

Herald's Classified Advs.

Advertisements in the Classified columns are printed at the rate of Five Cents a line, invariably in advance. Hereafter no advertisement will be accepted unless accompanied by the cash.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Young White Leghorn hens. E. I. Applegate, city. 30-101*

FOR SALE—One heating stove, used only one season, and one coal oil heater. Call at 227 Jefferson, or phone 284R. 30-2t

FOR SALE—50 to 100 tons alfalfa hay, second cutting. See Chilcote. 28-10t

FOR SALE—Forty sacks seed rye at 2 1/2 c. Klamath Valley Warehouse. 28-6t*

FOR SALE—Whitewash or paint air pressure spray pump, mounted on wagon, barrels and black tub; same as new; good business for right man. Geo. Wilson, Merrill, Ore. 27-5t*

MISCELLANEOUS

EIGHT PER CENT money on real estate. ARTHUR R. WILSON. 2

For Halls and Schools

Large heaters, made of heavy boiler iron with cast top and base. We have had them in use for six years without a complaint or repair. No advance in prices. 23-tf WILLIS-JOHNSTONE CO.

Chilcote collects rents and looks after property. 26

It doesn't take us as long to repair shoes as it takes some men to buy them. In any event you won't have to wait long, and we'll see that you are comfortable. Ours is the best repair shop in the city.—Modern Shoe Repair Store, 721 Main. 30-tf

HOUSES AND LANDS

Income property on Main street, paying more than 10 per cent net. Four room plastered house and big lot for \$1,000. Terms.

A fine lot in Mills Addition for \$150 on easy terms. No interest. A 240 acre tract near Falls so cheap that you can't help buying.

An 80 acre tract with some timber, near Falls. Only \$1,500.

City property to trade for farm lands. Will pay some difference. I can save you money on any kind of real estate.

CHILCOTE

633 Main St. Phone 66

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

KLAMATH FUEL CO. G. Foyan, Mgr. Phone 187

The Evening Herald

W. O. SMITH, Editor

Published daily except Sunday by 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 MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1916

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE

MANY ingenious appeals will be made to the voter to cast off the ties of the party and vote for this candidate or that because "he is greater than his party."

It is well to keep in mind, however, that this is primarily a contest of parties and principles, and not primarily a contest between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes.

The voter should carefully weigh the evidence presented, and determine for himself which party and which set of principles will the better advance the interests of the country and his own personal fortunes during the next four years.

Perhaps the greatest issue of the campaign is that of whether or not American industry and American labor shall be compelled to compete with the industries and the cheap labor of Canada, Europe and Asia, or whether they shall be given the protection of a reasonable and adequate tariff.

The Underwood law—a democratic measure—has been in effect since the fall of 1913.

Under this law Canada is selling in Oregon and Washington annually about \$25,000,000 worth of lumber and shingles. In the Canadian mills Oriental labor is largely employed.

Under this law cherries grown in Europe can be laid down in Chicago and Cincinnati at 2 cents per pound less than the cherries grown in Oregon.

Dairy products from Europe and Canada can be marketed in American cities for less than our own.

Fish caught by aliens in Canadian waters are sold in this country in direct competition with fish caught in American waters by white men.

Chinese eggs and other products are sold on the coast in enormous quantities—the increase last year being more than \$24,000,000 in excess of the year before.

The \$164,000,000 balance of trade in our favor in November, 1912—was entirely wiped out in the spring of 1914 and it went \$11,900,000 against us before the European war commenced on August 1st of that year.

Three million men were idle or working part time.

Soup houses and five-cent lunches were opened in Portland and in every other sizable town in the country.

The European war saved the East, but it has done little for Oregon—where we can produce no munitions, barbed wire, automobiles or medical supplies.

Democratic victory undoubtedly means a continuation of quiet times, accentuated by similar conditions in the East and Middle West with the closing of the war in Europe.

A republican victory means the reopening of Oregon mills and factories; a revival of business in all lines; with work for everybody at good wages.

This is not a campaign dream. We are not now concerned with causes, but with consequences—conditions—facts—and it is a fact that our good times always come with republican rule and that tight times always travel in the same jitney with the democratic donkey.

It always will be thus until the leopard learns to change its spots and the democratic party its free trade theories.

In the meantime, let us vote for busy mills and steady jobs, and the comforts that ready cash will buy.

AMERICANS BUY MANY OF EUROPE'S BONDS

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—During the past few months American money lenders have taken \$50,000,000 worth of Russian bonds, \$50,000,000 worth of Paris bonds, \$100,000,000 worth of French bonds, and \$250,000,000 worth of British notes.

Sewing Machines for rent lease or sale. Needles that will fit any machine made. 23-tf WILLIS-JOHNSTONE CO.

Life insurance written in the "Dividend paying company of America." Chilcote. 26

Trains Her Brother to Be a Fighter



ELIZABETH TUCKER FRANK TUCKER

When Frank Tucker, a pugilist of St. Louis, goes on the road he knows he must do some real work. He can't sit down and rest without doing his three miles like some fighters do. "Sis," Elizabeth Tucker, his trainer and manager, goes along to see he does his work. She appears in the ring also as his chief second. The boy believes she is going to make a great fighter of him. Anyway, she is largely responsible for his present winning form, and is doing her utmost to keep him in that form.

WHY I AM FOR HUGHES

By A. O. EBERHART Former Governor of Minnesota

National necessity requires the election of Charles E. Hughes as president of the United States.

While the broad answer of patriotic necessity meets the question of why Mr. Hughes should be elected, the outstanding problems which render such a result imperative are easily capitulated.

The outbreak of the European war confronted this country with new problems which developed the necessity of a foreign policy. They required firmness of action and definiteness of purpose. These problems were met by an administration supine, indifferent, inconsistent and woefully lacking in breadth of understanding.

Instead of keeping us out of war, as its advocates claim, by announcing a program of hesitating timidity, it invited a situation which nearly drove us into the war in spite of the fact that the American people did not want to engage in it, and that it spelled calamity for one side or the other of the European belligerents if we had engaged in it. As it is, all our troubles are put off until tomorrow. Nothing is settled. The allied powers continue to flaunt us or interfere with our mails and our commerce, while the submarine program has merely been postponed and not settled.

In Mexico the same fatuous policy without starting point and without terminal facilities, has resulted in a state of anarchy in which American lives and property have been sacrificed with wanton disregard of the inherent rights our nationals possess. The administration has waged peace more deadly than war, has played one bandit against another; has winked at the murder of Americans and the violation of women; remained undisturbed while our soldiers were massacred conducting an expedition so feebly conceived that it is a wonder that it has no more blood stains than are recorded at Parral and Carrizal.

The problem which confronts this country today—a problem that will have to be met within the next four years—is that of adjusting the United States of America with the rest of the world. To do this requires a policy of preparedness in order to insure peace. Mr. Wilson with his ear to the ground after having stood out against a program of preparedness at the time when its imperative necessity was recognized by all, suddenly discovered that the world was on fire, after the conflagration had waged for a year and demanded a preparedness program. The net result of his appeal was his shameful acquiescence in the Hay army bill, which adds only a few soldiers to the regular army at the rate of 10,000 a year,

an acquiescence which sounds supremely ironical in view of the recollection of the president's statement that the need for a greater force was "imperative and now." The naval preparedness bill, more elaborate in character, contains a clause which leaves it to the discretion of the president to determine whether or not the program shall be carried out. In view of Mr. Wilson's well-known attitude in the past, openly declared up to the time of his "too proud to fight" declaration at Philadelphia, there can be no doubt that he has agreed with the little army and little navy men of the South to abandon this policy as soon as possible.

Another form of preparedness which confronts the American people may well be termed industrial preparedness. Only the existence of the war, the increased demand which it has brought into existence, and the automatic tariff wall which it has built up has saved us from disaster. At the close of this war Europe will be economically and industrially organized to the highest power. With the tariff wall removed through the instrumentality of the Underwood law, our farmers and our manufacturers will be subject to unrestricted competition, which we are not prepared to meet. This situation is of special interest to the farmers of the Middle West and Northwest. War conditions have removed, for the present, the dangers of Canadian competition, but with the return of normal peace conditions Canada, with its 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, spells low wheat prices to the farmers of the Northwest, and the same conditions apply to all other farm products.

The public, in the next election, is to be given the choice of continuing this shifting, wabbling policy—a policy gilded with the literary style of its chief advocate and chief exponent, a policy that spells disaster to the industry of the country, peril to its laboring forces, and the absolute sacrifice of the position of America among the nations of the world, and its continued humiliation wherever stock is taken of national standing.

Opposed to this is the choice registered in the election of Charles E. Hughes, who stands for a broad-minded, statesmanlike interpretation of our foreign policy, and whose election insured industrial preparedness so that we may meet the competition that will be upon us at the close of the European war, and for that other form of preparedness which will insure peace for ourselves and will aid us in bringing it to the rest of the world.

LEGAL NOTICES

Citation

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary A. Wilcox (sometimes known as Mary A. Jones), Deceased

To Maggie Egan, J. S. Brown, Ellen Hines, Edward Hines, Mary Williams, Margie Wilson, Hattie Brown, Lawson Hines, Frances Hines, Bert Hines, James Hines, Mrs. M. F. Smith, Mrs. Sarah McKinley, Asbury Frost, David Frost, Taylor Frost, Mrs. E. M. Corbett, Mollie A. Brown and John Doe Brown, her husband; to all others unknown, if such there be, the unknown heirs of said Mary A. Wilcox, also known as Mary A. Jones, Deceased;

Also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in the real estate described herein:

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court from the verified petition of John N. Warren, administrator of the estate of Mary A. Wilcox, also known as Mary A. Jones, deceased, on file herein, that it would be for the advantage, benefit and best interest of said estate and those interested therein that a portion or the whole of the real property of said estate be sold.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear at the room of the county court, in the county court house of Klamath county, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, before this court, on Saturday, the 28th day of October, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and then and there show cause, if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made by this court as prayed for in said petition.

The real property belonging to the estate of said Mary A. Wilcox, also known as Mary A. Jones, deceased, is particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The north one-half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in township forty-one south, range thirteen east, of the Willamette Meridian, in Klamath county, Oregon, containing 160 acres, more or less, according to the United States government survey thereof.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for not less than four weeks in the Daily Evening Herald, a public newspaper, published and of general circulation in Klamath county, Oregon.

Dated September 18 1916. MARION HANKS, 18-25-2-9-16-23 County Judge.

Summons

(Equity No. 815) In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

Archie L. Alexander, Plaintiff, vs. Eva Margaret Alexander, Defendant. To Eva Margaret Alexander, the above named Defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 9th day of October, 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 within that time, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief

PADE & SHANNON

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING Stoves Bought, Furnaces Sold and Repaired Installed SHEET METAL WORK OF ALL KINDS 1023 Main St.

DR. F. R. GODDARD

Osteopathic Physician Suite 219, I. O. O. F. Temple REMEMBER—I never charge for examination and consultation. FURTHER—This places you under no obligation, and you will not be asked to take treatment. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m.; 2 to 5; 7 to 8 p. m. Phone 321

NU BONE CORSETS

Phone 280-W MRS. MAUD ZINK Representative

YO?

prayed for in his complaint, as follows, to-wit:

For a decree of the above entitled court forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, upon the grounds of wilful desertion by defendant of plaintiff for more than one year immediately previous to the commencement of this suit, against the will of plaintiff and without his consent.

This summons is served upon you, the said defendant, by the publication thereof in the Evening Herald, a newspaper published in Klamath Falls, Oregon, and of general circulation in Klamath county, Oregon, once a week for six successive weeks, the first publication being made August 28, 1916, and the last publication October 9, 1916, by order of the Honorable Marion Hanks, Judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Klamath, which was made, entered and filed in said circuit court on August 26, 1916.

J. H. CARNAHAN, Attorney for Plaintiff. 28-4-11-18-25-2-9

Summons (No. 896 Law) In the Circuit Court in and for the County of Klamath, State of Oregon.

International Harvester Company of America (a Corporation), Plaintiff, vs. C. B. Rector, Defendant.

To C. B. Rector, Defendant above named:

In the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against in the above entitled action on or before the 31st day of October, 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 complaint, to-wit:

For a judgment against you in the sum of four hundred fifty-eight and 85-100 (\$458.85) dollars and costs, and that all of lot eight (8), in block fifty-eight (58), Second Hot Springs Addition to the city of Klamath Falls (formerly Linkville) according to the duly recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the county clerk, state of Oregon, all located and situated in the county of Klamath and state of Oregon, will be sold to satisfy any judgment that may be obtained against you by virtue of a writ of attachment already issued herein.

This summons is served upon you, the said 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, the first publication being made September 18, 1916, and the last publication October 30, 1916, by order of the Honorable D. V. Kuykendall, Judge of the circuit court of Klamath county, Oregon, which said order was made, dated, entered and filed in this suit on September 16, 1916.

W. H. A. RENNEN, Attorney for Plaintiff. 18-25-2-9-16-23-30

WHY PLAY

on small tables, poorly equipped, when you can play on STANDARD TABLES with the best of equipment?

Mecca Billiard Parlors

UPPER LAKE TRAFFIC

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

Western Transfer Co. MAIN STREET, NEAR FIFTH

Look to the Future

As well as the present. You'll not always be young, you may have a serious illness. So provide for the future by saving part of what you earn. The best way to save is by opening an account with some good bank. We invite you to open it here.



FIRST STATE AND SAVINGS BANK KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

Our Kodak Finishing Department turns out.

Pictures that Please Particular People

Try us with your next roll of film.

Underwood's Pharmacy KLAMATH FALLS OREGON WHERE PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY THEIR DRUGS