

# The Evening Herald

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

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

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

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## MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919

### PUBLICITY PUT IN THE RECORD

Not since the day when the late J. Proctor Knott delivered his celebrated, albeit too lengthy, panegyric on Duluth, which also intended, as a slam at an appropriation for the development of that great lake port, really proved the best advertisement the place could have had, has there been anything recorded in the pages of that sterling, conservative publication, The Congressional Record, more exciting than the recent speech by Representative Nick Sinnott of Oregon, in which he described Crater Lake in the following language:  
"Crater Lake, cauldron-like and circular, 7,000 feet high, is perched amid the peaks. Perpendicular sides of shaggy lava rise over a thousand feet from waters of indigo blue, six miles across and 2,000 feet deep. To the scientist a mighty volcano, collapsed within itself, Mt. Mazama, 15,000 feet high, telescoped. To the poet, the sea of silence, a lake of mystery. To me, a shell hole of a war of worlds—who knows? Could the great blind poet have seen this marvel ere his pen had Lucifer and his host of rebel angels—  
"Hurled headlong, flaming from the ethereal sky  
With hideous ruin and combustion  
down—"  
In Miltonic imagery here he'd have found the impact."  
This is certainly a graphic description of "Where Lucifer Lit" and if Representative Sinnott's effort cannot be described as putting apples of gold in pictures of silver, refining pure gold and painting the lily, then there is no such thing as hyperbole.  
Will our own John D. Baker of Medoc, with its majestic lava becs and other evidences of the time when chaos struggled with order: "Where long ago the Titans fought and hurled for mistle mountains"; still our own Congressman Church, whose district embraces the wondrous Yosemite, permit this to stand as the solitary tribute to only one of the many areas of grandeur the Pacific coast can boast, or will they give California its meed of publicity thru the same medium and by more graphic description of its greater wonders draw attention to their existence?—San Francisco Bulletin.

There is only Sinnott, and Oregon has him and is proud of him. Our California neighbors may coax their congressmen to "talk" about their Yosemite and their lava beds, but they must worship at the Sinnott shrine for a long time before they will be able to acquire the artist's touch of our beloved Nick.

A telegraphic dispatch says:—Republican Leader Mann in the House today criticized the War Department for delay in paying soldiers and in dispensing allotments to dependents.

Mr. Mann said much of the trouble was due to the ignorance of department officials and employes, and that Secretary Baker ought to wring the necks of some of them until they find out how to work.

That is the only way you will ever jar them loose from their jobs. It is not a question of the pay of the soldiers nor their dependents, it is simply their own petty welfare that bothers them. But the soldier boys are not going to forget these worthies, and there will come a day of reckoning.

### BERLIN SAVED FROM RAIDS BY ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—That Berlin had a very narrow escape from being bombed by allied airplanes has been revealed. Special machines which would have enabled the Twenty-seventh British bombing group to attack Berlin were delivered just three days before the armistice was signed, but the weather was so bad that no attempt could be made to carry out an attack. Sixty British air squadrons were organized at Nancy at the end of the fighting, against four in May last.

## NATIONAL HERO IS STRICKEN BY DEATH

(Continued from page 1)

letic way, as it is not recorded that he "made" the baseball and football teams, but his puny body had undergone a metamorphosis, and before graduation he became one of the champion boxers of the college. This remarkable physical development was emphasized by something which took place shortly after he left Harvard in 1880. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a result was elected a member of the Alpine Club of London—an organization of men who had performed notable feats of adventure.

A few months after his graduation Roosevelt married Miss Alice Lee of Boston. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice, now the wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. In 1886 Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow of New York, and to them five children were born—Edith, now the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, and four sons, Theodore Jr., Kermit, Archibald and Quentin.

The public career of the man who was to become President began not long after he left college. His profession was law, but the activities that were to come left him no time in which to practice it. In 1882, 1883 and 1884, he was elected to the New York State Assembly, where his efforts on behalf of good government and civil service reform attracted attention. When the republican national convention of 1884 was held, in Chicago, he was chairman of the New York state delegation.

After this experience he dropped out of politics for two years. Going West, he purchased ranches along the Little Missouri River, in North Dakota and divided his time between outdoor sports, particularly hunting, and literary work. Here he laid the foundation for his series of books, "The Winning of the West," which was published from 1889 to 1896, and of other volumes of kindred character.

Returning to New York he became republican candidate for mayor in 1886. He was defeated. President Harrison in 1889 appointed him a member of the United States civil service commission, and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1895 to become New York's police commissioner.

"A thing that attracted me to this office," Roosevelt said at the time he accepted this appointment, "was that it was to be done in the hurly-burly, for I don't like the cloister life." Honesty was the watchword of this administration, and the two years of his occupancy became memorable thru the reforms he inaugurated, attracting the nation's attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with the events to come. Illicit liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general—of these evils he purged the city in the face of corrupt political opposition, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal selection by President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy in 1897.

A year later the Spanish American war broke out. The Roosevelt temperament did not allow the man to retain a deputy cabinet position with war offering something more exciting. Leonard Wood, now a major general in France, was then President McKinley's physician, and one of Roosevelt's staunchest friends.

The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men the mention of whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt." They came out of the West—plainsmen, miners, rough and ready fighters who were natural marksmen, and Wood became their colonel and "Teddy," as he had become familiarly called by the public, their lieutenant colonel. In company with the regulars of the army they took transports to Cuba, landed at Santiago, and were soon engaged in the thick of the battle. Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to Brigadier General and Roosevelt to Colonel—and the stilted Roosevelt cherished until the end. Some of the Rough Riders formed the military escort when he was elected president a few years later.

When Cuba had been liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing, with the republican party in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his democratic opponent, was defeated. The reforms Roosevelt had favored as assemblyman he now had the opportunity to consummate, together with others of more importance, and it was during this administration that

he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. When the republican national convention was held in Philadelphia in 1890 his party in New York state demanded and attained his nomination for vice president on the ticket with William McKinley. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

The policies of McKinley, Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded the former upon the President's tragic death at the hands of an assassin. Roosevelt retained his predecessors' cabinet as his own and he kept in office the cabinet and ministers whom McKinley had appointed. As much as two years before the presidential campaign of 1894 republican organizations in various states began endorsing him as their next candidate.

It was then "the man of destiny" idea became associated with his name. Ostensibly, Roosevelt leaving the governorship of New York to become vice president was moving forward from state politics, but national politics, so his political opponents professed publicly to believe, but it was their secret desire to "shelve" the man and eliminate him from prominence in their own community. It was said that prompted these political foes to obtain for him the vice presidential nomination, which he personally did not desire.

At the height of his public and political career, during the four years of the term for which he had been elected, Roosevelt accomplished achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his influential negotiations which, conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effected peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Monroe doctrine at a period when European powers were interested in the affairs of Venezuela; the recognition of Panama as a republic, and his treaty with Panama by which the inter-oceanic canal thru that country was put under way; and the settlement, thru his moral influence in the face of a situation in which there was no adequate federal legislation, of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike. For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1906.

Four years later once more a private citizen, he was special ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor as President, William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's renomination. The ex-president's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the White House. Now his influence was equally strong in preventing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Men who had clashed with the Taft policies quickly rallied to Roosevelt's support. Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called "Republican Old Guard," characterized them with the description "Progressives," and organized the progressive party by withdrawing his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for President. This split in the republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. As he was leaving a hotel in Milwaukee, to go to a meeting hall to make a political address, a man standing among the spectators in the street fired a shot which struck the Colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted that he was not seriously hurt, and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had knowledge of what had happened—sobbing women and grave-faced men shaken with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances. Examination of the wound showed it was serious, and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. The bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

Roosevelt, after leaving the White House, devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and exploration. He became contributing editor to the Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with the Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1882 to 1917, he published about fifty volumes of works covering the wide range of naval history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americana, Nationalism, conservation of womanhood and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and America's participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunts for big game and his zest for exploration took him into the American west, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

Upon his return from his African journey—a return during which he made triumphant entries into Euro-

pean capitals and was received by national rulers, including the Emperor of Germany—he arrived in New York to experience what was generally conceded to be the greatest ovation an American private citizen was ever accorded by the people of his country. This was in 1919. At the head of an exploring party in South America in 1814 he discovered and followed for 800 miles a Madeira River tributary which the Brazilian government subsequently named, in his honor, Rio Theodore. This was the famous "River of Doubt"—so called because in many quarters considered authoritative it was questioned whether Roosevelt was the first man to explore the stream. During this journey the President contracted a jungle fever which was held indirectly responsible for the absences which developed malignantly and required several operations at the Roosevelt hospital in New York City in 1918.

Theodore Roosevelt, besides being a prolific writer, lectured and made public speeches extensively, not only in his own country, but in England, Spain, South America and other parts of the world. The facility with which he made political enemies and followers, made him a marked man for both the litter and friendly attention of cartoonists and paragraphers. Quaint and picturesque phrases were coined liberally by him and by others concerning him. "Speak softly and use the big stick," "weasel words," "mussyfoot," "mollycoddle," and "my hat is in the ring," were some of the Roosevelt expressions which attained wide publicity.

The strenuous physical activities in which Roosevelt engaged at the White House included boxing. It was not until about eight years after he left the White House that it was disclosed that during one of these bouts, which he welcomed as a means of keeping him in fighting trim, a blow landed by a sparring opponent injured one of the Colonel's eyes. Later blindness of this eye developed.

In the later years of his life two court suits, in which he figured in one as plaintiff and in the other as defendant, winning them both, kept Roosevelt before the public eye. During the presidential campaign of 1912 a Michigan editor charged him with intemperance. Roosevelt instituted a suit for libel and marshalled a notable host of witnesses to testify regarding his private life and habits. Their testimony was so overwhelming that the charge was withdrawn in open court and the jury brought in a nominal verdict of 6 cents in favor of the ex-President. William Barnes Jr., of Albany, N. Y., accused Roosevelt in 1914 of uttering libel in a statement asserting that the "rottenness" of the New York state government was due directly to the dominance of Tammany Hall in politics, aided by Mr. Barnes and his followers. At Syracuse, N. Y., in 1915, the jury verdict acquitted Roosevelt.

When the European war began, Roosevelt vigorously advocated a policy of national preparedness, urging universal military training for the nation's youth. In speeches throughout the country and in his magazine and newspaper writings, he criticized, in this respect, the policies of Woodrow Wilson during Mr. Wilson's first term as President.

Mr. Roosevelt, it has been said, was keenly disappointed when he did not receive the republican nomination for President in 1916. At the same time, however, he refused to follow the advice of some of his staunchest followers that he again head the progressive party ticket. Instead, he prevailed upon the progressive party to make Charles Evan Hughes, the republican candidate, its own choice.

## PERSONAL MENTION

LITTLE SIDELIGHTS ON LOCAL HAPPENINGS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY. GOINGS AND COMINGS OF LOCAL FOLKS

E. C. Black is registered at the White Pelican Hotel from San Francisco.

J. B. Mitchell, a well known cattle buyer is registered at the Hotel Hall from Yreka.

Carleton O. Brown is in town for a few days on matters of business from Crystal.

Andrew McKee is in town today from Chiloquin, looking after matters of business.

Adolph Caska of the Main district is among the visitors from the outside county districts today.

C. C. Flinn of the Chiloquin Lumber Company is in town for a brief time looking after business interests.

L. Stockton and C. V. Loostly are down for a few days from Fort Klamath. They are guests at the Hotel Hall.

Mr. W. E. Lamm of Lamm Lumber Company, accompanied by his sister, Miss Ethel Lamm are leaving for Southern California points. Mr. Lamm will be away for about two weeks.

### DANCE

The opening of our Social Dances occurs Tuesday, January 7th, at 9 p. m., at the above Assembly Hall.

A series of refined ball room dances, with the best of music. Everybody invited. Indoor Yacht Club. 6-21

## HOUSTON'S

Metropolitan Amusements

### HOUSTON'S OPERA HOUSE

DARK

### STAR THEATER

—TODAY—

SUNDAY AND MONDAY

The U. S. Government presents the Second Official War Picture "AMERICA'S ANSWER"

The visualized story of America's first year in the World War "Following the Flag to France" offered by the Division of Films.

Admission 10 and 25 cents

### TEMPLE THEATER

—TODAY—

Vitograph Presents

EDWARD EARL & BETTY HOWE

—In—

"THE BLIND ADVENTURE"

—Also—

A Big V Comedy

And

Hearst Pathe News

Matinee 2:30 Evenings 7:30 & 9.

Admission 10 and 15 cents

### MERRILL OPERA HOUSE

MOTION PICTURES

TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Merrill, Oregon

Miss Lamn will probably spend the rest of the winter in the south.

Principal Fred Peterson of the High School at Merrill paid the county seat a business visit Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Shenherd are among the recent arrivals from Ashland. They are stopping at the White Pelican.

Superintendent W. G. West of the Klamath Reservation and D. E. Murphy are down for a short time on matters of business.

H. E. Patterson was among the train arrivals last night from Sacramento. He is stopping at the White Pelican Hotel.

George E. Fry of the U. S. Reclamation Service here has left for Southern California for a vacation visit. He left yesterday morning.

Attorney Walter Van Enon returned today from Chiloquin where he has been on matters of business connected with the Modoc Lumber Company.

Miss Twila Head of the Central School, who was among the most faithful of the Klamath teachers in nursing the influenza cases during the epidemic, returned last night from a short but delightful trip to Southern California. She spent a few days while in Los Angeles with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hall and Mrs. Martin and reports a fine time.

W. S. Slough left this morning for Portland, where he will attend the meeting of the Oregon Irrigation Congress as a representative of the Klamath Drainage district. Following this meeting, he will go to Salem, where he will endeavor to forward certain legislation necessary for the development of the lower lake marshes. He expects to be gone about three weeks.

## TRACTOR COURSE

### AT CORVALLIS

## STARTS TODAY

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 6.—Many inquiries are being received at the college in regard to the winter short courses in tractor operation and repair. Buying in tractor has been heavy in the last few months and there is a scarcity of efficient operators. Three one month courses will be given, the first starting today. A three month course begins at the same time.

### COMMON SALT WILL REMOVE THE SOOT

Common salt will remove soot and tar from the heating surface, flues, smoke pipes and chimneys of domestic heating plants, according to Fuel Administrator Fred J. Holmes. To apply, spread two or three handfuls of salt on the hottest part of the fire at a time when the fuel bed is bright

## LIBERTY

—TONIGHT—

## To Hell With The Kaiser

ALWAYS TWO REELS OF COMEDY  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

PERFECT VENTILATION  
EFFICIENT SERVICE  
UNEQUALLED MUSIC  
BEST PICTURES

ADMISSION:  
Evenings, 10c and 25c.

## High Grade Clothes

### Ladies' & Men's

## Clothes

MADE TO ORDER

FINEST MATERIALS

BEST OF WORKMANSHIP

LATEST STYLES

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Prices are very reasonable

Your inspection invited

### Chas. J. Cizek

MERCHANT TAILOR  
514 Main St.

or incandescent, then close the door and open the drafts. The furnace will become filled with dense, white fumes which will penetrate thru the pipes and clean the sooty surfaces. An application of salt treatment occasionally will keep the heating surfaces in efficient condition. The chemical action will not be detrimental to the heating plant.

## Some Alarm Clocks Are "Duds"

The shell that didn't explode may have thrown a scare into the soldiers near by. But the alarm clock that you wind at night, and that doesn't go off in the morning, is a "dud" of the worst kind. It's a hopeless proposition—costs too much to repair, and is worthless as a getting-up device.

These are alarm clock days—cold and dark in the morning. It's easy to sleep too late. Come down to Up's and get a Break-o-Day or other active alarm. These will get you up without fail—prove a mighty good investment.

Break-o-Day ..... \$3.00  
Sentinel ..... \$1.50

## Frank M. Upp

### JEWELER

511 Main Street  
Fine Watch Repairing  
a Specialty

Photographs

The HALLMARK Store

## Passengers and Baggage

ANYWHERE IN THE CITY  
QUICK SERVICE  
REASONABLE RATES  
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Roofing of All Kinds

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Contractor

## New City Laundry

We Guarantee Our Work.

Shirts and Collars Laundered.  
We also wash silk, wool, and colored goods very carefully. Try us once and be convinced. Our prices are right. Phone 154.

127 Fourth Street  
Back of First National Bank

## Just to Remind You

Have the storage battery in your auto tested and filled tomorrow, and be sure to have it in prime condition; cooler mornings makes the engine crank harder, longer evenings lights shine longer, requires more strength in the battery.

Close attention to the electric system will give better satisfaction and save you dollars.

We are equipped to give you the best service, when you have electrical automobile troubles, at the Willard Service Station.

### Link River Electrical Co.

7th and Main Sts.