

Herald's Classified Ads.

Advertisements in the Classified columns are printed at the rate of five cents a line, favorable in advance. Hereafter no advertisements will be accepted unless accompanied by the cash.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One black Percheron horse, 6 years old, weight about 1,800 pounds; one fine bay mare, 8 years old. Write or see C. C. Chittwood, Klamath Falls 3-6*

FOR SALE—First class new hay, alfalfa and timothy mixed. Chittwood, 633 Main street. 25-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Thrashing machine complete, ready for field. 30-hp engine, separator 32x56. Terms on sale. See McCabe, phone 295W. 21-12*

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

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Portland property, well located business lot, one block from White Pelican hotel. Will sell at sacrifice. Cash or terms. Property absolutely clear of encumbrances. Am willing to assume small amount on trade. Address Owner, 615 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore. 175ts

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—House, six rooms, modern; corner Fourth and Pine. 2-6*

FURNISHED ROOMS—Good quiet rooms, suitable for late or day sleeping. 1907 High st., phone 247W. 5-2t

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on city or farm property. Arthur R. Wilson. 11-1f

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

BOARD FOR TWO—In private family in Mills Addition; separate rooms; reasonable. Inquire 136 East Main, next door to Dr. Hanson, or address Box 1096. 8-4*

ROOMERS WANTED—Good, comfortable rooms at 715 Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth. 3-3t

TO EXCHANGE—Fine Portland lots for Klamath Falls property. Address Box 185, Athens, Oregon. 5-2t*

Everything for the camper but the camp. Hammocks, folding cots, stools, stoves, etc. 1-1f WILLIS-JOHNSTONE CO.

SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK

WHEN MIXED WITH SULPHUR IT BRINGS BACK ITS BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE AT ONCE

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur restores its appearance a hundred-fold. Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored, and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, 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 KLAMATH FUEL CO. 615 Yeon Bldg. Phone 297

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 \$0.50

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916

EUROPE'S ADVANTAGE

BEFORE the war many Brazilian merchants, although perfectly disposed by a natural sympathy to deal in American goods, could not afford to do so when their neighbors and competitors, who bought from Europe, could undersell them.—United States Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, Rio Janeiro.

Why could their neighbors and competitors undersell them? Because they bought their goods from European manufacturers at lower prices.

Why were the prices lower? Because the wage scale of Europe is from one-third to one-half that paid to labor in the United States, and, on an average, 60 per cent of the cost of production is paid to labor; and because European producers often sell their surplus in Brazil at "dumping" prices.

American manufacturers cannot establish a "dumping" price without they have a surplus. They cannot have a surplus unless their mills run at full time and at full capacity, which means continuous employment to labor, and a reduction in the unit cost of manufacture.

The mills cannot operate at full capacity unless they have a guarantee of the domestic market in the shape of a protective tariff law. Do you imagine that our manufacturers would run their mills at full blast if their home market was being taken away from them by foreign competitors unloading on our market under a near-free-trade tariff law such as we now have? Does the farmer believe that the mill if the mills are not running, and the millers are not running, and the laborers cannot buy? If the stockholder cannot draw dividends will he continue to purchase as freely of the farmer?

"Every business question in this country, whether you think so or not, comes back, no matter how much you put on the brakes, to the question of the tariff. . . . Why, you cannot escape from it, no matter in which direction you go," said Woodrow Wilson, when governor of New Jersey. And for once in his life he was right, though he is jamming the brakes on now.

The basket dinner in Pine Grove last Sunday was well attended. Dr. Morgan preached his farewell sermon. Everyone regrets his leaving.

Mr. Anderson, the Presbyterian minister from Merrill, will preach here the second and fourth Sunday evenings of each month. Mr. Laniger will preach here next Sunday evening.

PINE GROVE PICKUPS

The Anti-Can't Sunday school class met at the Icenbloe home last Saturday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and at an appropriate hour ice cream, cake and punch was served. Those present were Allan McComb, Dewie Dutton, Donna Mack, Emmitt Shields, Robert Elliott, Hazel Arant, Mr. Chorpensing, Inez and Helen Elliott, Roy Kinsman, Nettie Green, Irwin, Cal and Howard Icenbloe. Earl Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Mack were chaperons.

Mrs. E. Arant is visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson of Dairy.

Howard Icenbloe has been on the sick list. He is feeling better now.

Clarence Harris is making hay on his ranch in the valley.

Miss Emma Anderson from Dairy has been visiting Miss Hazel Arant of this district.

The Pine Grove Industrial Club met on the evening of July 28th, with twenty-two people present. A program of songs, readings and discussions was given on the subject of "Alfalfa." The club will hold its next monthly meeting on the evening of August 25th.

Chicken Dinner.—A big chicken dinner will be given on Sunday at Rocky Point resort. Also fish will be served. Plenty of room for everybody.—M. J. Wilson. 5-1t

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. 1-4f WILLIS-JOHNSTONE CO.

Germany's Food Problem Solved End Second Year

Economic Efforts of the Struggle on the Kaiser's Land is Told by Correspondent—Able Officials Bring Results.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN (United Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, July 3.—(By mail)—As the second year of the war closes, Germany's food problem is about solved. Government economists are turning their faces to the future. During the last few months the food has been bad. The people have lived through on substitutes. The military campaign has not been materially affected by the change in food conditions at home. There have been no troubles so great as the Irish revolution. Food Dictator von Batocki took the mask from the world's eyes regarding the food situation. Today he is well on the way to a solution of the problem.

The biggest economic question in Germany is not food, but "What shall Germany do to meet the preparations of the allies to declare an economic boycott of Germany and her allies after the war?" Germany has chosen for the solution of this problem Secretary of the Interior Dr. Karl Helfferich.

Concerning the relationship of the submarine campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation here, the German people believe their submarine war against merchant ships was a retaliation, a defensive measure, against the English blockade, which they say changed international law so that food for non-combatants could be declared contraband.

The view of the German people, as it is impressed upon a correspondent in the last twelve months is this: The submarine war was instituted to break the illegal blockade. Because England did not respect the interests of the unwarring people of Germany, Germany felt she did not need to respect the interests of her enemy. President Wilson, however, undertook to speak for the neutrals against the submarine warfare, but so far he has taken no drastic steps against the English blockade.

President Batocki recently told me he lifted the veil from the food situation here to impress on America that it was fair respecting its relations to the belligerents it would do something to enforce international law as it was before the war respecting food stuffs. Food for non-combatants was not contraband until the English order in council was made. Since then, practically no food stuff has come from America to Germany. The German people have lived through a hard summer, so far as food is concerned. Vegetables and fruit have been plentiful, but meat, butter and other fats have been scarce. So, at times, have potatoes, rice and beans. The market has been flooded with substitutes. It is undoubtedly true that if the food situation had changed suddenly from the plenty of last summer to the scarcity of this summer, the people could not have adjusted themselves to it. But the change has been gradual. At first one did without meat two days a week, then the number of times increased to four or five. Finally there were meatless weeks, but the people ate, complained or laughed, and existed from day to day.

There are many plans, but the one further developed is to have the government import all raw materials, the greatest need, after the war. Thereby the lowest prices can be secured in foreign lands and the products can be sold at a margin in Germany. This margin can be used to pay the debts of the war and so keep down the ever heavy taxes. It is impossible for anyone to report accurately what the situation is. One can only picture what one sees in one's travels. One sees no unemployed, except, perhaps, among some women. All factories are running full time, for 80 per cent of German's industries are making war materials. Great municipal improvements are under way such as an extension of the underground railroad in Berlin and the construction of a new dock on the banks of the Spree. There are only a few horses and automobiles, but much activity everywhere. Shops are crowded with buyers and the people comfortably and well dressed. There are no striking evidences of want because in peace time Germany was about the only European nation which had solved the problem of poverty.

Popular Spirit of English People Toward War Told

Less Than a Million Eligibles Left to Be Conscripted—Labor Has Sacrificed Most Cherished Principles for War.

By ED L. KEEN (United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, July 11.—(By mail)—Some Britons are born patriots, others achieve patriotism, and still others—yes, the paraphrase holds good all the way through. Only those who have had patriotism thrust upon them constitute a very small minority of the British public. Conscription is no exception. There were less than a million eligibles left to be conscripted. The majority of these would have volunteered if the reasons why their ser-

An American woman who has lived in Germany several years said she would see a sign in a shop window, "butter." She would walk up closer, and underneath, in small letters, was the statement that it was "sold out," or else it was an advertisement of a butter substitute made of fats from the roots of plants. There has been a substitute for everything. When there were no more fats to fry with, new frying pans were invented to fry meat without fat.

The scarcity of food caused many abuses and adulterations. A baker in Hamburg was arrested for making bread of sawdust. So, also, was a Berlin merchant baker arrested for adding 67 per cent of water to butter.

Abuses have been watched for and stopped. Prices have been very high. The socialists have complained of them in the Reichstag with some success.

The first big difficulty was the laws of small German states forbidding the export of food. Bavaria had much more food than Prussia. The task of Batocki was to abolish these regulations. Helfferich, who during the next twenty years will be one of Germany's leading figures, has the new task of regulating and developing Germany's industries. Helfferich has had a meteoric career, though still in his early forties. Two years he lectured in the University of Berlin, two years more he managed the Anatolian railway, for two years he was president of the Deutsche bank, then for two years secretary of the treasury. Now for two years, so a member of the Reichstag remarked to me one day, he will be secretary of the interior and then, he added, "he may be the next chancellor, but not during the war."

Helfferich's immediate job is to prepare for Germany's business in peace times. He is to watch what the allies do and prepare Germany's industries. Those who know Helfferich believe he will be successful.

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Co-operative efforts to increase production by the adoption of all expedients which tend to increase and maintain output; interchangeability inside the trade of various classes who are members of the trade; suspension for the period of the war of all internal lines of demarcation, and introduction from allied and other trades of skilled men, unskilled men and women.

This is organized labor's reply to the charge of lack of patriotism. The unions are still passing resolutions against the principle and application of conscription—against the one because it is repugnant to the ideals of unionism and against the other because they still think it unnecessary. But there have been and will be no draft riots in England as there were in New York during the Civil War.

So much for Ben Tillet and his friends. How about Ireland? Most of the Irish opposition in the war is of American origin. There are no finer patriots in Great Britain today than John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, each representing extreme poles of Irish politics. The Sinn Fein rebellion, organized by well-meaning but misguided idealists, encouraged by self-expatriated Irishmen in America, financed by Germany, was not an expression of Irish national sentiment. No troops in the whole empire have fought more gallantly or suffered greater losses than the Irish regiments. The Ulsterites have proven their patriotism by consenting to the inauguration of home rule forthwith. The nationalists have demonstrated theirs by agreeing to the exclusion of Ulster from its provisions. Patriotism alone is solving the Irish question. Altogether Great Britain is showing a more firm united front today than when the war started or than a year ago. Capital and labor have been drawn closer together. The overseas dominions have exhibited magnificent loyalty. Even India, which Germany confidently counted for seditious activities, if not open rebellion, has remained steadfast.

But to Britons the most encouraging sign is the attitude of the busy, busy community. As Lord Revelstoke, England's greatest merchant banker, recently told the United Press: "So long as our military authorities require money to carry on the war we shall shrink from no sacrifice in order to provide it."

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ism, and it revolves largely about a man named Ben Tillet—because he is a type.

Before the war Ben was a self-proclaimed international revolutionary socialist. For the period of the war he is neither international, revolutionary nor socialist. He is all Briton. What he will be after the war, Ben says, is his own business. If he weren't over military age, Ben would be in the army. He is doing his bit by preaching patriotism to those who haven't acquired it in full measure.

Ben used to die with Mrs. Pankhurst for the doubtful distinction of being Trouble-Maker-in-Chief of the British empire. As head of the Backers' Union and organizer of the powerful Transport Workers' Federation, he had successfully engineered some most disturbing strikes. It was to the Tilletts and Pankhursts of England and the Casements of Ireland that Germany looked for substantial aid. But mostly her calculations went wrong. Social and industrial unrest in England didn't mean pro-Germanism or anti-Britishism when the empire became involved in outside difficulties.

There were serious labor disputes in the early days—two of them big, involving the Welsh coal miners and the Clyde ship workers. But in these there were other causes than lack of patriotism. The strikers felt that they had been unduly exploited. Their sole demand was that they be accorded a reasonable share of the war profit from their labor. In both the big strikes the men won.

This year's disturbance on the Clyde was different. It was obviously organized by men of pro-German sympathies and most Britishers believe, financed by Germans. The labor leaders had no part in it; they protested against it. The government sequestered the agitators and killed the strike.

As to the attitude of British labor generally toward the war: No fewer than 4,800,000 of the 5,000,000 volunteer soldiers were drawn from the working classes. But this is only part of the story. The Tilletts of England, men who previously had put the rights of organized labor above everything else, have surrendered their most cherished principles. In the interest of the empire the trade unions have forfeited for the period of the war practically all they had succeeded in establishing through desperate and bitter struggle. Their greatest sacrifice was the "dilution of labor," or placing unskilled workers on a par with the skilled—both men and women. The bars of unionism have been let completely down in the name of patriotism. The unions' agreement with the government provides:

"Co-operative efforts to increase production by the adoption of all expedients which tend to increase and maintain output; interchangeability inside the trade of various classes who are members of the trade; suspension for the period of the war of all internal lines of demarcation, and introduction from allied and other trades of skilled men, unskilled men and women."

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Murdered by Air



ELIZABETH RATCLIFFE INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

Mrs. Harry J. Spinnell, 1616 E. 1st St., Pine, Tex., and wife of the manager of the best hotel, was shot to death by her husband, who at the same time killed Lieutenant Colonel Matthew C. Butler of the Sixth United States Cavalry. Spinnell has not yet explained the motive for his crime, but he has been in a fit of despondency ever since.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Special Election of the Horse-By Irrigation Project. A special election of the Horse-By Irrigation District will be held on September 2, 1916, for the purpose of voting a special assessment of 25 cents per acre on all lands under the district to pay off the outstanding bonds and indebtedness and running expenses of the district as per budget published, according to law, as all indebtedness of the district must be paid before calling an election for dissolution of the district. CHAS. H. FLACKUS, Secretary of the Horse-By Irrigation District. 5-12-19-26

Notice for Bids. Sealed bids will be received by School District No. 32, up to August 10th, 1916, for the painting of the outside of a one story school house 20x26 ft. Color white, with suitable trimmings. Half of the building to re-

ceive two coats, the other half one coat. Only the best white lead paint and boiled linseed oil to be used. Bidding has been opened by the board of directors on August 1st, 1916. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. MATTIE PETERSON, CLERK Dist. 32 Swan, Ore.

Notice of Final Account. At the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath, In the Matter of the Estate of W. M. Goss, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of W. M. Goss, deceased, has filed in the above entitled court his final account of the administration of said estate, and that the said court has fixed Monday, the 28th day of August, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and the court room of said court as the place for the hearing of objections, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof. R. L. GOSS, Administrator of the Estate of W. M. Goss, Deceased. 29-5-12-19-26

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 \$25,000 of any part thereof, City of Merrill refunding bonds, payable July 1, 1931, with the option of the city to pay them, or any of them in numerical order, from and after July 1, 1921; said bonds to be issued in denominations of \$500 and one bond in the sum of \$300. Also for the purchase of \$6,000 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 125 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 5, 1916. FRANK D. OLNEY, Recorder of the City of Merrill, Oregon 7-30t

Keeping Money in a Cash Box

FIRST STATE AND SAVINGS BANK KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

UPPER LAKE TRAFFIC

Western Transfer Co. PHONE 187 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 KLAMATH FALLS OREGON WHERE PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY THEIR DRUGS