

The Evening Herald

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916

Price, Five Cents

FARMERS GLADLY DONATE LAND

RIGHT OF WAY MEN ARE GETTING DEEDS

PRACTICAL MEN ON COMMITTEE SHOW RESULTS

One Farmer and Wife With Cheer Give Right of Way Across Their Little Fifteen Acre Plot of Ground. Committee Hopes to Have All Right of Way Signed Up When Strahorn is Ready to Begin Moving Dirt.

The right of way committee, consisting of Wilson S. Wiley chairman, Bert E. Withrow and R. E. Bradbury, report splendid progress in the matter of obtaining rights of way for the proposed Strahorn railroad.

Realizing that Mr. Strahorn wishes to commence construction this fall, and further realizing that the citizens of Klamath county are determined to see teams and scrapers at work in this vicinity this fall, the committee is hustling and doing all in its power to have the right of way question cleared up by the time Mr. Strahorn announces he is ready after the bond issue election.

The land owners affected by this right of way will render a great public service to the county if they will not wait to be called upon, as the committee is very much overworked, but will call at the law office of Mr. Wiley or the abstract office of Mr. Withrow just as soon as convenient, with a view to placing in the hands of the committee the necessary right of way deeds.

Everywhere the committee has been it reports the people are showing a keen enthusiasm for the enterprise and a fine public spirit by the manner in which they are so readily donating rights of way. When the committee drove its car into the field of A. R. Campbell the other day, he, together with Sidney McKenzie and others, was very busily engaged on a header, and they would scarcely notice the committee, modestly seated in the car of R. E. Bradbury. Bradbury, who is a practical sort of a chap, and knows a little about farming as well as democratic politics, said to the other members of the committee:

"You sit right here, and I'll do the rest." In an instant he had pulled off his coat, and was up in the wagon pitching hay to beat the band, while the wind was blowing a veritable gale. Campbell and McKenzie, at that display, had promptly suspended work themselves and came walking toward the car. Campbell smilingly said, while taking off his gloves:

"Dog gone you fellers, I don't give a rap for you, but I know what you are after, so let me sign it. I don't

know much about this business, except that everybody I see wants the Strahorn railroad, so I'm for it, if my neighbors are."

McKenzie, in the meantime was signing the deed and giving the committee instructions as to how to get to his home, where his wife was. He said:

"Tell my wife to sign it, and that'll be all right." And charming Mrs. Cordella did.

The committee nearly got in bad when it arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Gautier. The members of the committee made a blunder by letting Bert Withrow take the lead. He rapped at the door, and when opened he was greeted by the cordial smiles of Mrs. Gautier, who is a dainty young French woman. Addressing Bert, she said: "Mr. Smith, I am so glad to see you."

That was sufficient to cause the scarlet cheek and halting speech, but Bert soon pulled himself together and explained that he was the right of way man for the strahorn railroad. In depressed spirit Mrs. Gautier said: "I thought you were Mr. R. E. Smith, and that you had come to tell me you had found a buyer for our place, as we are removing to Canada next month."

The silence was appalling for a short period of time after that, because the committee was there to seek a donation of a parcel of the farm. The ice was finally broken, however, and, as Mr. and Mrs. Gautier are broad-minded people, and furthermore, although the right of way traverses their little 15-acre field, their only cleared land, they cheerfully signed a donation deed, firmly believing that the railroad, when constructed, will make their property more saleable and give it an enhanced value.

ADD TO NORTH POLE RAILROAD

HUDSON BAY RAILROAD, NEAREST LINE TO NORTH POLE, TO BE EXTENDED THIS MONTH AS FAR AS WEATHER PERMITS

Johnson, Dalton, Adams Will Interview Sproule

Robert A. Johnson, president of the Klamath Manufacturing company, W. C. Dalton, manager and part owner of the Carr ranch, and J. Frank Adams, stockman of Wood River Valley and the Merrill country, yesterday afternoon were named as the committee to go to San Francisco and interview President William Sproule of the Southern Pacific about construction of the Modoc Northern railroad south from Klamath Falls. Mr. Johnson already is in San Francisco,

Wilson Praises Work of Sixty Fourth Congress



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—President Woodrow Wilson this morning issued a statement praising the Sixty-fourth session of congress, which adjourned this morning. He expressed deep regret that he did not have time to complete his proposed railway dispute program. He states that he expects to complete this program next year, if re-elected.

Allies Have Lost Million Men Since Offensive Began in June

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The war office estimates that the allies have lost 1,000,000 men in killed and wounded since the beginning of the allied offensive on all fronts last June. The office says the Russian losses amount to 800,000 men, the British 230,000, and the French 150,000. From each of the Italian, Serbian and Rumanian armies the loss has been about 10,000 men.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The London Times prints a dispatch from Bucharest, which says the Rumanians have occupied Orsova, the "iron gate to Hungary."

SOFIA, Sept. 8.—The Bulgarians and Germans have occupied Dobele-Balchika, Cavarna and Kaliakpa, all in Rumania. They are directing a

ferce bombardment at a station in Turnuseverin.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Renewed French and English infantry attacks are expected to follow the incessant bombardments along the entire Somme line.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Russians and Rumanians were repulsed this morning north of Dobric, after Russian attacks had been almost successful.

The French have captured sections of trenches south of the Somme and northeast of Souville.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British steamers Tagus, Hazelwood and Strathay have been sunk. The crew of the Strathay was saved.

64TH CONGRESS IS ADJOURNED TODAY

WHAT CONGRESS DID

Made biggest appropriations in history of congress. "Preparedness" Reorganized and tremendously increased both army and navy. totals close to \$700,000,000 are the largest peace-time budgets in the history of the world.

Stopped shipment in interstate commerce of child labor products. Passed rural credits guaranteeing long-term, low-rate loans to farmers. Granted Philippines greater self-government. Placed heavy expenses of government on munitions, incomes and inheritances.

Passed \$42,000,000 rivers and harbors bill. Passed act for government-owned \$50,000,000 merchant marine. Confirmed Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke for supreme court. Voted to investigate railways.

Took sugar from free list; created tariff commission; levied protective tariff on dye-stuffs; passes "anti-dumping" act. Adopted workmen's compensation principle for U. S. employes. Increased the maximum amount allowed to be deposited in postal banks. Confirmed Danish treaty; refused to confirm Colombian treaty which would have paid \$25,000 for Columbia's wounded feelings for the United States alleged aiding the Panama revolution.

EFFORTS THAT FAILED

Suffrage and prohibition denied a roll call test vote. LaFollette's fight beaten on "secret diplomacy." LaFollette's fight to prevent use of army and navy to collect debts of private investors in other lands given only ten votes. Confirmation of Federal Trades Commissioner Rubles blocked in senate out of "senatorial courtesy" to Gallinger, New Hampshire. Immigration bill buried in senate's "unfinished business." Conservation measures lost because two houses could not agree. Plea for publicity of income tax returns scarcely given notice. Attempts to pass a rule making filibusters in senate impossible, beaten in democratic caucus.

United Press Service
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Inheriting its most pressing problems from the European war and Mexican bandits, and having had placed before it one of the most elaborate programs ever known, the Sixty-fourth congress probably will go down in history as one of the nation's most eventful sessions.

Called on twice to back the president in steps which it thought surely meant war with Germany, and actually appropriating millions for the Mexican punitive expedition, it nevertheless found time for half a dozen domestic measures of major importance—and to approve the heaviest appropriation in American history.

"Preparedness" led in attention throughout. The largest naval appropriation the world has ever known in peace time, and next but one largest army budget, were approved. Back of every economic measure—child labor, rural credits, U. S. merchant marine, workmen's compensation, was the cry of "industrial preparedness."

From the time the session opened, the pot of Mexican affairs never ceased boiling. Half a dozen republicans—led by Fall and Borah in the senate—were insistent interventionists. As the bandit raids into American territory developed, border democrats became restless.

"Watchful waiting" was jerried as a policy productive only of bandit contempt and continued outrages. Each outbreak furnished new ammunition for interventionists oratory.

At length guardsmen and troops were sent to the border. The movement was supported by both parties, although republicans charged it was a political rather than a military step. Senator LaFollette pushed through a resolution pledging the country against intervention.

With the calling of the state troops a new principle in American military history was established. For the first time the president was enabled to send a national guardsman beyond the boundaries of his country without either the guardsman's or his state's consent. Under the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization they were simply drafted as the "federal reserve."

Bitter protests from dependents flooded the Capitol. Wives and mothers of men snatched suddenly from their livelihoods appeared personally. Two orders resulted, one releasing men with dependents from serving, and the other paying as high as \$50 a month to the families of those who chose to serve. Two millions was appropriated for this. It was declared to be on the same principle as the aid European belligerents extend to families of those in the trenches.

The session began with President Wilson's message urging a greater army and navy. Fear of foreign complications and an apparent public sentiment gave "preparedness" measures strong backing. But many democrats and Middle West republicans,

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Klamath Is Willing To Furnish Views of Road

Klamath Commercial Club and the local Strahorn railroad committee are willing to furnish necessary views of Klamath county's portion of the railroad right of way and country adjacent, and are willing to donate the use of the Klamath moving pictures to Robert E. Strahorn. This was decided yesterday at a meeting at the club's headquarters.

Because Mr. Strahorn has furnished no definite information of the

amount of photographic views he wants of the line of the proposed road or of the country to be tapped by it, C. R. Miller, local scenic photographer, could give no terms for taking these views, although he expressed a willingness to do the work at a very reasonable figure.

The committee will write to Mr. Strahorn, asking for just what views are wanted, and will tell him what Klamath will do in any event.