

vs.

Edwin S. Phillips, William A. Langell

and J. A. Weber, Defendants.

To J. A. Weber, one of the Defendants,

above named:

In the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, that being the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear, plead, answer, demur or otherwise move, for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his amended complaint, to wit:

1.—That a decree be entered declaring and establishing a deed from J. A. Weber, a single man, to William A. Langell, of his (J. A. Weber's) remaining undivided one-half interest in and to the following described real estate:

Situated in the county of Klamath and state of Oregon, commencing at the point where the south line of the road running east and west at the quarter corner between sections two and three, township thirty-nine (39) south, range nine (9) east, Willamette Meridian, intersects the east line of the road running south, from said point for a place of beginning, running thence south along east line of said second mentioned road, one hundred four (104) feet, thence east to westerly line of right of way for canal of the government reclamation project; running thence northwesterly along westerly line of said right of way to south line of said first mentioned road; thence west along said south line of said road to the place of beginning.

And that the clerk of the circuit court of Klamath county, Oregon, be authorized to make and execute a deed in accordance therewith.

2.—Ordering and decreeing that L. H. Snell had a right and in equity and good conscience to make and execute the deed of conveyance dated November 24, 1914, from him to Edwin S. Phillips, and that the said deed carried with it, in equity and good conscience, a good and sufficient title as therein indicated.

3.—That the court will, by its order and decree, remove the cloud from the

title to the lands and premises hereinabove described, and declaring the title to said real estate in the defendant, Edwin S. Phillips.

4.—That the court will enter such further and other orders and decrees as to him may seem meet, and as to equity and good conscience may appear.

This summons is served upon you, the said J. A. Weber, defendant, by the publication thereof in the Evening Herald, a public newspaper of general circulation printed and published at Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon, once a week for six successive weeks (seven insertions), the first publication to be August 3, 1916, and the last publication September 14, 1916, by order of the Honorable D. V. Rykenhall, judge of the circuit court of Klamath county, Oregon, which was made, dated and filed in this suit on August 2, 1916.

W. H. A. RENNER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

3-10-17-24-31-7-14

Notice of Final Account

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Klamath.

In the Matter of the Estate of George Schuel, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administratrix of the estate of George Schuel, deceased, has filed in the above entitled court her final account of the administration of said estate, and that the said court has fixed Monday, the 14th day of August, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and the county court room in the court house at Klamath Falls, Oregon, as the place for the hearing of objections, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof.

JOSEPHINE SHAW,

Administratrix of the Estate of George Schuel, Deceased. 13-20-27-3-10

Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Wight Nail, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Wight Nail, deceased, by the above entitled court, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present same to the undersigned at the law office of H. C. Merryman, in Klamath Falls, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1916.

JAMES ERNEST NAIL,

Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Wight Nail, Deceased.

20-27-3-10-17

Sale of Timber, Klamath Indian Reservation

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, each envelope marked "Proposal for Timber, Klamath Indian Reservation," will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Klamath Indian School, Klamath Agency, Oregon, until 12 o'clock noon, Pacific Coast time, on and after 25 south, Range 7 east, on the Klamath Indian Reservation. Contracts for the purchase of this timber must be made by the successful bidder under this advertisement with the individual allottees or their heirs. The minimum price per thousand feet,

board measure, which will be accepted is \$3.00. All timber must be cut and removed under the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs before June 1, 1918. With each Saturday, August 19, 1916, for the purchase and removal of approximately seven million feet of yellow pine on fourteen allotments in Township 34 north, Range 7 east, on the Klamath Indian Reservation, a proposal a certified check in the amount of \$1,000 on a solvent National bank, drawn in favor of the Superintendent of the Klamath Indian School, must be submitted. These checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, applied toward the payment for timber, if bid is accepted and contracts entered into, and retained as a forfeit if the bid is accepted and the bidder fails to comply with the requirements of his bid. The right of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to waive technical defects in the advertisement and proposals, and to reject any and all proposals, is reserved. Further information as to the timber and copies of approved regulations and form of contract may be obtained from Mr. William B. Freer, Superintendent, Klamath Indian School, Klamath Agency, Oregon. CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. 20-25-27-3-8-10-16

Notice Inviting Proposals to Purchase

City of Merrill Refunding Bonds and Water Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Recorder of the City of Merrill, Oregon, until August 12, 1916, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. (at which time proposals to purchase will be opened and considered) for the purchase of \$3,800, or any part thereof, city of Merrill refunding bonds, payable July 1, 1921, with the option of the city to pay them, or any of them in numerous order, from and after July 1, 1921; also bonds to be issued in denominations of \$500 and one bond in the sum of \$300. Also for the purchase of \$5,000 or any part thereof of water bonds, payable July 1, 1926, in denominations of \$500. Said bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding the outstanding warrants of the city, and for the purpose of providing water and fire protection, all under the provisions of section 126 of the charter of the City of Merrill.

Said bonds are to bear interest at the rate designated in the successful bid, not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on July 1 and January 1 of each year, at the office of the treasurer of said city, in United States gold coin.

Each proposal to purchase must be accompanied by a check, certified by some responsible banking institution, to the amount of 5 per cent of the proposal, made payable to the Recorder of Merrill. Proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposal to Purchase Refunding Bonds" or "Proposal to purchase Water Bonds."

The council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated at Merrill, Oregon, July 1, 1916.

FRANK D. OLNEY,

Recorder of the City of Merrill, Oregon.

7-30t

Hurry! Hurry! Before They Are Gone!

We still have a good assortment of Refrigerators, but they are going mighty fast since we reduced the price.

1-4t WILLIS-JOHNSTONE CO.

Teach the Youngster to Save

And you will be conferring upon him a blessing that he will thank you for again and again. The habits of saving acquired in youth will be his comfort and mainstay in time of trouble or when old age approaches. Why not open a small account here in his name and start him on the road to prosperity.



FIRST STATE AND SAVINGS BANK

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

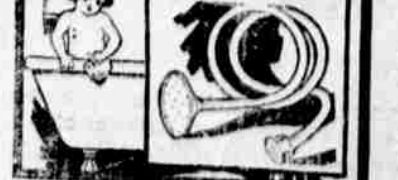
UPPER LAKE TRAFFIC

We are agents for Colkins & Hamilton's mail, passenger and freight boats on the Upper Klamath Lake. Boats leave this office every morning except Sunday, at 7:30.

Western Transfer Co.

MAIN STREET, NEAR FIFTH

FOR THE BATH



No Tub to Fill

GET A BATH SPRAY. One turn of the faucet and you get your shower. DELIGHTFUL, HEALTHFUL INVIGORATING. Bath Spray with rubber massage brush.

ONLY \$2.00

Underwood's Pharmacy