

The Evening Herald

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EDITOR

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, MARCH 31, 1919

THE BOLSHEVIST MENACE.

The establishment of a bolshevist government in Hungary and its invitation to the Russian bolshevist government to join in war on the allies has thrown out of balance the easily upset judgment of those people who are predisposed to welcome any disturbance threatening to overthrow the existing order of law-abiding democracy.

Bolshevism is socialism carried to the extreme of communism and is the doctrine of government by force applied by the so-called proletariat to the subjection or extermination of all other classes—in fact, of all who resist it. Bolshevism absolutely rejects the democratic principle of "consent of the governed" and majority rule. It was seized by the German militarists at the time of the Russian revolution as a convenient means to destroy the Russian army, to prevent establishment of any strong government in Russia that would help the allies, and to become the medium by which Germany's already strong hold on the industries and resources of Russia would be strengthened. Germany used bolshevism to reduce Russia to impotence that Russia might the more easily be absorbed. Lenin used Germany to gain control of Russia by terrorism that he might put his theories in practice and become a despot more absolute and more cruel than even the kaiser. They succeeded thru the weakness of Kerensky and thru the blindness of the allies in not divining and promptly defeating their purpose. Spread of the disease has been promoted by disposition of some of the allies to treat bolshevism as a form of government that has been chosen by the Russian people, as a new form of democracy and as a thing which would live at peace with established democracy and with which self-respecting nations can live at peace and have friendly relations.

All these assumptions are proved false by the observation of men who have seen bolshevism in action. It is not the chosen government of 180,000,000 Russians. It controls only about 40,000,000 in central Russia, for an Omak correspondent of the London Times, who has gathered information from the refugees, writes:

Only one-tenth of the red army is really bolshevik, the remainder being forced to fight because they and all belonging to them would be exterminated.

That statement is corroborated by David R. Francis, who as American ambassador to Russia lived for months where he could observe the proceedings of the bolshevist leaders and whose duty it was to gain reliable information. In his testimony before the senate committee he said:

The bolsheviki control only a piece of territory about 500 miles wide by 1000 miles long, and 40,000,000 out of Russia's 180,000,000 inhabitants. They have the support of not over 10 per cent of the people in this territory. They maintain themselves by terror—they have to kill people to last.

Bolshevism next attacked Germany and tried to overthrow the government by civil war, but the independent socialists, who include its votaries, polled only 7.68 per cent of the votes at the election of the national assembly. They tried to seize the government by force because they knew they could not win power by votes, but the other 92.32 per cent of the people had enough intelligence and determination to fight and overcome them. The terrorized 90 per cent of the people in central Russia lacked those qualities of resistance, therefore they passed easily from the tyranny of the czar to that of Lenin after a brief interval of frenzied liberty under Kerensky.

That estimate of 200,000,000 bolshevists in Europe includes not only the majority of Germans who voted

against bolshevism, but the Finns, northern Russians, Estonians, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles and Czechs, who have made bitter and successful war against it. The Ukrainians and Cosacks have at least held it at bay and it has been driven out of the Caucasus.

Certain conditions in Hungary were favorable to bolshevism. The land is owned in great estates by noble Magyar families, and most of the rest of the Magyar population was held down in poverty, which has been aggravated to abject misery by the war. But the opponents of communism made head against bolshevism until Karolyi suddenly surrendered. Karolyi is head of a great magnate family, and is not likely to have become a sincere convert to bolshevism, nor are there reports of such terrorism and slaughter as marked the success of Lenin in Russia. A motive other than acceptance of bolshevism may be found in the effect which the terms of peace will have on Hungary. In 1910 the country had about 21,000,000 people of whom, according to the doctored census reports, 10,000,000 were Magyars and 2,000,000 Germans, with about half a million of various small nationalities. The allies propose to cut off 5,380,000 Slavs and 3,000,000 Roumanians, leaving only about 12,500,000 people. They will also shut off the Magyars in a little state along the Danube, confined by German Austria on the east, Czechoslovakia on the north, Jugoslavia on the south and Roumania on the east, with no sea-board and deprived of coal iron and oil. It is quite conceivable that with this prospect the Magyars may have given way to bolshevism as a means of getting help from Lenin and of intimidating the allies, hoping that ultimately the people will become so disgusted with the bolshevist experiment as to turn to the ruling magnates again, as the French turned to Napoleon.

This is not to say that bolshevism is not a real danger. There are elements in every country which ravenously devour its teachings and are eager to practice them. It is dangerous when not recognized as what it is—an instrument of Germany, a negation of civilization, morals, humanity and everything that contributes to real progress—and when hailed by such malign characters as Hearst as "the most democratic government in Europe—the truest democracy in the world today." If the really free nations neglect or palter with it, it may destroy them. If they treat it as an enemy which must continue to destroy in order to live and if they firmly fight it, they can crush it. The disease thrives on ignorance, hunger and idleness, but food must be accompanied by force to distribute it, to put the people to work and to crush the irreconcilable reds. Only the folly of the allies can let the tide swell till it rolls over Europe.—Oregonian.

PERSONAL MENTION

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

T. H. Fenton is a business visitor in this city from Eugene.

F. H. Decker is a county seat business visitor from Algoma.

Mrs. F. H. Downing is in the city for a short time from Worden.

Con Murphy is registered at the Hotel Hall today from Merrill.

F. R. Hall is among the county seat visitors from Langell Valley.

W. T. Elliott bought supplies here Saturday for his ranch at Pine Grove.

R. M. Bayl is here for a short time on matters of business from Medford.

B. M. Brown is here with his wife and family from Algoma for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. McDonald made a business trip to Langell Valley yesterday.

H. Hill is looking after business interests in this city from Bray, California.

C. G. Twoly, a lumberman of Dorris, was here yesterday on matters of business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Sanders are here for a short time on business from Algoma.

R. E. Bradbury was among the county seat business visitors Saturday afternoon.

William Kinsman, a Pine Grove farmer was in the city on business Saturday afternoon.

C. H. Hughes and Maud Hughes are among the recent arrivals in this city from Oakland.

Mrs. H. L. DeArmond left on the train this morning for a visit at Medford and Grants Pass.

Jesse Drew was in the county seat on matters of business Saturday from his ranch in the Merrill district.

I. A. Moyer is among the recent arrivals in this city. He is registered at the Hotel Hall from Heppner.

See Harry Telford for tractor plowing. Address Klamath Falls, Merrill route.

See Charles S. Hood, Klamath Agency, the real estate agent. He will write your contracts and other legal papers.

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TONIGHT

The Great Nazimova in
"AN EYE FOR AN EYE"

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Matinee and Evening

Mitchell Lewis in
"LIFE'S GREATEST PROBLEM"
One of the Big Shows of the Year

DAILY MATINEE
At this Theater at
2:30 p. m.
Doors open at 2 o'clock

MR. HARRY BOREL
Musical Director

Walter Dixon, J. W. Utter and A. B. C. Castel are county seat visitors today from Fort Klamath. They are guests at the Hotel Hall.

Editor E. J. Murray of the Evening Herald went to Hoey, California today on matters of business. He expects to return this evening.

Mrs. E. B. Hall and Mrs. Lottie Martin left today for San Francisco, where they expect to spend the next two weeks on a vacation visit.

D. B. Crosby and D. W. Crosby, who have been in the city for a brief visit from Riddle, Oregon left on the train this morning for that point.

Miss Jessie Layman, a cousin of J. V. Houston, who has been visiting at the Houston home left this morning for Portland, where she resides.

William Keesee, who has decided to enter the naval service, left this morning for Portland, where he will undergo his entrance examinations.

O. H. Brennaman of the California Oregon Power Company who has been in the city for a short time from Copeco, left for that point this morning.

Mrs. James B. Foster left this morning for California points where she will spend the next ten days or two weeks visiting relatives and friends.

Spratt Wells, a well known pioneer stockman of the Hly district, who now resides in Ashland, is here for a short time on a visit. He is staying at the Hotel Hall.

See Charles S. Hood, Klamath Agency, for Indian grazing lands and timber.

AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR TURNS GRAY, FADED HAIR DARK AND GLOSSY.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, when it was messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients, at very little cost. Every body uses this preparation now, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this thru your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger.—Adv.

TROUBLES COST HIM A FORTUNE

TEXAS FARMER SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS—IS RELIEVED BY TANLAC.

"A few bottles of Tanlac have done me more good than other medicines and treatments that cost me a small fortune," said C. C. Fisher, a prosperous farmer living at Irving, Route 1, a few miles from Dallas, Texas.

"For fifteen years," he continued, "I suffered so terribly from stomach trouble that I thought I could never get well. Everything I would eat went back on me and I would belch up my food so sour that it would nearly strangle me, the gas on my stomach would press on my heart so as to cause it to flutter and I would have the hardest time getting my breath. I was really in such awful condition that I felt like I had about got to the end of my row."

"But I feel now like I am good for many years yet, for Tanlac has fixed me up so I can eat any and everything without any bad after effects and since gas has stopped forming in my stomach I am not troubled with palpitations or shortness of breath. I have gained six pounds already and am working hard on my farm every day now and am glad to recommend Tanlac for the wonderful way it has helped me."

Tanlac is sold in Klamath Falls by the Star Drug Co., and in Lorell by the James Merc. Co.—Adv.

ENGLISH MOTHERS MAY RECEIVE AID

London, March 31.—"Financial endowment of motherhood" has been definitely proposed by the Family Endowment Committee to the National Birth-rate Commission. This call for the provision, by the state, of a regular weekly income to families with children under 15 years of age. Every mother would receive the equivalent of \$3.12 weekly until her

youngest child reaches the age of 15 years. In addition \$1.25 a week would be paid for the support of the first child and \$3.12 for subsequent children, until such children attain "school-leaving age." The total cost of the scheme is estimated at 240,000,000 pounds yearly. It looks to us as though some of the intrepid senators who are fighting against the L. of N. will be entitled to wound-chevrons before they get through.—New York Tribune.

For all makes of cars. Let me put your battery in A1 condition. I can repair any make of battery. A little attention now will save you time, trouble and temper.

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2,000 Pounds Guaranteed Drawbar Pull



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Has established its superiority for practical and efficient work.

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